TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1883-84.

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Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. VIII.

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The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society desires that it should be distinctly understood that the Council is not responsible for any statements made, or opinions expressed, in the Transactions of the Society. The Authors are alone responsible for their several Papers and Communications, and the Editor for the Notices on Books.

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For the use of the blocks for the figures 2, 3, and 8, the Society is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, publisher of "Bristol; Past and Present."

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 21, line 9, for Ralph *Viviar* read Ralph *Vivian.*

,, 27, ,, 5, for *indicisive* read *indecisive.*

,, 29, ,, 21, for Sir Bevil *Glenville* read Sir Bevil *Grenville.*

,, 31, ,, 3, for *Hon. John* Grenville read *George* Grenville. He was the son of Sir Bevil Grenville's second son, who was ennobled under the title of Baron Lansdown of Bath, in 1711, and died s.p. in 1734.

,, 182, ,, 12, for *Holborow* read *Holbrow.*

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Transactions of the Annual Meeting held at Bath,

On Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday, 25th, 26th & 27th July, 1883.

PART I.

WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of this Society was opened in the Guildhall, at Bath, at noon in favourable circumstances. The arrangements for the accommodation and entertainment of members and friends of the Society were made by a Local Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, and were very extensive and complete.

Local Committee—Chairman, Edward Stafford-Howard, Esq., M.P.; Vice-Chairman, H. Duncan Skrine, Esq., The Worshipful the Mayor of Bath; the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop Clifford; the Revs. Canons Brooke, Ellacombe, & Scarth; Leonard Blomefield, A. G. How, F. J. Poynton, H. L. Thompson, T. H. Tooke, E. F. Trotman, J. E. Waldy, T. Waters, and H. H. Winwood; Majors Davis and Wright; and Messrs. G. W. Blathwayt, C. T. Bleeck, J. D. Bush, T. W. Dunn, T. W. Gibbs, H. Gore, A. B. Keene, Austin J. King, Harold Lewis, J. T. Rainey, J. Stone, I. G. Sturge, F. Shum, and A. W. Weston.

The Grand Pump Room was opened at ten o'clock as a general reception room for the Society, and a goodly assemblage of members gathered there. At quarter past twelve o'clock the Society was received by the Mayor of Bath in the Banqueting Room at the Guildhall.

Among those present were the following:—Sir Wm. Guise, Bart., Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, Rev. Canon Brooke, Rev. Preb. Scarth, Revs. F. J. Poynton, W. C. Howell, W. Bagnall-Oakley, W. S. Browne, T. H. Clark, W. T. Blathwayt, L. Blomefield, A. G. How, W. Hazeldine, W. Bazeley, S. E. Bartleet, N. N. Ellacombe; Lieut.-Col. Gwyn, Capt. Lysaght, R.N., Major Davis, Dr. Brabazon, Dr. Cardew, Dr. Coates, Dr. Hathaway, and Dr. Tuckett; Messrs. R. O. Heywood, J. Hooper, W. H. Brumby, J. Bladwell, T. W. B. Cox, C. B. Wilkins, W. Pumphrey, J. Clark, R. Dillon, F. Shum, G. J. Parfitt, J. Davies, H. C. Hopkins, A. Taylor, J. Taylor, W. Bright, J. Williams, J. A. Quin, F. E. Shum, W. C. Jolly, E. Saxby, H. J. Walker, T. Kerslake, Warren, E. T. D. Foxcroft, T. T. Popkin, J. E. Dorington, T. W. Gibbs, J. Bush, A. Cox, S. H. Swayne, E. W. Blathwayt, J. H. Rimmer, R. A. Moger, A. D. G. Moger, C. Wood, R. S. Blaine, A. F. O. How, Harold Lewis, T. G. P. Hallett, H. A. Fry, J. Rubie, J. T. Rainey, J. Murch, J. Chaffin, W. Hunt, H. D. Skrine, J. E. Sturges, H. Hancock, E. Halsall, J. D. T. Niblett, E. A. D'Argent, Cashmore, Kingslake, Giles, Bowley, J. Stone, T. Wilton, W. George, etc.

The MAYOR said it was his very pleasant duty, and he regarded it as an exceedingly pleasant one, to give in the heartiest possible form that it was possible for him to express it, the welcome which the city desired to extend to the members of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society. He felt that it was a great honour the Society was doing the city in coming to visit it on that occasion, and though it may sound a little selfish and somewhat egotistical, he was very glad that the honour had been conferred on the city during his year of mayorality. The citizens trusted that the Society's visit would be one of great pleasure to the members, and he hoped that they would find many objects of attraction in connection with that particular branch of knowledge to which they devoted their study. He trusted that their visit would be so pleasant that they would repeat it as often as they could. Bath could not offer them some attractions which they got in other places, but he thought they would find some objects which would not be undeserving of the study and intelligence which they could bring to bear upon them. Among these was the Roman Bath which had been uncovered through the indefatigable care of Mr. Murch and the Antiquities Committee associated with Major Davis. He thought that the Society would think that Bath had in the Roman Bath a relic of which its citizens ought to be proud. His own belief was that they were only on the edge of discoveries they had yet to make, for he believed that the present discovery was but one of a nest of baths which the Romans had, no doubt, placed round the waters. He was not, however, in that place for the purpose of doing more than to express, on behalf of the citizens, their great joy and intense satisfaction at seeing the Society in Bath.

Sir WM. GUISE, Bart. (President of the Council) then took the chair. He explained that he appeared there in the place of their retiring President (Mr. Edward Rhys Wingfield), who was unfortunately kept away from them in consequence of a bereavement. He (Sir William) had to thank the Mayor on the Society's behalf, and he was sure he should convey to him the most cordial thanks of the members for the very kind manner in which he had received them on that occasion. As a Gloucestershire Society they were a little out of place in Bath, they had wandered beyond their boundary. He did not think, however, that any apology was due, inasmuch as the Society was obliged sometimes to step a little over the border in order to find a place which could accommodate the members; and it would be impossible to get at this side of the county of Gloucester unless they had found such good quarters as they were able to obtain in the city of Bath. That was the reason which brought the Society to Bath, though they were rather infringing upon the territory of the Somerset Archæologists, who were doing such excellent work in their own county. He hoped that the Somerset Society would forgive them, and added that he was pleased to see many members of that Society supporting them on the present occasion.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY, Hon. Secretary, then read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council submits the following Report to the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. There are at the present time on the list of the Society 440 annual members and 78 life members, making

the total number of members of the Society 518. During the past year 20 new members have been elected and 22 have ceased to belong to the Society from death or other causes.

The income of the Society for the past financial year, including the balance at the bankers on April 21st, 1882, was £490 7s. 8d. The expenditure was £152 19s. 2d. ; and the balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 21st April, 1883, was £237 8s. 6d. From this balance must be deducted the cost of the seventh volume of the Society's Transactions, of which the first part has now been delivered to the members, and the second part is nearly ready for issue, and also some miscellaneous charges. Besides this balance the Society has a funded capital of £414 15s. in consols, to which sum the composition fees of 8 life members will have to be added, making the total amount £454 15s.

The Council regrets the loss by death of one of its Vice-Presidents, Sir David Wedderburne, Bart. The vacancy thus created in the list of Vice-Presidents has been filled by the election of Sir John Maclean.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Stow-on-the Wold, on July 25th, 26th, & 27th, 1882. The arrangements of the meeting were admirably made and carried out by a Local Committee, of which the Rev. E. F. Witts was Chairman, and the Rev. D. Royce and Mr. F. R. V. Witts were Secretaries. Financially the meeting resulted in a small balance in favour of the Society. On the first day of the meeting, after an address by the President, Edward Rhys Wingfield, Esq., which served as a concise introduction to the chief objects of interest to be visited by the Society, the fine old Parish Church of St. Edward was examined under the guidance of the rector, the Rev. R. W. Hippisley, and the Market Cross, under that of Mr. H. Medland, the architect under whose direction it has lately been restored. The members then proceeded in carriages to Nether Swell, where they visited the church, the vicar, the Rev. D. Royce, acted as *cicerone*. Thence they proceeded to Upper Slaughter, where they were hospitably received and entertained by the Rev. E. F. Witts, the Rector of that parish. The church was inspected, under the guidance of Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, the architect, by whom it has lately been restored. The Rev. D. Royce conducted the members to the Jacobean Manor House of the Slaughter family ; a good specimen of a small Manor House of the period.

The Annual Dinner, served in St. Edward's Hall, Stow-on-the-Wold, was largely attended, and after dinner papers of great interest were read in another room by the Rev. D. Royce, Mr. Medland, Mr. Moore, and the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts.

On the second day an excursion was made to Icomb Church, with its ancient monuments, and to the interesting old mansion of Icomb Place, anciently the home of the Blacket family. Mr. F. W. Waller had previously visited the Manor House, examined its details and made several very charming drawings. He and Mr. Royce kindly pointed out the chief points of interest. Mr. Waller has very generously presented the Society with reduced copies of his drawings, which form illustrations to the Rev. D. Royce's monograph on the Place, in the volume of Transactions for the year.

The Rev. A. Williams, late Rector of Icomb, read a paper on the History of the Parish Church. From Icomb the members proceeded to Bledington Church, where Mr. Cutts again acted as guide; and from thence to the Elizabethan mansion, formerly the home of the Catesby family, at Chastleton. Here, by the kind permission of the present owner, Miss Whitmore Jones, the members lunched. Chastleton Church and Camp having been visited, the party returned to Stow, visiting Oddington Church, which is forsaken and fast becoming a ruin, on their homeward journey.

Papers on Chastleton and Oddington were communicated by the Rev. D. Royce, the Rev. W. Wiggin, and Mr. J. H. Middleton. In the evening a meeting was held in S. Edward's Hall, which many of the inhabitants of Stow attended by invitation of the Society, and papers were read by Mr. G. B. Witts and the Rev. D. Royce.

On Thursday, July 27th, after the formal proceedings at S. Edward's Hall, an excursion was made to Salmonsbury Camp, Farmington, Northleach, Hampnett, and Notgrove Churches, and Notgrove Tumulus, and information relating to these objects of interest, was given by Sir John Maclean, Mr. Moore, the Rev. D. Royce, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Cutts, the Rev. W. Bazeley, and Mr. G. B. Witts.

The members were hospitably entertained at Northleach by the president, Mr. E. Rhys Wingfield.

The Society may be congratulated on the thorough success which attended this meeting; a success which was due to the spirit and energy of the members of the Local Committee and of the gentlemen who read papers and acted as guides.

The Spring Meeting of the Society was held at Bristol on April 17th. The Society was received by the Mayor of Bristol in the Guildhall, where many of the valuable and interesting Municipal Regalia and muniments belonging to the corporation were, with the obliging permission of that body, exhibited, and an address thereon was given by Mr. J. F. Nicholls.

It had been intended that whilst one party of the members and their friends visted various points of interest in the city, under the guidance of Mr. J. F. Nicholls, another party should make an excursion to Leigh Court, the residence of Sir Philip Miles, Bart., and, with his courteous permission, inspect his well known collection of pictures: a paper was also to have been read by Mr. S. H. Swayne on Leigh Court and its connection with the flight of Charles II. from Worcester. In consequence, however, of a distressing domestic bereavement which befell Sir Philip Miles two days before, the excursion was necessarily abandoned; and instead was substituted an excursion to Westbury Church and the remains of the ancient College of Canons, under the guidance of Mr. J. Taylor. In the evening the Mayor of Bristol, Mr. J. D. Weston, and the Mayoress, gave a Banquet at the Mansion House to upwards of 80 members of the Society and their friends.

In the course of the year the first volume of the Berkeley MSS., being Vol. 1. of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, has been printed and issued to the subscribers.

As many applications for copies have been received from persons who are not members of the Society, the council wishes it to be understood that the work has not been *published*, but printed privately for the subscribers, being members of the Society, to whom only the courteous permission of Lord Fitzhardinge extends. The General Secretaries will however be glad to receive applications from any ladies or gentlemen who wish to join the Society and subscribe for this most valuable work. As the number of subscribers is not at present sufficient to pay the cost of printing the work, the council believes it will be necessary to borrow a sum of money from the amount invested in consols, and repay it as the remaining copies are disposed of. When all the copies are sold a considerable profit will accrue to the funds of the Society.

There has also been issued during the year, with the first part of the Transactions, another fasciculus of the Abstracts of the Wills in the Council House at Bristol, kindly made by the Rev. T. P. Wadley, of which now 144 pages have been issued and a further portion is in type.

The following works have been added to the Society's Library :—

Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches of Bath. Presented by the Rev. B. H. Blacker.

The Gloucestershire Bells, and the History of Bitton. By the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe *(by purchase)*.

Cheshire & Lancashire Funeral Certificates. Presented by Sir John Maclean.

Goldcliff and the Ancient Roman Inscribed Stone found there. Edited by J. P. Rylands, Esq., F.S.A. Presented by the Cheshire and Lancashire Record Society through Sir John Maclean.

The Council nominates for re-election the President of Council, and the Secretaries, general, sectional and local, with the exception of Mr. Strickland, the Local Secretary for Bristol, whose services are lost to the Society in consequence of ill-health. In his place the Council nominates Mr. Thomas W. Jacques.

The following members of the Council proper retire this year by rotation, but are eligible for re-election :—Mr. Hyett, Mr. G. B. Witts, Mr. Kerslake, Mr. S. H. Swayne, I. B. Evans, Mr. K. H. Fryer, and Major Fisher.

There is also a vacancy caused by the election of Sir John Maclean as a Vice-President.

The Council has held eight meetings—one at Stow, three at Gloucester, two at Bristol, and two at Bath, and desires to express its acknowledgements to his worship the Mayor of Gloucester and to K. Hoskyns Fryer, the Town Clerk of Gloucester, for the use of the Tolsey, and to the Committee of S. Edward's Hall, Stow-on-the-Wold, and the Royal and Scientific Institution, Bath, for the accommodation afforded.

The Mayor moved the adoption of the Report, and that the gentleman whose nomination was reported be requested to accept office.

The Rev. F. J. Poynton seconded and it was carried.

Mr. Jerom Murch moved that the following gentlemen be requested to accept the position of members of the Council proper :—The Rev. D. Royce, Mr. G. B. Witts, Mr. Kerslake, Mr. S. H. Swayne, Mr. I. B. Evans, Mr. K. H. Fryer, Major Fisher, and Major Lawson Lowe.

Mr. F. SHUM seconded and it was adopted.

The Rev. Preb. SCARTH moved that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Edward Rhys Wingfield, the retiring President, and to Sir W. Guise for presiding on that occasion.

The Rev. S. E. BARTLEET seconded and it was adopted.

Sir WM. GUISE returned thanks, and deeply regretted the absence of Mr. Wingfield and the cause of it. He now had the extremely pleasant duty imposed upon him of introducing their new President. The name of Mr. Stafford-Howard was well-known, not only in this neighbourhood, but his family had extensive influence in the north of England, and he himself was the representative of a county in Parliament, which place he filled with honour to himself and credit to his constituency. Without further preface he invited Mr. Howard to take the chair.

Mr. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, M.P., then took the chair and delivered the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS:—

If it were not for the fact that Sir William Guise, who is president of the council of this Society, had pressed me to consent to act in the capacity in which I find myself, the presumption of which I feel guilty in venturing to address the members of a scientific Society would astonish me. For, as I told him at the time, I am no archæologist, and pretend to no knowledge or intimate acquaintance with those relics of past times which abound in our county, and which it is the object of this Society to make known and appreciated by the public at large. Beyond a general interest in all things old and curious, and a special interest in any particular ones which from time to time may be brought under my notice, combined with an aptitude for forgetting all about it soon after, the qualifications for the position to which Sir W. Guise invited me are deplorably wanting. However, he did not seem to mind, and I trust that you will follow his example and grant me your kind indulgence. I believe that there are many others like myself in this respect, and could I but induce them to take a greater interest than heretofore in the work of this Society something would have been contributed to its success. To them, therefore, more particularly I would address myself in what I am about to say; for it cannot be wrong to assume that one of the main objects of the Society is not merely to preserve both materially and historically every object of antiquity which is of interest as throwing light upon the ways of life of those who occupied the surrounding country from the earliest times downwards, and to discover, if possible, fresh traces and illustrations of their lives, but to kindle the public interest in the subject, and stimulate amongst those who, having no time, inclination, or talent for prosecuting such researches themselves, yet may well profit by the knowledge which is brought to light by others.

Some little time ago Lord Lytton, in making a speech on the subject of what to read, conjured his hearers not to deem time wasted which was employed in the perusal of fairy tales and beautiful fictions. "They have," he said, fruitful relations with the serious purpose of our life, though they have no counterpart in its realities. The more these realities are hard and stern and prosaic the greater is our need of fancy's wings to soar above them

now and then," and he concluded this eloquent appeal by recommending his hearers to read "Mother Goose." This is, no doubt, very good advice. In the bustling, restless life of a town, or even in the calmer but perhaps more monotonous routine of life in country places, there are multitudes who require repose of mind from the strain and toil of every-day thought and work; but there are other things besides fairy tales and fictions, however beautiful, which may be recommended as giving the desired recreation, which give plenty of room for the play of the wings of fancy and imagination, whilst they are at the same time based upon that which is real and therefore more interesting. The study and examination of those relics of past ages which have survived the wear and tear of time, or the still more destructive attentions of ignorant or unthinking men, form an occupation to which the busiest person might well turn in his moments of leisure with profit and advantage. Certainly I can say for myself that, taking advantage of the duties you have honoured me by imposing on me here to leave for a short space the more important duties to which I have for some months past given pretty close attendance, with my brain saturated with ideas about corrupt practices, compensation for improvements, and kindred topics, it is no small pleasure to look forward, as I do, to the excursions we are about to make, and to the descriptions we are about to listen to, of the camps, dykes, and roads, made by our predecessors in the days when they bandied about things harder than words, and lived in a rude simplicity which we cannot always contemplate without envy.

I should like here just to quote a passage from a review of a book of Mr. Freeman's lately published, because it bears upon and explains the great value of such a Society as ours, as promoting historical enquiry and speading a knowledge of history amongst the public, and particularly recognises the great services of Mr. Freeman.

"No one in our generation has done so much as Mr. Freeman to show the connection between architecture and history, and explain how each may be studied through the other. Very few have realized with equal clearness or set out with equal force the importance of our local history to a comprehension of our general history. He is indeed one of the foremost among those who have, and chiefly in the present generation, rescued local history from the geneaologists and the archæologists, and given it its true position, as being in one sense the basis, in another the illustration, in a third the complement, of the general political history of a country. To the cause of historical enquiry in England there can hardly be a greater service rendered. For England has always had, thanks to the strong local feeling and the still vigorous system of local goverment, plenty of people who realize their town or their country as a living entity, and are therefore prepared to be interested in its past, if anyone will relate to them the story of that past. Archæologists, too, we have in abundance—men who have been accumulating the materials for local history with infinite industry and zeal, though they have seldom known how to put those materials together. There are, therefore, great facilities in England both for writing local history and for gaining the interest of the public for it. And he who relishes and comprehends local history is sure to become interested in and to profit by general history as well. The more difficult part of the training is over, the greatest onward step has been

made when any one has learned to realize the past in the midst of the present, and conceive of a town or a district, which he knows as it is now, in the dress it wore, the life its inhabitants led, some centuries ago."—(Review of Mr. Freeman's *English Towns and Districts.)*

There is much truth, I think, in these remarks. There are many of us who cannot claim to be, properly speaking, archæologists, but who are prepared to be interested in the past history of this town and of its neighbourhood if those who are better qualified to assume that title, taking for their text the camps, dykes, and other objects of interest which we are going to visit, will relate to us the story of their construction and existence. Having thus been made familiar with local history, how much easier will it be to appreciate and profit by the labours of Mr. Freeman and others who have done so much for the general history of the country.

As you have in your hands, I believe, programmes of our proceedings on each day, there is no necessity for me to refer, as otherwise I might be tempted to do after the manner of her Majesty's gracious speech at the commencement of every parliamentary session, to the various subjects to which your attention will be called during the session of this Society, but I may express a hope that in one respect we may not follow parliamentary precedents. I trust that though the time is short and the objects to be visited many, we may yet meet with no obstruction in the performance of the work set out for us, so as to lead to anything like the wholesale abandonment of the original programme which marks the close of every session. The Committee, I am sure, more sensible than any Government can be expected to be, has apportioned the work with a due regard for the capabilities of human nature and the inelastic qualities of time and distance.

The Society has met at several places of the greatest historical interest since its formation in 1876, but I do not think any of them can surpass the town where we are now assembled in this respect. Bath has been always famous. The frequent recurrence of the words camp and battle field in our programme testify to the struggles which took place in the earliest times for the possession of the neighbouring heights by successive races; these are relics which abound elsewhere, but Bath itself possesses an attraction of which few other places can boast; an attraction which was early discovered and which consequently brought her additional fame. The recent discovery of the Roman Bath, a visit to which forms one of the most interesting items in our programme, shows in what favour Bath was held owing to its fountain of healing waters even so long ago as the Roman occupation of the country. Other places once as celebrated have decayed and become, if not obliterated, at all events comparatively unnoticed. But Bath, though it has had its ups and downs, no doubt, is still the resort of multitudes, some in search of health, others delighting in it for its own inherent qualities as a pleasant and delightful residence.

As the last place we are to visit is Thornbury, perhaps it would not be out of place if I were, before concluding, to say a few words about the castle, which is one of the main objects of interest there. I do not propose to go elaborately into its history, because that has been described and written on more than once already. I will give a short sketch of the families through

whose hands it successively passed, leaving the description of the place until we go there ; I have also a few notes and extracts from the manorial records, which I think will be interesting as illustrating the method of local government in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Brictric, son of Algar, a Saxon thane, is stated in "Doomsday" to have held this manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was seized by Duke William of Normandy, and afterwards granted by William Rufus to Robert Fitz Hamon, a Norman. His son-in-law, Robert "The Consul," created Earl of Gloucester by the King, succeeded in right of his wife (1107). After another generation the manor again passed into the hands of another family through an heiress, Amicia, who married (1173) Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford. For four generations it continued in this family, passing on the death of Gilbert de Clare (1313), who was killed at Bannockburn, to Margaret, his second sister, who married secondly Hugh Audley. It was their only daughter Margaret who brought the property into the hands of the family with which the present castle is identified, the family of Stafford (1347). She married Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford, and in their male descendants the manor continued for eleven generations until the death (1637) of Henry Lord Stafford (5th in descent from Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham) when his only sister and heir Mary succeeded and took the property to the Howards by her marriage with Sir William Howard, second surviving son of the Earl of Surrey, and who was created Viscount Stafford [1] (1640). He was a cousin (though distant) as the 3rd Duke of Norfolk married a daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham. For nearly 100 years this branch of the Howard family retained possession of it until 1727, when the castle and manor of Thornbury were conveyed by the last Earl of Stafford to Edward Duke of Norfolk, who settled them in 1776 upon Henry Thomas Howard, grandfather of the present owner. As in the history of many other places, it frequently changed hands by the marriage of an heiress ; many of its owners met with violent deaths, either on the battle field or on the scaffold, whilst it was twice confiscated on the attainder of its owner. The castle and manor were subsequently in each case restored, but the lands were confiscated and never returned. As to the manor, I have some records of the manor courts, bound together, commencing in the year 1386, reign of Richard II., and going into the year 1458, reign of Henry VI. They have evidently been collected by one of the stewards ; on the first pages are inserted the customs of the manor as enacted in the year 1486 by King Henry VII. and confirmed by Henry VIII., and run as follows :—

Manerium de Thornburie.

Item first the true Auncient Custome of the Mannour of Thornburie in the Countie of Gloucester, being enacted by the consent of the King of the said Mannor that the Custome of the Mannor of Thornburie shall stand for ever perpetuall, All that King Henry the vijth enacted in the second yeare of his raigne and in the xxijth day of September.

Item that Kinge Henry the Eighth confirmed this lawe and custome. *Item* Hughe Owen Erle of Pembroke Duke of Bedford Erle of Stafford Duke of Gloucester and Lord of the Mannor of Thornburie, By marriage of his wife Lady Katherine Lord of Troubridge (? Tunbridge) in Kent the Kinges attorney.

1 See ante Vol. VI., p. 205.—Ed.

Item hee made six Reeves to be chosen for a consideration and weathe, *Item* that the "reeves" of these mannor for to gether all the Rentes and profittes under the lord of this Mannor of Thornburie.

1. *Item* first the Reeve of this Mannor to Attend the Mannor Court, And is a Bencher att the Courte of the Mannor with all the head Tenauntes about hime to receave of Woland iij. shillings iiij pence. And the Reeve shall pay unto the highe Steward att the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell iij. shillings iiij. pence.

2. *Item* the Mill Reeve to searche the Water courses about the Countey, And yf the Myllare lett in moore water then is his deuty, the Mill Reeve to breake upp the Mill doore And put up the Fludd gattes. And sett a payne the next Court day upon the Millare and the Mill Reeve to shutt the wether doore and he shall grinde toule free for his laboure.

3. *Item* the ditche Reeves of Oldburie are to see the ditches to bee Ridde, and all spoutes stopped att highe springes and at the lawe day to present to the Steward the defaultes and nothinge to conceal upon payne of xiij. shillings iiij. pence. And every of them att the lawday to the pay the Steward xij pence to maintaine his Incke and paper for hee to doe his deutie withall.

4. *Item* that the ditche Reeves of Moorton have certain lande and other grounde, and they shall bringe into the Steward in likewise xij. pence to doe his deutie withall, and nothinge expitted, of that every yeare to maintaine the Steward Inke and paper of xiij. shillings iiij pence.

5. *Item* that Syblane and Woland must pay to the Kinges silver Together, as muche as the Kinges pleasure is, sometymes—xij. shillings and sometymes viij. shillings when the King doth Requier it of them out of the Exchequer, And they shall appeare every law day summoned by the bayliefe of the hundred.

6. *Item* that the Bydle of Mannor for to serve the Mannor Court, and to gether the Rente of the Warke landes and to summo n and distraine, Takinge nothing for his labour and to gather the extreates of the Courte.

7. *Item* ytt is to be considered that the Tytheingman be chosen by theire houldes to execute theire offices within theire Tytheinges, and to gather the money the which is called the Comon Fyne, for every yard lande, of Gavelkinde Lande v. pence, every yard land of Warkland iiij. pence, anh every quarter land, ij. pence, And every Choyse land one halfpenny, and every Myll iij. pence. *And* every Tythinge to pay to the Bydle xx. shillings. And every Tythinge to pay to the Steward for makinge of theire boocke viij. pence. The full summe of the Three Tytheinges for their whole pay is iiij. Pounds.

8. *Item* that the Tytheinge of Falfield is to pay vj. shillings viij. pence. And to the Steward for the makinge of their boocke iiij pence.

9. *Item* the Bayleife of the hundred to gather the Mearcementes of the Free houlders, And hee to mayntaine the pounde for wayfes and strayers and shall have the weapons wherewith Affrayes bee made.

10. *Item* that the Bayleife of Tytherington To bringe unto the Reeve of the Mannor of Thornbury, All the strayers and wafes, Taking for his labour A penny And for shearinge and drivinge one penny. And to appeare every Lawday before the high Steward to serve the Kinges Courte.

11. *Item* that the Receaver to fetche the money within the Mannor, And yf the officer bee Robbed in the way the Receaver to stand to yt, And yf the officer rune away with the money or the Rent that then the Tennantes to stand to it.

12. *Item* att the law day the Steward may keepe Court two days together.

13. *Item* yf the three Tytheinges geive in a wronge verdict they to forfeit xviij. li.

14. *Item* the Tytheingman of Kinton is Tytheing man of Rangworthie Woland and Sybland and of the serquite about the towne, And Aletaster And hee to serve the Courte of the Mannor in all poyntes in the bydles absence, or yf hee bee sicke or deseased, And hee to bringe in xij. pence for xij, freethe landes. And hee to make the gate att Cowhills Bridge. And hee to have to his office one Acre of meade in West Marshe lyinge in the highe waye and the honey suck swarth round about the high way and the frith land lyinge between Cowhills Bridge and Westmarsheyate.

15. *Item* that the Comon Brewers to bee within the Tythinge of Kinton, and hee that breweth within the Tythinge and carrieth out of the tytheing To pay for every quarter one half penny. And hee that breweth out of the Tytheinge to pay to the Lord vj. pence.

16. *Item* yf that a Theefe bee taken within the three Tytheinges one Tythinge to keepe hime one night and another Tythinge Another night, and the third night to bring hime to Gloucester without any Myttymus, And yf the shreife take hime none of the three Tytheinges hath to doe with hime or to medle with hime.

Then follow the copies (in Latin) of the court rolls, beginning from 1386 and going on to 1458. The bulk of them are the usual admittances of new copyhold tenants. Mr. Hart of the Record Office has extracted the following entries :—

At a Court held November 29, 10 Rich. II., 1387.—Presentment by the beadle that Robert Gode did threaten him and call him "bumpkin" "yokel" (rusticum), and did say that if he attacked him, he would break his head. Therefore Gode was to be restrained to answer to the Lord for his transgression.

Court held March 13, 1387.—Robert Wyld and other persons were summoned and fined for fetching a certain John Body out of the house of Christiana Suter and beating him.

Next Court, April 4.—Christiana Suter in full court did openly acknowledge before the Steward that by her assent Robert Wyld and his associates did pull John Body out of his bed by night. Therefore she was amerced 40 pence.

Court, April 25. –Nicholas Maker nief of the Lord by birth, did give to the lord three pence a year for his life that he might dwell wherever he chose during his life. John White and another were amerced sixpence each for chattering in Court.

Court held December 17, 1388.—Two niefs to pay fines respectively of 18d. and 12d. for licence to marry.

Court held January 7, 1389.—Divers tenants are presented for keeping mastiffs and they are "pained" to clog them.

Court held January 28, 1389.—Presentment by the tithing man of Kyngton that certain persons, niefs of the lord do dwell without the demesne at Bristol, therefore there nearest relatives are to have their bodies at the next Court under the penalty of 40s.

Court held May 20, 1389.—Presentment by tithing man of Kyngton, and all his tithing that there is not any highway in the Lord's word of Fulnover.

Court held November 4, 1389.—Thomas Warey and Thomas Fort are to repair a bridge called Woolford brugge. William French who was elected to the office of reeve by the tithing man of Kington, and all his tithing did come and say that he was elected unjustly and against the custom of the Manor, because no officer was to be elected unless he had a wife. And he did put himself on the tithings of Morton and Oldbury, and inquiry was to be made. And it was found that he was well and faithfully elected, and that the electors were able to chose him according to the custom of the manor.

Court held January 9, 1393.—William Thryston, son of John Thryston, nief of the Lord doth give to the Lord 12d. per annum for license to stay where he pleases outside the Lordship.

Court held May 6, 1393.—Presentment by the tithing man of Falfield that a certain two out of his tithing did hunt hares within the Lord's warren and did take them away. Therefore they were amerced. William Maryner did mary Agnes, daughter of Walter Adys, nief of the Lord, without the Lord's license. Therefore he is distrained.

Court held October 8, 1394.—Presentment that certain persons for feloniously stealing 26s. 6d., the property of a tenant, they are tried by a jury and sentenced to be hanged.

Court held January 7, 1395.—Ordered that the Abbot of Tewkesbury be distrained to answer why he did not find a chaplain to celebrate in the church of Thornbury for certain lands and tenements which he doth hold in Cowhull.

Court held January 28, 1395.—The bailiff doth answer that the Abbot of Tewkesbury was distrained by his cattle to the value of 100 shillings.

Court held October 25, 1397.—Presentment of William Tovey for unjustly inclosing certain common of pasture at Sholdley.

Court held June 20, 1397.—Ordered that William Tovey should open the common of pasture which he had closed.

After 1399 comes a break of some time, and an entry as follows :— "Notes out of old Rowles taken 15th January, 1594, by Maurice Tovy, understeward of the manor of Thornbury." They commence in the year 1417. The following extracts are interesting :—

Court held April 14, 1418, 6 Henry V.—Presentment that certain millers did take unlawful and excessive toll. Presentment by the tithing man of Morton that a certain butcher did vend meat at a price beyond the statute, and that Richard Parker did unjustly draw blood upon John Fideler, and he is amerced 12 pence. Presentment that John Wastell did commit an assault upon John Walker with a knife and he is amerced 6 pence.

Court held November 20, 1438.—The first year of Humphrey Earl of Stafford, Presentment that Agnes doth permit her house to be ruinous, and that as it is supposed she doth propose to leave the lordship and dwell elsewhere without license, whereupon the beadle was to attach 17 calves upon her holding to answer to the lord as well for the heriot of the same Agnes as for the repair of her tenement.

Court held December 12, 1438.—John Fowler doth give to the Lord a fine of one shilling that view and inquisition of all the homage should be taken whether he has the quarter right in his claim to a fishery in the Severn called Tuttingston.

Court held January 8, 1439.—A tenant gives the Lord instead of a heriot a brass pot worth 16 pence.

. . . January 29 . . . Presentment that various tenants, among them the Abbot of Tewkesbury, did permit the sea wall between the Chapel of Sheperdende and the new mill to be entirely decayed. Therefore they are amerced from one penny to 3 pence each.

. . . January 7th, 1440.—Thomas is summoned to take up the office of beadle on account of his holding land in Olebury ; but he doth come before the Steward and doth say that neither he nor any such other tenant is bound to take up the said office by reason of his tenure ; whereupon it is adjudged that he be quit and exonerated from such office ; and he doth give a fine to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, of 6s. 8d.

Court held June 1, 1441.—Presentment by the tithing man of Kington among other things that John Laurence is a common "tapper" of beer, therefore he is amerced.

Court held September 14, 1441.—Presentment at this court that certain estrays were proclaimed or cried in the Church.

Besides the entries quoted there are numerous others showing that presentments were made of brewers for breaking the assize, of tenants for cutting down trees, failing to repair their houses, obstructing the highway, failing to repair sea wall, or to scour ditches, of a miller charging unjust toll. So that we find this court exercising jurisdiction of an almost unlimited character. It fulfilled the functions of a police court, land court, court of sewers, highway board, licensing court, besides others which have become obsolete. It may perhaps be interesting just to give a description of the manor courts at present held, and the officers appointed in this year 1883.

[In 1558 (6 Philip and Mary) it was declared that the lordship manor was in the nature of an ancient demaine, that the writ of right remaineth, and that no cause of issue concerning the right or title of any customary land was triable at common law, but determined only within the court of the manor of the steward, homage, head-holders, and tenants].

The Manor, Borough, and Hundred of Thornbury, formerley by alienations, partitions, divisions or otherwise, divided into three manors, known as "the Manor of Thornbury," "the Manor or Tithing of Oldbury-upon-Severn," and "the Manor or Tithing of Mars and Falfield, otherwise Mars of Fallfield," in the county of Gloucester, but on the 9th June, 1670 (22nd Charles II.) reunited by agreement between the Right Hon. Sir William Howard, Kt., of the Hon. Order of the Bath, Lord Viscount of Stafford, and the Lady Mary his wife, Viscountess of Stafford, sister and sole heiress of Henry Lord Stafford, deceased, Lord and Lady (in the right of the said lady) of the said manors, and the copyhold and customary tenants of the same manors. Under this agreement the affairs of the manor are still conducted.

The officers now (1883) appointed for the said manor, borough, and hundred are—

1.—*The Steward.* The representative of the Lord, and the sole judge in a customary court and court leet.

2.—*The Bailiff.* Whose duties are to attend the courts and make the proclamations.

3.—*The Reeve.* To collect the rents and revenues of the manor, attend to the commons and prevent overpressing, to drive the commons in the manor and at Rangeworthy, to seize heriots, waifs, and estrayes, to attend the steward at the manor courts.

4.—*The Beadle.* To collect the rents and duties of the manor, attend the steward, and see his commands are carried out.

5.—	*The Tithingman of*	*Kington*	Collect the monies payable in their respective tithings and make presentments.
6.—	*Ditto*	*Morton*	
7.—	*Ditto*	*Oldbury*	
8.—	*Ditto*	*Falfield*	
9.—	*The Ditchreeve of*	*Morton*	See that all ditches, &c., are properly cleansed.
10.—	*Ditto*	*Oldbury*	
11.—	*The Hayward of*	*Kington*	Impound cattle, &c., at large in their respective tithings.
12.—	*Ditto*	*Oldbury*	
13.—	*Ditto*	*Morton*	
14.—	*Ditto*	*Falfield*	
15.—	*Ditto*	*Thornbury*	

16.—*The Mayor of Thornbury.* To collect and levy the rents and revenues payable by custom to the Lord ; to attend the borough courts, and at the command of the steward to summon the homage court, and borough jury.

17.—*The Seargeant at the Mace* carries the Lord's mace, attends on the steward, levies the Lord's borough fines, attends on the mayor.

18. } *Two Constables.* To keep the peace in the borough.
19. }

20. } *Two Ale-Tasters.* To taste and examine the ale, &c., sold in the
21. } borough.

22. } *Two Searchers and Sealers of Leather.*
23. }

24. } *Two Carnals.* To examine the meat sold in the borough.
25. }

26.—*Constable of Morton.*
27.— *Ditto Kington*
28.— *Ditto Oldbury*
29.— *Ditto Tytherington*
30.— *Ditto Rangeworthy*
31.— *Ditto Gaunt's Earthcott*
} To keep peace within the hundred.

32.—*Hayward of Gaunt's Earthcott*
33.— *Do. Tytherington*
34.— *Do. Rangeworthy*
} Impound cattle, &c., at large in the Hundred

35. } *Two Affeerers.* To affirm the several amerciaments made by the
36. } juries.

The Courts.—A manor court is held every three weeks, and presentments of deaths are made, surrenders taken, and admittances made.

The Homage Court is held once in each year; 18 customary tenants, called "the Homage Jury," present officers to serve as reeve, beadle, and tithingmen for the manor.

The Court Leet is held once a year. Three juries are announced—1, the manor jury—present the officers to serve for the manor; 2, the borough jury—present the officers to serve for the borough; 3, the hundred jury—present the officers to serve for the hundred.

Each jury is sworn by the steward to amerce all persons owing suit and service, and who have neglected to attend; to present all public nuisances; to enquire if the constables, tithingmen, and other officers have discharged their duties and of such as opposed them in the execution thereof, and if there be a pair of stocks in the tything in repair and present the same.

All the officers are sworn in by the steward at this court.

The tithing men to present deaths, &c., and those of Morton have to "ridde" certain ditches, as have also the ditch reeves: the expenses are defrayed from certain lands, each officer holding a piece in virtue of his office: the surplus rent, if any, they give to the poor of the tithing. The haywards impound all waifs and strays and get so much per head (6d. in the tithing 1s. out of the tithing) for unlocking the pound gates: the hayward of Morton has also a ditch to "ridde." The Mayor has still duties to perform, but they are, as a rule, done by the mace bearer or the bailiff. A precept is issued to him in each year to summon the borough jury, but the mace bearer does the work. The aletasters duties now devolve upon the exciseman, but until the last few years the aletaster kept up the old custom, went to each public house in the borough, had a glass of beer, and then reported at the leet which house, in his opinion, sold the best liquor. The searchers and sealers of leather and the carnals have now no duties to per-

form, but they are still annually appointed. It was the custom for the former to enter all shoemakers' premises to see that they used good leather for their boots and shoes. All that the affeerers now do is to sign the presentments of officers chosen at each leet. They have a parcel of land let at about £4 per annum. The office is therefore given, as a rule, to two needy persons.

I am afraid that it must be irksome to some to attend only to be appointed to offices, in the duties of which they have been entirely superseded by officers appointed under our improved methods of local government, but there is one right which they enjoy, and one duty which they all still, I believe, perform with singular zeal and ability, this is to attend and do themselves justice at the Court Leet Dinners. I have no doubt many of you are well acquainted with the history of early village life in this country, and with the valuable books which have been published from time to time upon the subject; but I thought the details which I have given as to what is recorded to have actually taken place in this manor some four to five centuries ago and the description of its customs as they still exist would be perhaps as interesting as anything which I could say in this address.

Mr. SKRINE proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting address. He was sure that after the modest way in which the President had mentioned his own capabilities they must have been pleased with what they had heard, and convinced that they had got the right man in the right place. He thought that local history was most valuable and a piece of history that was not often, scarcely ever, to be met with. They had had the picture of the constitutional government of a small town from the very earliest times to the present and with the actual outside forms and ceremonies still existing. He thought that it was a most interesting paper, and that they were very much indebted to Mr. Stafford-Howard for it. The personal interest which he had shown in local history was one from which they ought all to take a lesson, and he hoped that they would all bear in mind that the Society was one in the development and progress of which all the members should take an interest. Each district had its Secretaries, and he could bear witness to the earnest interest in the work displayed by the local Seretaries here.

Mr. DORINGTON seconded the resolution, and spoke of the great advantage it was to members to be compelled, as it were, to accept the office of President now and again, for it made them study the history of their own towns and counties, and thus they acquired an amount of useful knowledge which otherwise they would not have done.

The MAYOR put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried.

Mr. STAFFORD-HOWARD, in reply, thanked them very much, and said his appointment had been the means of learning all he had read about Thornbury, which, although he was Lord of the Manor, he before knew as little as they did about.

Refreshments were then partaken of in the Council Chamber at the invitation of the Mayor, after which, the company proceeded to the Pump

Room, where Major Davis gave a description of the Baths, including the one recently uncovered. Subsequently the party, under Major Davis's guidance, proceeded to the recently-excavated Roman Bath, and spent a considerable time in inspecting the interesting remains, on which a paper was read by Major Davis in the evening. Soon afterwards a carriage excursion left the Pump Room, under the guidance of the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, F.S.A., for Hampton Down, stopping on the way at Claverton Lodge, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, to partake of afternoon tea.

On reaching the Down the Rev. Preb. Scarth led the way to traces of the ancient camp, whose position and connexion with other hill fortresses on each side of the Avon he explained by reading the following notes *On the Course of the Wansdike*, which he pointed out, particularly its direction through Somersetshire, and the camps on the line of it, viz.: that on Hampton Down above Bath, Stantonbury, and Maesknoll, also *on the direction of the Roman roads around* Bath, and *the fords across the river Avon.*

The line of the Wansdike was first pointed out, the camp, or settlement, on Hampton Down being placed just within the boundary.

Mr. SCARTH began by saying that the *Wansdike* is considered to be the limit of the last Belgic Conquest, probably not less than two centuries before the Christian era. The Belgæ are supposed to have made three distinct conquests, each of which is marked by a *boundary line.* The last of them is Wansdike, extending across Somerset and Wilts, and reaching into Berkshire. The Conquests it included were the Vale of Pewsey, the mineral district of Mendip, and the country between this tract and the river Parret. The City of Bath lies outside of the Wansdike. *Hampton Down* settlement, or "oppidum," is situated just within it, and is supposed to have belonged to the Belgæ.

Ptolemy, the Roman Geographer, has marked out the limits of the Belgæ. Their successive conquests have been indicated by Dr. Guest in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VII., p. 310. The first seems to have been bounded by Combe Bank and Bockerly Ditch, south of Salisbury, with Vindogladia for the capital. The next, by Old Ditch, north of Amesbury, with Old Sarum for its capital, and lastly, the Wansdike.

The Wansdike is clearly traceable in Savernake Forest, and on Marlborough Down its course is very plainly marked, also at Calston, Edington, Spye Park, Bennacre (where it crosses the Avon), at Bathampton (where it crosses again), at Claverton Down (where is an ancient settlement), behind Prior Park (where it is distinctly marked), and at Cross Keys Public House. It crosses the High Road to Radstock, near Burnt House Turnpike Gate, where it is cut by the Roman Fosse Road. The portion between the Cross Keys and Burnt House Turnpike Gate is clearly marked; and it is seen in Breach Wood, and again at English Combe, and on Newton Farm, and in Newton Park, also at Stantonbury, where there is a camp, of which it forms the north rampart; also at Compton Dando, and at Maes-Knoll, where it forms the north boundary of that camp.

The termination of Wansdyke is fixed by Mr. Leman at Stokesley Camp, the Avon, and opposite Clifton. It has been thought to continue on to Portbury and Portishead, but there is no very clear indication of its course at present existing beyond Maes-Knoll.

1. Maes-Knoll and Stantonbury Camps are appendages to the Wansdike, also the fortified settlement on Hampton Down.

The boundary line of Wansdike seems to have joined the Thames to the Severn.

The western and northern boundary of the camp on Hampton Down is formed by Wansdike. The southern boundary is traceable, but the ditch has been filled in.

Long Barrows are found outside this camp on the north, and many enclosures are traced within, and a *Road* passing right through is well marked. The highest point is 654 ft. above sea level and 106 above Bathwick Hill. There is a Roman camp outside the boundary of the British camp, but it is now almost effaced.

Mr. SCARTH then described the *Line of the Fosse Road.*

The Fosse Road passed through Bath. It runs in a slanting direction across the island, commencing at about Seaton, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Axe, and passes through Ilchester on into Bath. Midway between these places it cuts the Roman road which runs along the Mendip hills from Brean Down to Old Sarum, and near to the point where the roads intersect is the fortress of *Maesbury*. The road as it enters Bath passes down Holloway, and crossing the river at the Modern Bridge, passed out at the North Gate. Before crossing the Avon a branch road seems to have kept on the south side of the river and passed through Widcombe into Bathwick, keeping near the side of the river till it crossed it at Bathford. Roman burials have been found in its course at various times, and Roman remains have been found at Bathampton between the village and the Avon.

In Bath the Fosse road was met by the Roman road coming from the Severn and Avon,—from the "Passage" at Sea-mills, through Bitton and Weston, into Bath. This has been generally known as the "Via Julia," and continued its course to Marlborough and through Spene to Silchester.

The Fosse road went out of Bath by Walcot and Batheaston, not far from Elmhurst, and past the Shire stones, which mark the point where the three counties meet, and may also have been a Roman *Trifinium*, or the limit where three estates met. The course from hence to Cirencester is well known, and has been often traced. From Cirencester it passed on to Lincoln and the Humber.

Mr. SCARTH next described the Camps on Lansdown.

There are several camps on Lansdown. A British camp at the extremity, looking towards Bristol, and overlooking North Stoke. This includes a considerable space, and the rampart is very plain. Not far from this is the trace of a Roman camp, quadrilateral, but the rampart is not very strong. Another Roman camp has been cut through by the Turnpike road, before you come at the turn to Langridge, where the traces of a Roman villa have been found, others also have been found on Lansdown (see *Aquæ Solis*, p. 112).

Lastly, he pointed out Salisbury Hill and Camp.

On Salisbury Hill, which is isolated, and stands between Batheaston and Swanswick,—the top of which is quite level,—an earthwork and ditch can be traced all round, and ancient interments have been found there, as well as flint implements. It marks a point of observation held, no doubt, at successive periods. Camden thought it had been occupied by the invading Saxons when Bath fell under their power.

Mr. SKRINE supplemented the remarks of Mr. Scarth by observing that he thought Mr. Scarth had not given any account of the British Road (the original of the Fosse-way), as crossing, as it was believed to do, directly through the camp on which they were standing, to the fords over the Avon and Weaver, or Box brook. Mr. Skrine quite aknowledged the probable existence of another Roman road, named by Mr. Scarth, and leading to the ford from Bathampton, but that road must have been made subsequently to the Roman occupation of Bath. After that was accomplished the main road from the south would naturally diverge from the old road before it reached the camp to go down the "Holloway" to the old bridge, and so on to Bath, but the old original British road may have continued all the same to be used, though not so frequently as before. On the maps of the camps around Bath and its neighbourhood, a small Roman fort is shewn guarding the ford to Bathford, and this indicated that the road was cared for in the time of the Romans. There was another road through Claverton, of great antiquity, which crossed at the ford to Warleigh and climbed the steep hill to Farleigh, and so fell into the Marlborough road some way farther on.

Mr. SKRINE also wished to point out that the whole of the Down they had just traversed, and which was included in the camp, was seamed by longitudinal mounds, evidently marking the foundations of ancient buildings—probably streets—certainly houses—and a road wound through these. He thought these lines of old buildings deserved more careful observation than they had received, as being the remains of the Belgic city, and he had himself discovered similar lines on a field of his own immediately adjoining the camp, where he had by digging, already laid bare a coign of a wall, and as the land had never been enclosed or ploughed up, this, he considered, proved the assertion that this was the site of a very ancient city. He showed a plan carefully prepared with the lines drawn to scale reduced from one Mr. Scarth had had made some years ago.

The party then proceeded along part of the Wansdike, and had a very fine view of the city of Bath below, and the windings of the Avon. Many of the points mentioned could be distinctly seen, and the whole panorama with its historical associations, formed a subject of deep archæological interest as well as of natural beauty.

The party returned to Bath *via* Combe Down and Widcombe Hill.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

of the Society took place at half-past six o'clock, at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, the President in the chair. There was a large attendance. After the usual loyal toasts,

The PRESIDENT proposed "Success to the Society." Success, he said, depended upon their having a good number of members, a balance in hand, energetic secretaries, and *bona fide* archæologists to give them the benefit of their experience. All these things this Society possessed, and it had been up to this point successful, and he trusted they would all endeavour to make it equally successful in the future. He coupled with the toast the President of the Council.

Sir WILLIAM GUISE, in responding, said the Society might take great credit for what it had done. Their Transactions were very much sought after. They were extremely good, and were largely illustrated, and he alluded especially to the editing of the Berkeley manuscripts. They were anxious to obtain an additional number of subscribers for that work.

Prebendary SCARTH proposed "The health of the President," and complimented Mr. Stafford Howard on his highly interesting address of the morning.

The PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the compliment, and proposed "The health of the Mayor and Corporation," alluding to the public spirited action of the municipal body in the matter of the recent excavations.

The MAYOR, in responding, referred to the valuable work which both archæologists and genealogists undertook.

The proceedings then ended.

EVENING MEETING.

At eight o'clock there was an evening meeting at the Guildhall for reading and discussing papers. The President took the chair, supported by a large number of gentlemen, and the audience included many ladies.

Major DAVIS read his monograph *On the lately excavated Roman Bath*, which will be printed in this volume.

A Discussion on this paper was taken part in by Mr. J. F. Nicholls, Mr. J. S. Bartrum, Bishop Clifford, Mr. Murch, and Rev. Preb. Scarth.

An interesting Paper *On Ancient Bath* was then read by Mr. T. G. P. HALLETT, of which, from its length, we are obliged to content ourselves with an abstract:—

Referring to the visit of the Society to Bath, a city beyond the limits of the area of the Society, Mr. Hallett justified it upon the ground that Bath was once a part of Gloucestershire, and by the connexion between Bath and the great Gloucestershire battle of Deorham. He stated that he proposed on this occassion to offer the Society some observations on the position of Bath in early history, and in a paper on the following evening, to make some further remarks in continuation on the bearings of that position on the said battle.

Few English cities, perhaps, he said, have had their antiquities explored with more loving care than Bath, and few have antiquities more worthy of exploration. In estimating the place of Bath amongst the ancient cities of our island, it is often assumed that its real cause and origin are to be found in its wonderful waters, and much may be said in support of this view. The different names of the city all seem to point to it, as, for example, the Thermæ of Ptolemy, Aquæ Sulis, Akemanceaster, Hat Bathan, Bath.

There is an interesting parallel to Bath in this respect in the historic city of the great Charles, Aix-la-Chapelle, with its sulphurous springs. Here we have an ancient Aquæ Grani corresponding to Aquæ Sulis, and both Granus and Sul are regarded as Celtic divinities. There is now a tower called after Granus in Aix-la-Chapelle, as there was a temple of Sul in Bath. Aken, an old name of Aix, might be compared with Akeman as seen in the Akeman or Bath Road, and both the Aix of Germany and the Aix of England are supposed to spring from their waters. In the presence of the wonderful work which they had that day visited, itself a part only of a much larger structure, in the presence of the historic and monumental evidence of ancient Thermæ, the historic inscriptions, the altars and temples of the goddess Sul, it would be fatal to ignore the great and especial part her baths have played in the early history of Bath. Their perennial springs have been a perennial source of blessings to man and a perennial reason for man's gratitude, and yet the question may be asked, "Have these springs been the only, or even the chief, determining cause of Bath history?" I am much inclined to doubt the theory that the Aix of Germany owes its history to its waters, and have a much stronger doubt with respect to the Aix of England. The opinion may be hazarded that, so far from the history of Bath being the history of its baths, its history has been too often drowned in the history of its baths, or, in other words, that a less important and secondary cause has been asserted to be the more important and primary one.

In support of this view, the writer arguing, that the physical design of a place must be a determinant in the historic design—that history was grounded on geography—called attention:—1st. To the Natural Advantages of Bath as a centre of ancient population. 2nd. To its Archæology and History. Bath is built on a sloping ridge in a deep bend of the navigable Avon, and its immediate valley is almost encompassed by an amphitheatre of partially detached bastion-like hills, constituting a natural stronghold. These hills trending north and south are a portion of one of the great longitudinal ranges of England—the oolite—separating its two largest longitudinal valleys; the eastern one, of which contains the upper Thames, and the western, the valley of the Severn. Through this great range of the oolite the Bath Avon pierces tranversely from east to west, forming a gorge connection and pass between the two longitudinal valleys—a pass which the city completely commands. The escarpment too of the oolitic range looking to the west and its water-shed to the east, its streams, though first flowing eastward, turn and converge to form the Bath valley. The Bath river basin, besides its tributaries from the valley and chalk hills of Wiltshire to the east, thus comprises all the Gloucestershire Cotswolds north as far as the water-parting above Tetbury and the Somerset oolitic hills south to the water-parting below Frome, including also the eastern and part of the northern slopes of the Mendip on which these latter abut. Bath is thus a natural stronghold in the midst of and commanding natural communications converging from all directions, north, south, east and west. Add to this the pastoral and agricultural character of its hills and valley slopes, its fine building stone, its relation to the coal and other minerals of the Mendip, and we have the physical elements of a historic position.

To these physical presumptions the human evidences correspond. The hills immediately bounding the Bath valley, Lansdown, Little Solsbury,

Bannerdown (Camden's site of Arthur's battle of Mons Badonicus) to the north; Stantonbury, Odd Down, Hampton Down to the south, are full of the vestiges of ancient population. They all present camps—some of them really fortified towns or cities—connected by dykes and fords and roads. The more distant hills and valleys are replete with similar evidences of man: camps, tumuli, megalithic monuments, roads and trackways. Whilst the camp crowns the natural stronghold, the road marks the line of communication. The great Fosse runs north and south over the hills; the Via Julia east and west through the valley, and both cross at Bath. Another trunk road connects Bath with the camps of the Cotswold escarpment and Gloucester, and the vicinal ways are both numerous and important.

In the British period the best evidences show that the Bath valley was the frontier line between the Belgæ and Dobunni, and the Belgic Wansdyke joins its southern headlands and camps. Of Roman Bath the remains are of great and of special significance: Roman walls, temples, baths, altars, inscriptions, tombs, pottery, coins, villas, and camps, for illustration of which reference may be made to Prebendary Scarth's most valuable work. It has been questioned whether Bath was ever the station of a Roman legion, and the question cannot be said to be yet decided. The Roman walls built conformably with the river and the numerous Roman camps on the hills around are sufficient signs of strong military occupation. It is to be remarked too that the stations of Roman legions, like those of British regiments in India, were determined by the changing frontier of conquest. The Roman frontier soon advanced beyond Bath, and the legion with it. Bath, like Rome itself, would thus be left peacefully to develope in luxury and magnificence. If, however, and when the camps of the Cotswolds and lower Avon were fortified by Ostorius Scapula against the Silures, Bath would probably be a Roman base of operations, and at that time we may infer that the business of the Romans at Bath was something more than that of drinking or bathing in its waters. In the Romano-British interval Bath was most likely an independent stronghold with kings of its own, the last of whom was killed at the great battle of Deorham, by which the city was captured and the history of the west completely revolutionized. After Deorham, Bath was the "border town and barbican of the Hwiccas," and later on the frontier line between Mercian and West-Saxon. To the same effect might be added its ecclesiastical history as testified by its charters; its famous minster in which Eadgar was crowned; its celebrated mint, the extant coins of which greatly outnumber those of Bristol of the same period; its position as the head-quarters of Swegen when he received the submission of the Western Thanes, and its importance as a walled commercial Borough in the middle ages. The Avon has always been the famous river and maritime outlet of the west, and Bath and Bristol have been its two chief cities; of the two Bath has an older history than Bristol, and after the rise of Bristol was for some time a commercial rival. Through all these early periods, with certain interruptions, the importance of Bath was established, but in some of them it is not certain that the waters were even cared for, and in none can it be shown that they were the sole or chief causes of the city's greatness. The physical causes that made Bath a natural centre of communication in the past makes it, even now, a centre

of roads and canals and railways, and it is interesting to observe how the new routes follow the old ones. Here, however, we are speaking as archæologists, and all the evidences affirm that we are assembled in an ancient city whose site has been finely shaped by nature and whose life has been shaped by history. In the light that science is now throwing on ancient peoples and ancient institutions, we may perhaps conceive of the early populations around Bath passing out of the hunting and nomad state and settling down as independent pastoral and agricultural communities on the hills on either side of the Avon. These they would fortify and defend. As commerce developed and communication extended, the positions by the navigable river would become positions of greater and greater advantage, and the communities would settle there and form an Emporium of the Avon. As in classic history the hill above would be exchanged for the valley below : ἡ ἄνω πόλις would become ἡ κάτω πόλις. At first, just as now, there might be different settlements along the river, but in the competition that would ensue, the advantages of the fittest position would make themselves felt. This position, aided doubtless by its hot springs, finally declared itself where the Lansdown ridge slopes down to the bend of the river, and Bath, growing in this bend with all her hills around her, developed into a great western stronghold and metropolis. Bath in her beauty has often been called Queen of the West. She is a city, says Macaulay, that "charms even eyes familiar with the master-pieces of Bramante and Palladio." May we not ask ourselves, was she not, in antiquity, Queen of the West also in her power and in her wealth, in her political, military, ecclesiatical, and commercial importance ?

In the discussion on Mr. Hallett's paper, the Rev. Preb. Scarth observed "that there was no very distinct proof that Bath had ever been occupied as a military centre. There was proof from an inscription found at Combe Down, a mile from Bath, that a military force had been stationed there, as it commemorated a restoration of the "principia," or officers' quarters,—but the garrison might have been simply a cohort or auxiliary force. No tiles had yet been found bearing a Legionary Stamp, as at Caerleon on Usk, where the second legion was stationed, and where there was abundant proof of its permanent location. No inscriptions like those usually placed above the arched entrance of the Roman fortified camps, had yet been found, though these were plentiful elsewhere. The altars which recorded Legionary soldiers, appeared to have been erected as votive offerings for recovery of health by use of the waters, as they mentioned the presiding Deity of the Thermal Spring. He could hardly therefore attribute to Bath in Roman times the military importance which Mr. Hallett seemed to attach to it at the earlier period of Roman occupation."

The following paper on *The Skirmish at Claverton*, 1643, was then read by Mr. H. D. Skrine :—

The skirmish which took place at Claverton during the civil war is a part of our local history which is somewhat obscured by contemporary records ; but there are certain local facts which may serve to fix the apparently conflicting statements and will enable us to form a tolerably correct judgment on the subject.

First, there is the evidence of the Claverton Parish Registers, in which is an entry which runs thus :—"On the 30th of June, 1643, there were buried in the church yard three soldiers killed of the Parliamentary party and one of the Royal party in an unhappy civil war (meaning skirmish, or battle) at the river side on the Ham meadow at Claverton."

Secondly, we have the hard fact that two cannon balls were left behind as a record of the battle, one of which lodged in the chimney-piece of Claverton Old Manor House, and is still preserved on a table by Colonel Ralph Viviar, the son of the late owner of Claverton, and the other was found in a field adjoining the house, and was used as a door weight by a neighbouring farmer.

The above facts show that a conflict of some importance took place here; and this skirmish, according to information I have obtained, should be identified with one which undoubtedly was fought near Bath a few days before the Battle of Lansdown—although there is a discrepancy in the dates given and some variance as to the results.

Clarendon relates that the Royal army of the west, marching from Cornwall, had reached Wells, near which place on the Mendip, Waller's advance guard of cavalry encountered, for the first time, the Royalist forces with a somewhat indecisive result. The Parliamentarians retreated on Bath, but Prince Maurice was wounded, and at one time his troops were in a critical position. After staying seven days at Wells to cure the Prince's wounds and rest the men, Clarendon says, "The Prince and the Marquis advanced to Frome, and then to Bradford, within *four*[1] miles of Bath. And now no day passed without action and very sharp skirmishes." The contention was hitherto between parties, in which the successes were various, and almost with equal losses, for Sir William Waller, on the first advance from Wells, beat up a regiment of horse and dragoons of Sir James Hamilton's and dispersed them; so within two days the King's forces beat a party of his from a pass near Bath, where the enemy lost two field-pieces and a hundred men.

That this last engagement took place at Claverton, is, I think, clear, from the account given in Rushworth's Historical Collections. After referring to the defeat Sir William Hamilton had sustained at the hands of the Parliamentarian horse, under Major Dowet, while the Royalist army was at Wells, Rushworth says, "this provoked His Majesty's forces so, that the next day, being the 3rd July, they advanced in a body towards Waller, and being come *within two miles of Fourd Hill*, the said Major Dowet was commanded forth with 300 horse and foot to secure the pass at Fourd Bridge, but he was beaten off, ten of his men were killed and two Hammer Pieces taken. On the 4th Waller having drawn his forces out of Bath, lay all night on Lansdown, and on the 5th began the battle of Landsdown." The fact that two Hammer pieces were taken, and that both Clarendon and Rushworth refer to an engagement at a pass near Bath, shows that the same skirmish is related, and this must have been at Claverton.

Mr. Emanuel Green, in a paper read to the Bath Field Club some years ago, gave some details extracted from the *Mercurius Aulicus and Parliament*

1 Bradford is 8 miles from Bath.

Scout, of a skirmish just before the Battle of Lansdown, which took place at Claverton ; and athough he appears to have thought that this was a different affair from the battle at Ford Bridge, I cannot doubt that they are one and the same. He states that "Waller had sent a part of his army over the river at Claverton House, where, besides the Ford, he had a bridge with a redcubt on the other side to defend both." He also states that the reconnoitering party engaged the Royalist forces near Monkton Combe, which also quite coincides with the line of march taken by the main body of the Royalist army, and as Waller's was only a force of about 300 men, including those occupying the redoubt, they would have had to retire, and the fight in the Ham Meadow would decide the action, and the line of flight of the Parliamentarian horse up the Farleigh Meadows to Forde and Batheaston, and the infantry and artillerymen would then fall into the hands of the inferior force, and the two cannons, and possibly a hundred men, as stated by Clarenden, may have been taken prisoners.

The discrepancy of numbers reported to be killed on this occasion was no doubt the result of various local rumours, and although only four soldiers were buried at Claverton Church, that is no reason why more bodies should not have been buried elsewhere, as at Monkton Combe or Bathford, in both of which parishes the fighting took place as well as in Claverton. On this subject I received a rather amusing extract from the Parish Register of Monkton Farleigh, the adjoining parish to Bathford, by the kindness of the Rector, the Rev. T. H. Toche -—

"John allanbrigge clerk"
"Inducted Jan. 30. 1641."

"Memorandum."

"That at the time of my induction John Butler the elder being then (and many years after in the times of troubles) Churchwarden kept in papers a register of christenings, burialls, and weddings, ye parchment book being full, which papers, since his death cannot yet be found. I therefore (noe churchwarden taking care or notice) beginne from the said Butler's death."

"What is past, *ego nescio, nec ego curo.*"

"It being ever the Churchwardens office."

"J A."

"Part of the year 1650. John Butler buried March 13th."

The Parish Register of Bathford does not go back so far as those times, therefore no evidence can be obtained there.

There is, however, some apparent discrepancy as to the scene of the skirmish in Rushworth's account. He speaks of Waller securing the Pass at Fourd Bridge—that would seem to mean Bath Ford Bridge which existed at that time over the Weaver Brook. But when he says it was about two miles from Fourd Hill, that brings us within measurable distance, as it is as nearly as possible that distance to Claverton Ford from Ford Hill, or if you take it, as the crow flies, and the Royalists had come to Monkton Combe, that would be about the same distance. Waller having thrown a bridge across the river, shews that this was the point he meant to defend ; and it might well be considered the head of the Pass, as the whole vale of the Avon here deserves to be so called.

There is one more fact, however, which requires explanation, and that is the date of the death and burial of the soldiers at Claverton is stated in the Register as June 30th, and this skirmish was fought, it would seem, on the 4th July; but this, I think, may be cleared up by the supposition that the date, as given by either the historian or the clergyman, was entered at a later period and from incorrect information. At all events, whether there were two passages of arms in this valley or only one, there was one fought here just before the Battle of Lansdown, and this must have been the one named by Rushworth and Clarendon, where two Hammer pieces were taken.

That this skirmish was an important one may be seen from the fact that it opened the road to the Royalists to reach the King at Oxford, as Waller was obliged to retreat on Bath or take up his position on Lansdown, and thus leave the road to Oxford quite clear. It would seem that having gained this advantage, and having some contempt for their adversaries, the Royalists leaders thought to gain a complete victory now and crush Waller and take Bath and recover the whole of the west for the King. This was a very unwise piece of generalship, as the event proved, for having thus got the start of and checked Waller, they might easily have reached Oxford, whereas they had to attack a superior force in a well chosen position, and though they gained a barren victory, they had to retreat under very difficult circumstances to Devizes, where, but for the timely succour from Oxford, the army would have been destroyed.

In concluding these brief remarks, I must ask your kind indulgence for a paper which has of necessity been prepared on very short notice and without the advantage of consulting other authorities, which no doubt exist, and which would throw a clearer light on the transactions recorded. Still I hope that I have conveyed to your minds the impression which is strongly imprinted on my own, that the Skirmish of Claverton was no myth, but a real battle, and a not unimportant incident in the annals of the "unhappy civil war" of the 17th century.

Mr. HAROLD LEWIS, B A., followed with a Paper on *The Battle of Lansdown*, in 1643, which he said was not one of the principal battles of Civil War, indeed no engagement ever less deserved the epithet "decisive." Nevertheless the story of the fight is extremely interesting, because of the stubborn valour displayed on both sides, and because it robbed the Royal party of one of its most valiant captains, that brave Cornish gentleman, Sir Bevil Grenville. The facts, moreover, are worthy of investigation by this Archæological Society, because the standard histories of the period have erred considerably with regard to them. Even that latest and most brilliant historian—all too early lost to us—the late John Richard Green, has misunderstood them, and speaks[1] of the Paliamentary leader as "beaten" by the engagement, thus transferring to Lansdown what was only achieved later on at Roundway down, near Devizes.[2]

1 History of the English People.

2 The incidents of the Battle of Lansdown have been worked out in the "Proceedings of the Bath Field Club," Vol. III., p. 145, by Mr E. Green, in a manner which leaves little for anyone else to do. The Mayor of Bath (Mr. Handel Cossham) also collected what had previously been written on the subject in a paper read before the Cotteswold Field Club in August, 1881.

The civil conflict between the King and the Parliament may be reckoned to have begun on the 23rd of April, 1642, when the Governor, Sir John Hotham, acting under an order from the House of Lords, closed the gates of Hull against the King, Charles I. In the July following the Royal Standard was set up at Nottingham, and the indicisive battle of Edgehill was fought on the 23rd of October, exactly six months after the first overt act. The King then threatened London, but eventually retired into winter quarters at Oxford, while the Parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Essex who had been appointed Captain-General, lay between him and the capital.

In the month of May, 1643, a Royalist force, consisting of 3000 excellent foot, 500 horse and 300 dragoons was raised in Devon and Cornwall, mainly by the exertions of Sir Ralph Hopton of Witham Friary and Evercreech. The County of Somerset was hostile to the King, but before any resistance could be organised Hopton's force had advanced to Chard, where it was re-inforced on the 2nd of June by the Marquis of Hertford and others from Oxford with 1000 more foot, 1600 horse, and 7 or 8 field pieces. The Royalist strength was now 4000 foot, about 2100 horse, 300 dragoons, and 16 cannon, and they proceeded by way of Taunton, Glastonbury, and Wells to Frome.

The command of the Parliamentary forces in this part was entrusted to Sir William Waller, to whom and his wife there is an interesting monument with recumbent effigies in the south transept of the Bath Abbey, though only Jane, Lady Waller[1] is buried beneath it. In what spirit he, from a sense of duty, undertook the charge is shown in a letter written to Hopton, in reply to proposals for negotiation after the battle, but it may be introduced here, because it brings vividly before the mind the character of the war and the relations of the combatants. Sir William writes:

> "The experience I have had of your worth and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship are wounding considerations to me when I look upon this present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person, but I must be true to the cause I serve, and where my conscience is interested all other considerations are swallowed up . . . That great God who is the searcher of all hearts knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy. But I look upon it as God determined, and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace in his good time send us the blessings of peace and in the meantime fit us to receive it. We are both upon the stage and must act those parts that are assigned to us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities."[2]

Sir William Waller fixed his head-quarters at Bath, where the King had spent £7000 three years before upon the fortifications, set himself to raise men and money. Here he was joined by Col. Popham, Col. Strode, and other

1 She was the daughter of Sir Richard Reynell. The monument is described in Dineley's *History from Marble*, Plate XXIII. It bears the arms of Waller—*az. three walnut leaves between two bendlets or.*, and of Reynel—*masonry ar. and or, a chief indented az.* (? Should it not be: *ar. masonry sa a chief indented of the last.*—ED.)

2 Clarendon MSS., 1719, Waller to Hopton.

Somerset gentlemen of the Parliamentary party, with their followers, who had retired before the Royalist advance. Sir Arthur Haselrig came to him from London with a fine regiment of 500 horse "which were so completely armed that they were called by the other side the Regiment of Lobsters because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirasiers, and were the first seen so armed on either side and the first that made any impression on the King's horse, who being unarmed were unable to bear a shock with them, besides that they were secure from hurts of the sword, which were almost the only weapons the others were furnished with."[1] The Parliamentary leader was well provided with horse soldiers, but his foot were few and untrained country people.

On Sunday, the 2nd of June, the Royalists advanced from Frome, and after sundry skirmishes at Farley and Claverton, found themselves on Monday evening facing the Parliamentary forces, who were on the top of Lansdown, on the south side of the summit, and their own men in the fields at the bottom. Lansdown,[2] which closes in the Avon valley on the north side, is the highest hill round Bath, being 880 feet above the sea level. The ascent on any side is very steep and the lanes narrow and overhung; the best road to the summit, that from Bath, was in the hands of Waller. The Royal forces withdrew for the night to Batheaston, and next morning attempted to scale the height, but Waller watched them from his position, and industriously did all he could to impede them and annoy them. They were unable to reply to his fire, finding they were in a place where they could hardly move either one way or the other, and about one o'clock they drew off to Bannerdown, a lesser height to the north of Batheaston, and then to Marshfield, where they camped for the night. Captain Thynne, of Longleat, was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary soldiers in this affair.

Sir William Waller, having had an excellent opportunity for examining the strength of the Royal forces now moved to the north side, the side remote from Bath. The down itself is a broad and level plateau, its steepest decent being on this side, which is also well covered with wood and undergrowth to the present day. He strengthened his position by raising breastworks of faggots, earth, straw, and whatever else he could lay his hands on, for his raw countrymen to fight behind. His opponents had hoped to tempt him down to fight them, but he had a reputation for the skill with which he chose his ground, and wisely remained where he was. They, having a fine contempt for his forces, and being in great straits for want of provisions and ammunition resolved to attack him where he was. So on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th of July, they advanced towards Toghill, just below Lansdown, whence there runs a ridge which affords the easiest approach to the north side. The Royalists halted in a hollow under the hill, and after some skirmishing at the outposts, Sir William, at eight o'clock, sent out Col. Butler to drive them back, and, following him, 400 of Col. Haselrig's "lobsters," 200 under Major Dowet, as a support, and 200 under Col. Carr, in reserve. Col. Butler drove in the advance guard and charged the main body, but was firmly received. The fire of the cannon compelled him to withdraw, but he did so in good order and re-formed. Haselrig's men next

1 Clarendon, Vol. II., part 1, page 282.

2 All this ground was traversed in the excursion on the second day of the meeting.

charged and routed two bodies of horse, and so demoralised the men that many of them deserted and ran. Sir Bevil Grenville then advanced with his Cornish foot and Sir Nicholas Slanning, but Waller had lined the hedges with musketeers, whose galling fire drove them back in disorder to the rear of the foot, who, although they had also to shelter the scattered horsemen, held their ground until the Earl of Carnarvon came to the rescue. Supported by artillery Sir Nicholas Slanning again advanced with 300 foot soldiers and drove back Waller's dragoons, while Prince Maurice, the King's nephew, and Lord Carnarvon cleared the hedges of the skirmishers, and after three charges drove them into a lane leading over Toghill. Now Col. Burghill, with a strong force, advanced from the other side, and, after some heavy charges, once more drove back the Royalists in confusion. At this stage Colonel Burghill was wounded in the right arm just as his sword was at the throat of Lord Carnarvon, who had also a shot wound in the leg. By eleven o'clock Waller's weakness in foot began to tell against him, for when he had to advance his young levies they would not stand their ground in the open, but broke and fled. So Toghill was occupied by the Royalists, who attempted to outflank Waller's men as they retreated up Lansdown. Beating them back from hedge to hedge they cleared the road and advanced towards the down.

At the foot of the hill the position seemed inaccessible, and Waller's guns were playing down upon them. But the Cornish men were dauntless, and a charge was determined upon. Musketeers were sent out to clear the woods and were repulsed, the horsemen tried the highway and were beaten back. Sir Bevil Glenville then led his pikemen to the charge with a strong body of horse on his right, as there was there only brushwood and hedges, and musketeers on his left protected by a stone wall. "Stormed at, "not "with shot and shell, but with shot large and small, by an enemy entirely under cover, they struggled determinedly to the brow of the hill. Here they were effectually checked by the barricades Waller had erected, while at the same time his horsemen fell furiously upon them. Nevertheless it took two hours to break their ranks and force them off, and when driven back they formed again immediately. Five times they thus charged up the hill, four times they were beaten back, but the fifth, aided by the musketeers, who had got through the wood, they succeeded, and the hill was carried after a desperate struggle.

The defenders, in their turn, were now galled by the fire from the wood and retired to their original ground. The fight was by no means over. Desperate efforts were forthwith made to dislodge Grenville's men from their precarious position, but the dauntless courage with which it was gained was only equalled by the stubborn valour with which it was maintained. Sir Bevil and his pikemen twice charged the Parliamentary horse, and were twice beaten back, but they charged a third time, and at last the horse gave ground and Sir Bevil advanced. Then followed a desperate encounter, a hand to hand fight, in which Sir Bevil Grenville, already wounded more than once, was struck to the ground by a blow on the head with a pole axe. His chief officers lay dead at his feet, among them being his comrades, Sir Nicholas Slanning and Sir John Trevanion, "both young, neither of them above 28, of entire friendship to one another and Sir Bevil Grenville."

Charge then followed charge. Sir William Waller himself was in front, and it was only towards evening that Sir Ralph Hopton was able to bring up some cannon, and with their aid rally his troopers. Waller's men now retired behind a stone wall, previously prepared for such a purpose, and guarded with cannon and pike. Both parties were now breathless and exhausted; they played upon each other with their artillery, but neither cared to advance, and the arrival of night was welcome to all.

Sir William Waller, finding his men were unable to do any more, retired silently into Bath between one and two in the morning. About an hour afterwards their departure was discovered by the Royalists, who did not feel in any better condition, for Col. Slingsby, one of their number, wrote "We were glad they were gone, for if they had not, I know who would within another hour.[1]

During the night the Royalists foot and horse had a great skirmish with one another, each thinking the other to belong to the Parliamentary party.

At daybreak the Royalists found themselves in possession of 300 or 400 arms and 9 or 10 barrels of powder, left by the enemy in their retreat. Finding Waller was safe in Bath, they marched off at eight o'clock to their old quarters at Marshfield. Parties of horse were sent out from Bath about noon, and then Waller left the city and re-occupied Lansdown.

Sir Bevil Grenville was carried to Cold Aston rectory, where he died. Sir Ralph Hopton was hurt in the arm early in the day and was subsequently frightfully injured by a most unfortunate explosion of several barrels of powder, by which Prince Maurice was also hurt and several men killed. On the other side Sir Arthur Haselrig was wounded in the neck, shot in six places, and further injured by his horse falling upon him, so that for a time his life was despaired of.

It is impossible to give an exact estimate of the loss on each side, but the Royalists historians admit that they were about equal. It is stated, in one account, that 700 Hoptonians were killed, and in another that 200 were killed and 300 wounded. It appears that of 2000 Royalist horse which went on the field in the morning only 600 remained at night. On the other side the horse had been on continual duty for three days, and at the close of the fight had not touched food or water for 24 hours.

Both parties claimed the victory, but both also sought reinforcements. Sir Ralph Hopton attempted to open negotiations with Sir William Waller, but in vain, hearing that he had reinforcements coming from Bristol; the Royalists resolved to retire forthwith to Oxford. Waller pursued them and shut them up in Devizes, which he thought he could reduce before reinforcements could reach them. But his plans were defeated by the weather, which in this country defeats more peaceful plans, even unto this day. In consequence he suffered the crushing defeat of Roundway Down, on July 13th, and this, and not the battle of Landsdown, threw the West into the hands of the Royalists until the closing days of the war, Bristol being sacked in the same month by Prince Rupert.

1 Clarendon MSS. 1738-4.

The death of Sir Bevil Grenville was mourned in elegiac verses at the time, and a handsome freestone monument was erected to his memory, in 1720, by his descendant, the Hon. John Grenville Lord Lansdowne, on the spot where he fell, which was pointed out by a girl who was passing at the time, and who Warner, the historian of Bath, says, lived to the good old age of 107.

The meeting then broke up.

THURSDAY, 27th July.

Punctually at ten o'clock seven brakes and other carriages, with a party numbering considerably more than hundred persons, started from the Pump Room. The President was present, but the Mayor of Bath was unable to join in the excursion. The carriages passing up Walcot Street, followed the line of the Fosse-way, by the sites of various Roman remains. Near Walcot church the Via Julia joins the Fosse, and at the Swainswick Valley the Portway from the camps of the Cotswold escarpment and Gloucester also joins it. The foot of Little Solsbury camp was passed, Hampton Down lying on the opposite side of the river Avon. Mounting Banner Down, the reputed—and disputed—site of the Mons. Badonicus, the new road to the right was pursued, the Fosse ascending the hill to the left. From this lofty plateau an extensive and lovely panoramic view is obtained of the Avon Valley, the distant Mendip Hills and the Wiltshire Downs. The Box valley to the right is regarded as having been the line of demarcation between Celt and Saxon after the battle of Deorham. The road again unites with the Fosse on the summit, but the carriages, halted at the three stones which mark the junction of as many counties—Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. These stones are of modern erection, and have something the appearance of an ancient dolmen, but at a lower level, underneath these, are the remains of the original stones, supposed to be of great antiquity. Leaving this spot, and turning to the left, at the head of St. Catherine's Valley, the party proceeded to

MARSHFIELD.

Marshfield church was inspected under the direction of the Rev. E. F. Trotman. This edifice belongs to the end of the 13th century or the early part of the 14th. The principal windows are of the Perpendicular order. Mr. Trotman explained that the derivation of the name was March field—lying as it did between the two counties of Wilts and Gloucester—and not Mary's field, from the patron saint of the church. There were two chantries, he said, each of which was served by a monk from Tewkesbury Abbey after the connection of Marshfield Church with Keynsham. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of those who restored the church a quarter-of-a-century ago; they made it a beautiful parish church, but at the same time it was now very different from what it had been many generations ago.

Major DAVIS, who superintended the restoration of the church, said nothing had been removed which was really of any interest, except that he was compelled to remove two pieces of masonry which formerly supported the rood loft. The spirit which directed his work was that of an archæologist and antiquary, but economical considerations prevailed, and he would have been glad if he could have restored the fabric in a more catholic spirit. There was no clerestory here originally.

Mr. ADLAM enquired if Major Davis had advised the scraping of the plaster from the walls?

And on Major DAVIS replying in the affirmative,

Mr. ADLAM observed he was very sorry Major Davis had done so, and said he thought it a wonderful mistake.

Major DAVIS replied that he always did it in a church which was badly ventilated and drained, because plaster absorbed moisture.

The next place visited was Cold Ashton, where the Rev. E. Sayres acted as guide over the Church and Parsonage. The ancient name of this manor was Aston. Mr. Sayres stated that in a document dated in 931, King Æthelstan granted to the Prior of Bath five manses in Asceton. At the time of the Domesday Survey, he said, it still formed parcel of the possessions of the Priory; and that the name is there written Esceton. It remained vested in the Priory until the dissolution in 1539. In the year 1380, to distinguish it from other places of the same name, it is described as *Aston Frigida*, on account of its bleak and desolate character.

Mr. Sayers stated that the present Church and Rectory were built by the private beneficence of one of the Rectors, named Thomas Keys, whose rebus, a key within a text T, is frequently met with as an ornament in the building, and attached to the north wall of the chancel, testifying to Thomas Keys's pious liberality, is the following inscription, in black letter, on a brass plate :

Egreius Rector Thomas cognomine Keius
Conditur hac celebri pertumulatus humo
Qui totam hanc sacram p'priis ex sumptib's edem
Construxit sumnii motus amore Dei
Obsecro concedat tali p munere sanctus
Trinus et unus ei celica regna Deus

Mr. SAYRES, however, remarked that this could only apply to the body of the church, which is of debased character, for the rest of the structure is probably work of the latter end of the 13th century.

Mr. SAYRES next called special attention to the Pulpit. It is formed in a niche in the north wall, and is entered by a few steps connected with the rood-loft staircase [1] The pulpit itself is made of carved oak of late Perpendicular design and bears traces of colour, as does also the canopy, which, in 1853, was restored by the present Rector. The base and canopy are of stone. The pulpit, he remarked, acquired additional interest from the tradition that the Reformer Latimer had preached from it when he held the neighbouring benefice of West Kington.

The Parsonage House was, as stated above, also built by Thomas Keys, and the date of its erection is known from the figures of two angels which were formerly on the south side of the building. Each had a label of stone on his breast, one bearing the inscription "x Martij," and on the other, "1509." On the alteration of the house in 1852 these figures were removed to the north side. The inscriptions are no longer legible. The house, however, possesses still greater historical interest as the scene of the death of the gallant Cornish hero Sir Bevill Grenville, as already stated, (p. 30). Mr. Sayres then described the building, and gave a brief statement of the devolution of the manor from the time of its grant to Sir Walter Dennis in 1541 by King Henry VIII., and added a list of the Rectors from that date.

1 A similar arrangement exists at Staunton, in the Forest of Dean (See ante Vol. VI., p. 538).—ED.

Leaving Cold Ashton, and joining the Portway from Swainswick, the excursionists passed by the battle field of Deorham. After lunch at the "Cross-hands," a short drive brought the members to Sodbury Camp and the Manor house.

Mr. G. B. Witts described the camp and its surroundings, saying that without doubt it was a well defined Roman camp situated in a larger British enclosure, and pointed out what he believed to be the chief gateway, giving his reasons for that opinion. As, however, a paper on this camp will be printed in this volume it is not necessary here to treat of his remarks at greater length. A discussion arose upon the subject. Mr. J. F. Nicholls said this was a most interesting account of the camp, and the northern portion came upon them as a new discovery. He thought Mr. Witts was quite right except as to date, instead of its being pre-Roman, he thought it was an addendum to the fine palpably Roman camp, and was probably a cattle fort thrown up for their herds by the Romano Britons against either the Danes or Saxons. He also pointed out that the Romans would never have a straight entrance for their main gateway into the camp right through both valla and over the two ditches, the existing entrances through the outer vallum was made, he thought, as a way of access for farm produce, the real outer gate in that vallum being about 100 yards to the north, so that an enemy carrying the outer gate, must march with their unsheltered spear arm along the covered way for that 100 yards ere they could attack the gate through the second rampart and enter the camp. In support of this he showed that there was no horn-work of defence outside. Mr. Witts, on re-examination, admitted the probability of the theory, and, later on, discovered that the more northern gateway had still left the foundation of a kind of barbican.

The Manor House, which was next inspected, lies just below the camp. It is an interesting mansion of the 16th century, and a place of some historic importance. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn spent two days there in 1535, on their way from Winchcombe, Tewkesbury and Gloucester. At that time it was, so it is believed, a Royal manor ; but the next year the house came into the possession of Sir John Walsh. Sir John was a favourite of the King, and the patron and protector of William Tyndale ; and it was while tutor in this family that Tyndale translated the Scriptures under the same roof.

Mr. J. F. Nicholls called particular attention to the remains of the great Hall, with its 15th century timber roof with wind braces, and to the curious masks in the side-wall over the dais, through which the occupants of the "Ladies' Gallery" might peep down and witness the revelry which was being carried on below.

Two curious corbels, which used to be in the side walls, opposite to each other, about 9 feet from the floor, had, he said, been taken away since his last visit. Mr. Kerslake suggested that they had been used to place lights upon, he well remembered them. The beautiful oriel window in the west front, and several other windows were portions of the earlier building which had, Mr. Nicholls said, been used in the re-construction of the present edifice.

Abandoning the proposed visit to Hinton Camp, set out in the programme, a move was made for Dyrham Parsonage, where the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, Joint Local Secretary, entertained the company at afternoon tea. Dyrham Church and the adjoining fine Manor House were then inspected.

Mr. BLATHWAYT acted as guide. The church is said to be dedicated to St. Peter. The edifice consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, extending the whole length, a western tower with a porch on its south side, which had probably been removed from another position. The arcade between the nave and north aisle is of Norman work, attributed by Mr. Blathwayt to about the end of the 13th century. The rest of the building is of the Perpendicular period. Some traces of colour exist on the wall on the north side of the nave. A piscina remains in the south aisle, and Mr. Blathwayt suggested that there was probably a chapel here dedicated to St. John Baptist or St. Dennis. The font is square and of Norman work. No trace has been found of a staircase to the rood-loft. In the east window is some ancient glass, consisting of four figures, two of which Mr. Blathwayt attributed to St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist. Some old encaustic tiles remain in the south aisle. Near the west end of the south aisle is a small low window. There is a large monument, with canopy, to George Wynter, who died in 1581. Also a mural monument to Mary, wife of William Blathwayt, and her parents, John and Francis Wynter. Another of William Langdon, Rector of Dyrham. There were also five small brasses in the north aisle (date about 1670) of the Weare family. In the south aisle was a large brass to Sir Maurice Russell and Isabel his wife, 1401—one of the earliest of the Gloucestershire brasses.[1] There were six bells, the fifth bearing the legend, "Serva campanam santa Maria sanam." The stops between the words were the heads of Edward I. and Eleanor, giving their date as of that reign.[2] Against the wall of the porch they would notice a coat of arms of Sir Gilbert Dennis, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Maurice Russell; it was found broken under the floor of the church. On April 3rd, 1842, Sir George Hayter, who was here as a visitor, attended the baptism of Mary and Jane, twin daughters of William Shellard; he was commisssioned to paint the baptism of the Prince of Wales, and wished to study the clergyman's attitude in holding the child. Adjoining the churchyard, in the wall of the passage leading from the church to the house, were some windows with labels, older than the rest of the house, possibly part of the older one. The earliest mention of Dyrham was the account in the Saxon chronicle of Ceawlin's victory over the three British Kings. In Domesday-book we read that Aluric the Saxon held it in the reign of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror gave it to Widen. Afterwards it came to the Barons of Newmarch, and about 1200, by marriage, to the Russells; from them by marriage to the Dennises, who sold it in 1570 to George Wynter, brother of Sir W. Wynter, of Lydney. His great grandson John left an only surviving daughter and heiress Mary, who, in 1686, married William Blathwayt, Secretary of War under James II. and William III. He built the east side of the house from Talman's designs. An estate at Hinton, in this parish, was granted to the Corporation of Bristol in 1542, by whom it was still held.

1 See ante Vol. VI., pp. 339, 342.—ED. 2 See ante Vol. VII., p. 65.—ED.

The return journey was then commenced by way of Tog Hill (the scene of the obstinate struggle between the Parliamentarians and Royalists), and passing near the camps on Lansdown. All reached Bath in good time.

THE EVENING MEETING.

A Conversazione was held in the evening in the large Assembly Room of the Guildhall, the President occupying the chair.

The Temporary Museum, for the exhibition of antiquities, was open to the company.

The first paper, *On Local Names*, which will be found printed in this volume, was read by the Rev. John Earle, M.A., *Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.* Mr. Hallett then read a paper on *The Battle of Deorham*, which will also be printed in this volume. This was followed by some remarks by the Rev. William Bazeley, *On the Parallel Marches of Edward IV. and Queen Margaret.* Mr. G. B. Witts then read a paper *On Sodbury Camp*, which will be printed in this volume. And the following notes, submitted by Mr. John Taylor, *On William Tyndale and his Forerunners in Gloucestershire*, were accepted as read.

He remarked that "Though what has been called the morning sun of the English Reformation can hardly be said to have arisen in the west, what in other words has been termed Gospel light, shone in the Diocese of Worcester long before it beamed, as has been euphemistically expressed, from Bulleyn's eyes." He observed that "before considering this point it might be convenient to take a slight retrospect of the historical conditions of the problem. Under Æthelred, King of Mercia, the Mercian Kingdom, about A.D. 680, was divided into five dioceses, the Province of Wiccia being allotted to Worcester. The territory embraced all Worcestershire, except sixteen parishes beyond Abberly Hills (which belonged to the See of Hereford), the southern half of Warwickshire with the town of Warwick, and all Gloucestershire on the east side of the Severn, including, of course, Berkeley, Thornbury, Aust, and Bristol. There is much prescriptive evidence to show that there is a distinctive character between the early Christianity of the district on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon and that between the river Axe and the Parret on the Somerset side. The ecclesiastical antecedents of the northern border of the Avon are Roman, and may be traced to the influences of Augustine and his missionaries; but when Ina, in A.D. 708, completed Cenwealth's conquest of Somerset from the Welsh, he found already in the Vale of Glaston a British Christian temple which he reverently conserved as the basis of a monastery that he established on the spot, and which afterwards became one of the most magnificent religious houses in the land. Though St. Joseph of Arimathea may never have brought the Holy Grail to Weary-all Hill, the legend may be accepted as an embodiment of the historical fact that Glastonbury was the great western seat of British Christianity, and as such, Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, rightly gives it precedence to the metropolitan centres of Canterbury and York; which had but uncertain, or at least wavering, connection with the British Church. So far as can be decided, the wave of British Christianity, though, so to speak, it may have cast some scattered sprays, did not roll in full volume beyond the southern bank of the Avon.

But in a border district there must always be a restless looking from one side of the boundary to the other; and though it might be frivolous to attempt to ascertain how much the anti-Latin spirit, which afterwards breathed so fervidly in the west, was owing to traditions received from the farther side of a narrow river, yet we may be sure that what finds favourable growth on one side the stream may also be planted with increase on the other side, and the distance to bring the seed is not great.

Without speaking of the ecclesiastical conditions that led up to the great changes of the Reformation, which met with such emphatic encouragement in the neighbourhood of Bristol and in that town itself, it cannot be doubted that when William Tyndale came down from the Cotswolds he began to sow the Sacred Scriptures broadcast over the country, the soil where he began his labours must have been previously softened for the seed to take root and bear fruit. How far the doctrines of John Wycliffe might have penetrated the abbeys, priories, and churches in and about Bristol may be unrecorded, but that the voice of the great Reformer was heard round the cloistral abodes of the monks and friars who so abounded in this district, and whom he everywhere hated, can hardly be questioned. Wycliffe was appointed by Richard II., in 1375, Rector of Aust (not to the living of Westbury-on-Trym as Mr. Demaus says, which was in Wycliffe's day a collegiate house) which belonged to Westbury, and as Prebendary of the latter place he would sometimes occupy the pulpit of the collegiate church. Whatever may have been the immediate effect of the preaching in Gloucestershire of Wycliffe and his followers, the conversion of the popular mind towards their views was of slow process. Until the great religious upheaval of the time of Henry VIII., the ecclesiatical history of the district resolved itself into the daily life of the several churches and monastic houses, the people holding the even tenor of their ways in obedience to their inherited teachings. About the middle of the 15th century was born in Bristol a man who was destined to open a new world of intellect to the scholar. This was William Grocyn, the first professor or public leader of the ancient Greek language in England. He was a fellow of New College, and having studied Greek at Florence, delivered, on his return, lectures on this "New Learning," as it was called at Oxford. Among the illustrious persons who attended his lectures and disputations were Richard III., Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More, the former of whom presented him with a buck and a sum of money. Erasmus not only testifies to the depth and extent of Grocyn, his Greek master's scholarship, but warmly represents him as the best and "most honourable man that ever lived." Though the monks raised an outcry against Greek letters as being conducive to heresy, so that the Greek language was not taught without opposition in the universities until 30 years after Grocyn had introduced its study, a new world of literature had been opened; and the intellectual consistory of ancient Greece:—Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle—began their lasting dominion over the educated minds of England, and above all the New Testament became accessible in its original tongue as well as in St. Jerome's version. Grocyn was born in Bristol, A.D. 1442, and died in 1519. It was just at this latter date that William Tyndale, we are told by Mr Seyer, frequently preached in Bristol. Unfortunately the statement appears to rest solely on the authority of our local historian, and to be an

inference from the admitted fact that Tyndale was for two years chaplain to Sir John Walsh, at the neighbouring village of Little Sodbury.

Mr. Taylor concluded his notes with some account of Tyndale's connection with Little Sodbury Manor House, which had just been visited by the Society.

FRIDAY, July 27th.

This morning the concluding meeting was held at the Guildhall. Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., in the absence of the President, who, he said, had gone to Thornbury to make arrangements for the reception of the Society, occupied the chair. He said it was usual to put various resolutions before the meeting by a proposer and seconder, but on that occasion there would not be time, and he would therefore put them from the chair. The following resolutions were accordingly submitted to the meeting, which were all unanimously adopted:—

1. That Evesham should be the place of the next meeting, and that the selection of the President for 1884-5 be left to the decision of the Council.

(2) That the thanks of the Society be given to his Worship the Mayor and the Corporation for their courteous reception of the Society, and for the use of the Guildhall.

3. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Chairman, Mr. Jerom Murch, and to other members of the Committee of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution for the use of Committee Rooms and for access to the Museum and Library.

4. That the thanks of the Society be given to the President, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, to Mr. G. W. Blathwayt, to the Revs. E. F. Trotman, W. T. Blathwayt, H. L. Thompson, and T. Waters, for permission to visit Thornbury Castle, Dyrham Park, and Marshfield, Dyrham, Iron Acton, and Thornbury Churches, and to the occupiers of Cold Aston and Sodbury Manor Houses.

5. To the Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. P. Hallett, and to the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, and Mrs. Blathwayt, for the hospitality kindly accorded to the Society.

6. That the thanks of the Society be given to Major Davies, F.S.A., the Rev. Preb. Scarth, the Revs. E. F. Trotman, E. Sayres, W. T. Blathwayt, H. L. Thompson, and Mr. G. B. Witts, and to the President severally for the valuable services rendered by them as guides, and to Major Davis, Mr. T. G. P. Hallett, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Harold Lewis, the Rev. Professor Earle, Mr. John Taylor, Rev. W. Bazeley, and Mr. G. B. Witts respectively for the papers kindly contributed.

7. That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Skrine, the Chairman, to Mr. Jerom Murch, the Treasurer, to the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, and Mr. T. G. P. Hallett, the Local Secretaries, to Mr. Weston, Mr. Shum, and other members of the Local Committee for their energy and untiring zeal in arranging and carrying out the details of this very successful meeeting.

The Mayor said he should only be expressing the feelings of the Corporation when he remarked that the only trouble they had was that they had not given the Society all the attention they would like to have given. The visit had been extremely pleasant to the Corporation, and he was only

sorry that the Society did not wish to repeat it next year instead of going to Evesham. He felt that the visit had been a great advantage to Bath, and he hoped they would all carry away pleasant recollections of what they had seen and heard.

Mr. Murch said it had given the Committee of the Royal Library and Scientific Institution very great pleasure to welcome the Society, and they would be exceedingly glad to see the Society there at some future time.

The MAYOR having expressed the thanks of the Society to Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., the meeting concluded.

At half-past ten a special train conveyed the Society from the Midland Station to Iron Acton, where they were received at the church by the Rector.

Among those present were the President (Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P.), the Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop Clifford, Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., the Mayor of Bath (Mr. Handel Cossham), Sir Walter Morgan, General Groves, General Mundy, Mr. W. H. Harford, Mr. Jerom Murch, the Rev. Wynter T. Blathwayt, and Mr. T. G. Palmer Hallett, Rev. Mellard Hall, Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rev. F. J. Poynton, Rev. Prebendary Scarth, F.S.A., Rev. W. Hazeldine, Rev. T. Waters, Major Castle, Major Davis, F.S.A., Rev. W. Bazeley, Sir John Davis, Rev. John James, Colonel Forbes, Captain Lysaght, R.N., Messrs. S. H. Swayne, Henry Busn F. Protheroe, W. Adlam, F.S.A., J. D. Bush, J. H. Cooke (Berkeley), J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., W. George, J. D. T. Niblett, J. Derham, S. Derham, F. Shum, J. T. Rainey, and W. Uren.

Rev. H. L. THOMPSON gave a lucid description of the manor and church, restored four years ago—with the striking preaching cross in the churchyard, From very early times, he said, the family of Acton had held the Manor of Iron Acton, Sir Robert Atkins saying it came into their possession soon after the Norman conquest. At all events it had descended through several generations to Sir John Acton, who died without issue in 1344, the 17th year of Edward III. His estates passed to his cousin Maud, and she was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, second Baron of Cory Mallet, in Somerset, who had served in the Scottish wars during the reign of Edw. I., and died in 1312, the 5th year of Edw. II. Therefore Sir Nicholas Poyntz had been already dead for many years when the Iron Acton estates came to his family, and Maud, who died in 1362, was an elderly woman. But the estates passed through to her son, Sir John Poyntz, the Cory Mallet estates being inherited by Hugh, his eldest son by his first wife. From 1344 the manor continued in the family until the death of another Sir John Poyntz in 1680, at whose decease, without issue, it was sold to Mr. William Player. From him it passed, by purchase, to Sir Samuel Astry, and afterwards to Sir Philip Parker, from whom it descended to the family of Long, of Rood Ashton. Mr. Walter Hume Long, the present lord of the manor, married, in 1878, a daughter of the Earl of Cork, and thus once more connected the Poyntz family with the ancient property. Newdigate Poyntz, born eight years ago, he said, could trace his direct descent through seventeen generations up to Maud, the heiress of the Actons, and Sir Nicholas Poyntz, her husband ; and beyond that again, according to Dugdale, up to the year of Stephen. There was little doubt that a far higher antiquity could be claimed

for the family. Sir John, who died in 1680, was buried in woollen only, according to the directions of an Act of Parliament. In the Chapel of St. Mark's, or Gaunt's Hospital, at Bristol, now known as the Mayor's Chapel, he said, Sir Robert Poyntz, who died in 1520, built a very beautiful chapel and founded a chantry, within which chapel he was buried, which he endowed with £6 a year for a priest to sing mass at the altar. Hen. VII. dined with Sir Robert at his Iron Acton house in 1486. The second owner of the manor, Sir Robert Poyntz, who died in 1439, the 17th year of Henry VI., was famous in the parochial annals. Three slabs in the church marked the graves of this Sir Robert and his two wives, Sir Robert was, he said, undoubtedly associated with the erection of the unique and beautiful preaching cross standing in the churchyard, for the shields which it bore had the arms of Acton and Fitz-Nichols incised upon them. The date of the cross was thus clearly assigned to a period to which its architecture exactly corresponded—the beginning of the 15th century. The tower, he said, was of an earlier date than the body of the church. Sir Nicholas, in 1575, enjoyed the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at Iron Acton on her progress from Greenwich to Bristol, the present ancient Manor House having been probably built just previously. There also existed two recumbent effigies, one of a knight in armour, said to be of the time of Edward III., and the other of a lady. The former was probably the figure of the first Sir John Poyntz. There is still, he said, existing an exquisite canopied tomb, probably of the 16th century, bearing no inscription, but decorated with three shields and supporters. Two of the shields were blank, and the third only contained the *fesse dancetté* of the Actons, rudely incised. A helmet with spur and gauntlet formerly hung against the wall of the Poyntz Chapel, which, perhaps, were memorials of the last Sir John Poyntz, but they were removed many years ago. Upon the parapet of the tower was fixed a half length effigy of a knight in armour ; it was evidently once a complete figure and recumbent, but had been removed in this mutilated state. Beneath a plain and nameless tomb of Jacobean work on the north side of the altar had been discovered a stone slab with a very beautiful and elaborate cross flory deeply cut in the freestone, and to the head of the cross a missal and chalice also deeply incised, the head lay to the east, the usual position in the interment of priests. The inscription round the verge has been ruthlessly effaced with the exception of one letter. This slab evidently covered the grave of a priest, one of the pre-Reformation rectors. The date of the slab, he said, is unknown, and he could only conjecture that it belonged to the end of the 14th or the first half of the 15th century. Another slab was also found having the matrix of a brass. The remarkable preaching cross was built by Sir Robert Poyntz, and resembles a pulpit. The entrance is on the open side, where there is no transom. It rests on an octagonal base with three tiers of steps. The upper tier bore angels in priestly dresses and holding shields. On every alternate shield all round they found represented the instruments of Christ's passion. One feature of this 15th century church, he said, is the beautiful wooden pulpit, of the reign of James I., with a canopy. The altar railings were the original ones of the time of Archbishop Laud, who first ordered railings to be erected in churches to protect the holy table. Of the modern work, the most interesting was the beautiful Italian marble and mosaic pavement in the chancel. The seats, he said, are the original, and are of what is

known as the linen-fold pattern. In one of the windows is a very valuable portrait, most likely contemporary, of Richard II. Pointing out the remains of the staircase leading to the rood-loft, he said they have in the tower-wall a very curious little chamber, built early in the 15th century by the same Sir Robert who erected the preaching cross. At the east end of the south aisle he showed the coloured roof and the piscina belonging to the chantry chapel which evidently existed there.

Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A., expressed hearty approval of the restoration.

In a brief discussion which followed,

Sir WM. GUISE and Major DAVIS expressed doubts whether this was really a preaching cross.

A short run by the special train brought the party to Thornbury, and luncheon was served at the Swan hotel.

Rev. T. WATERS, vicar, acted as guide at the church, and read a very interesting Paper on the *Structure, the Advowson, and Incumbents*, which will be printed *in extenso* in this volume.

The members then wandered through the fine castle—that grand memorial of Buckingham's ambition.

The PRESIDENT gave some notes supplementing the information contained in his inaugural address on Wednesday. Mr. Howard first read some State paper references to Thornbury Castle: "Henry VIII., Vol. V., p. 41.—Lord W. Howard to Henry VIII.—Tells the King he hears the mariage ys broken betwixt the King's nephew and the daughter of the Duke of Vendôme; that the nephew wyll marye a gentyll woman in Scotland, the Lord of Arskyne's dghtr, 'who was with yr grace the last somer at Thornbury.'" "*Ibid*, Vol. X., Part 1, pages 708-9.—An. 1525, 18th August.—Certain necessaries provided for the use of my Lady Princess's household—Ric. Cooke's costs from Thornbury to Bristol, 3s. 4d." "Wolsey to Sir Andrew Windsor—Signifies to him the King's command to furnish certain stores for the Princess's household (of which a list is subjoined), and send the same by such 'carts as now shall come from Bristowe, Thornbury, and the partes thereabout. The list, *inter alia*, mentions a coffer and *gardivia*, furniture of an altar in the closets, vestments, &c." *Ibid*, p. 872, No. 1940—Mention made that on the arrival of Princess Mary at Thornbury, and after the settling of her house there, they should proceed to execute the commission of oyer and terminer." "No. 1985.—Informers against D. of Buckingham—I. Pardon for John Delacourt, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, chaplain of Edward, late D. of Buckingham, *alias* Rector of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, Del. Westm., 18 Feb., 17 Hen. VIII. II. Pardon for Robert Gilberte, of of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Clerk of the Chancery late of Edward D. of Buckingham, Rector of Worthwyn, Herefordshire, Masta of Newta, Garth, Yorkshire, and Chaplain of the late duke. Del. West., 18 Feb." "*Ibid*, Vol. X., Part 2, p. 1093, No. 2448.—John [Voysey] Bishop of Exeter to Wolsey—Princess thanks him for his letter of commendation, and for his care of her affairs. Intended that the Princess should move from Thornbury to Tewkesbury on Monday after our Lady-day, for reasons which Mr. Kingston, the bearer, can show." *Ibid*, p. 2168, No. 4993 (4).—Grant to Sir Wm.

Kyngeston and Sir John Seyntlome to be Stewarde of the Hundred of Thornbury, with £7 a year; Constables of the Castle there, with £5 a year; Masters of the Hunt there, &c." "*Ibid*, Vol.V., p. 58, No. 1531—Commission to Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol, Sir W. Kingeston, Sir Anthony Poyntz, Sir W. Deuyse, Sir Edw. Wadham, Sir Jno. Walsh, William Walweyn, Auditor of the King, to search and survey Manor of T[horn]ebury, Glouc. Results to be made known to General-Surveyor of Crown Lands, Westm., on Day of Purification next." "King Henry and his traine came unto his manor of Thornebury the 18th daie of August, 1535, where he continued ten daies. And forasmuch as his grace determined to come to Bristow had it not been for the plague then reigning here; therefore Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Nicholas Thorne, and M. Chamberlin, of Bristow, by consent of Mr. Cooke, Maior, and the Common Councell of the Towne, the 20th of Aug. resorted to Thornbury, and there, in the name of the said Maior and Comonaltie, presented to the King tenne fat oxen and forty sheep towardes his hospitallitie; and unto Queen Anne one cup, with a cover of silver overgilt, waying 27 ounces, with a hundred markes of gowld in the same, as a gift from this his majesties towne and hir chamber of Bristow, hir grace then promysing to demand or have noon other gifte but oonly that if hir said grace wold resorte to this said towne at any tyme thereafter." The above is from Ricarte's Kalendar (the Mayor's book), in the Council-house at Bristol, which Mr. Waters saw last May, by the courtesy of Mr. Nicholls, the city librarian. The above, down to the words "Chamber of Bristow," is to be found in "Seyer's History of Bristol" (Bristol Free Library, No. 642), chapter xxiii., p. 214. Seyer refers in the margin to Adam's Calendar as his authority. Another MS. says, "King Hen. 8 went to Thornbury in his progress, and thence came disguised to Bristol, with certain gentlemen, to Mr. Thorne's house, and secretly viewed the city."

The whole extent of the western front of the castle is about 205 feet. It would have doubtless exhibited a magnificent elevation had not the untimely fate of the founder put a stop to the work. The height of the southern tower was about 67 feet with its battlements complete, and the northern tower would of course have corresponded with its fellow in the elevation as is does in the plan. The towers of the gateway in the centre would have been of the same height, and its turrets would have risen to the same altitude as that attached to the southern tower. The intermediate parts would probably have been only about half the height of the tower. The inscription on the gateway is—"Thys gate was begon in the yere of our Lorde Gode MCCCCCXI the ii yere of the Reyne of Kynge Henri the viii. by me Edw. Duc. of Bukkyngha. Erll of Herforde Stafforde and Northampton. (Left scroll): Deo gratias; or, the Duke's worde; more probably the latter. (Right Scroll): Dores en evant (signifying henceforward; an old French word.") Over the centre is a shield charged with the Duke's arms—*quarterly of four coats within a garter. 1st, England, within a border; 2nd, Bohun, Earl of Hereford; 3rd, Stafford; 4th, Bohun, Earl of Northampton.* The chimneys are most elaborately decorated. Those on the great tower are of stone, without much decoration. It seems curious that brick should have been adopted in the case of the others; the chimney on the north side of the south wing is extremely elaborate, and must have been very costly in construction. The

shields are charged alternately with the Stafford knot and an antelope sejant.[1] The date is carved below 1514, showing how far the building had progressed in three years since the commencement of the gateway. The south wing of the building was the part inhabited by the Duke and Duchess. On the east there now remains no building, but from a survey taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth it seems there was then a great hall adjoining the kitchen and buttery at the east end of the north wing, and at the end of the great hall a chapel which is thus described:—"From the lower end of the great hall is an entry leading to the chapel. The upper part of the chapel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms, or partitions, with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Duchess used to sit and hear service in the chapel. The body of the chapel itself is fair built, having 22 settles or wainscotes, about the same for priests, clerks, and queristers. The great hall is fair and large, with a hearth to make a fire on in the midst thereof. That it must have been of considerable size is proved by some extracts from the Stafford Household book for the Christmas quarter of the year 1507, four years before the present building was begun. This book is now in the possession of Lord Bagot. Here it is stated that on Christmas Day there dined at my Lord Duke's cost 95 gentry, 107 yeomen, 97 grooms, and supped 84 gentry, 114 valets, or yeomen, and 92 grooms. At the feast of Epiphany there dined 134 gentry, 188 yeoman, or valets, 197 grooms, and supped 126 gentry, 176 valets, and 98 grooms. There is also an entry that in the same year the Duke sent to Bristol in order to obtain (no doubt from the Corporation) the services of "four waits" to join in the Christmas revels at Thornbury Castle. In those times "waits" were officers or servants regularly attached to the King's Court, to the chief Corporations in the kingdom, and to the establishments of the powerful and wealthy; their services were varied, and by no means confined to the season of Christmas, although no doubt at that season of the year they were more particularly required. The portion of the building on the north side of the quadrangle contained below larders, oven, bakehouse, and kitchen, with a buttery hatch at the end. Above the larders and kitchens, &c. were lodgings for servants. There is a curious echo here which repeats itself seven or eight times. It may be interesting while we are here, and before we pass on to the garden and south front, to give you some extracts from State papers and other documents, for which I am indebted to Mr. Waters, the vicar, in which mention of Thornbury is made.

1 Sir William Segar says the antelope is a beast belonging from antiquity to the house of Lancaster, but gives no authority. The statement is doubtful. Mr. Willement, in his Regal Heraldy, conjectures that the antelope, together with the swan, was derived from the De Bohuns consequently the house of Lancaster could not have been entitled to it before the marriage of Henry of Bolingbroke to his first wife Mary de Bohun. At the meeting of Hen. VIII. with the Emperor Maxmillian, before Touraine, 11th August, 1513, Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, heir General to Eleanor De Bohun, "appeared in purple satin, his apparell and his barbes full of antelopes and swans of fine gold and bullion." This would seem to be confirmatory of Willement's opinion, who further states that the antelopes still remain on the gates of Maxtoke Castle. Whether the Duke used this badge in right of his own great descent or as a compliment to the house of Lancaster no one can say. His *ambition* has been alluded to. His magnificence is attested by the unfinished works at Thornbury; and when he fell a sacrifice to the machinations of Wolsey, a writer says, with him died "the splendour of the Court: hospitality and good landlords in the country; and the High Constableship of England." When the Emperor Charles V. was informed of his death he is said to have exclaimed: "*A butcher's dog has killed the finest buck in England.*"—ED.

There are two surveys in which the Castle and Manor of Thornbury are described :—1. A survey of the Duke of Buckingham's lands, now preserved in the chapter house at Westminster. 2. A survey stated to have been found by the jury at a court of survey in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1562 or 1582 ; there is some discrepancy. I shall quote from these as we go on. The chamber at the east end of this front was apparently called the "old hall." Survey No. 2 says :—Next adjoining to the same is a fair cloister, or walk, paved with brick paving, leading from the duchess lodging to the privy garden, which garden is four square, containing about one-third part of an acre, three squares whereof are compassed about with a fair cloyster, or walk, paved with brick paving, and the fourth square bounded with the principal parts of the Castle called the new building, over all which last recited cloyster is a fair large gallery, and out of the same gallery goeth one other gallery leading to the parish church of Thornbury aforesaid, at the end whereof is a fair room with a chimney and a window into the said church, where the duke sometimes used to hear service in the same church. This survey describes accurately all the different rooms, and gives their names. Apparently at that time they were roofed in with slate or tile. Since then, however, they have been wholly destroyed, and much injury, unfortunately, done to the ornamental parts within the last century. It was a complete ruin until within the last 25 years, since which it has been restored as you now see it. In the garden there is another of the carved brick chimneys on this side ; and evidently there must have been one at the east end at one time. The single chimney close under the remaining double brick chimney, is of stone, ornamented with spiral mouldings. It originally had a cover, which was perforated at the sides for letting out the smoke, and finished at the top by a slender pinnacle. This top was unfortunately blown off in a gale of wind many years ago and broken to pieces.

Major DAVIS said the bay windows were particularly beautiful, and were given in architectural works as examples. There was exactly the same arrangement in a portion of Windsor Castle, built by Queen Elizabeth. The brick chimneys were simply unparalelled, the nearest approach to them being at Hampton Court, but the latter were not so rich.

After the tour of the gardens had been made,

The PRESIDENT proposed the following resolution :—"That the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society here present, before separating after the Bath meeting, desire to place on record their deep sense of the importance of the recent discovery of the Roman baths, and to express a hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Bath may be able to acquire and remove the buildings at present occupying a portion of the site, so that the whole extent of the bath, which apparently is still only a part of the great Bath, may be entirely laid open, and thus preserved to science and posterity."

Sir WM. GUISE said he felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution. From what he had heard the Mayor say, Mr. Cossham and his colleagues were disposed to carry out the resolution. He was glad to hear they had no lack of money in Bath ; they might be said to roll in wealth, but as a rule those who enjoyed most wealth spent the least. However he thought

Bath friends were bold enough and willing enough to carry out this very valuable improvement. These baths were singularly interesting, and the discovery was both interesting and remarkable. He believed that the city would carry out the views embodied in the resolution, and it would hereafter redound to the honour and reputation of Bath.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to,

The PRESIDENT said he feared that the time had arrived when he must bid them farewell as President. He thanked the members for the courtesy and kindness which helped his endeavours to discharge the duties of the chair. At all events, they might congratulate themselves upon having had a successful meeting, and he would take credit for having brought fine weather with him from London. He regretted that he was unable to entertain the whole of the party at tea.

Sir WM. GUISE said he did not think he would represent the feeling of the members unless he proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and their cheers showed how thoroughly they appreciated him. The Society had generally been fortunate in its Presidents, but he did not think they ever had one who conducted the meetings in such a genial spirit or with so much tact and ability. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Howard for his presence and help.

Bishop CLIFFORD seconded the vote, and it was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said their cheers reminded him of an election. He really felt indebted to them for asking him to fill the office and giving him such an excellent opportunity of running away from London for a few days which he had spent so enjoyably.

The company then separted.

General MUNDY invited many of the members to take tea at his residence, and replying to a vote of thanks accorded on the motion of Captain Lysaght, the pleasant host said he would always feel delighted to receive the Society there.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Articles exhibited in the Temporary Museum.

The Rev. Canon BROOKE—

Legenda Aurea, by Jac. de Voragine, *folio, 3rd edition.* Printed by Caxton, 1498.

The Register Book of the Parish of St. Peter and Paul, Bath, 1569 to 1740.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BATH—

The Silver Gilt Maces, date 1710.

Loving Cup and Antique Cup and Cover.

A case of Bath City Charters, from 1189 to 36th Henry VIII., including one or two splendidly illustrated documents.

The Bath City Chamberlain's Accounts, from 1567 to 1636 ; and sundry Minute Books, under the different cases, including a writ of Richard II. to repair the walls of Bath.

City of Bath Council Minutes, from 1616 to 1638 ; also several Letters, including a framed letter of Ralph Allen, dated 1752.

Maps and Plans of Bath, from 1575 to 1881, collected and arranged by C. P. Russell, Librarian of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution,

By Rev. F. J. POYNTON—

1. Ancient Register of the Parish of Kelston—of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, from 1538.
2. A Circular Plate of Bronze, with curious symbols, of pre-Norman date, discovered in the rubbish thrown out at the church restoration, 1860.
3. Two pieces of Roman Fluted-tile, found under the stone floor of Kelston chancel (more pieces were found at the same time). These were exhibited as part of the evidence which might be adduced to warrant a presumption that the first Christian church at Kelston was built on the site of a Roman Villa.
4. An exact *Fac-simile*, in colour and every other respect, of the Grant of Arms made to John Harington, Esq., of Stipney and Kelston, 1568. He was a confidant of Henry VIII., afterwards of Elizabeth, and Lord High Admiral Seymour.
5. View of Kelston Church before its restoration (1860), and Photos of the various buildings that remain there from the time when the Manor of Kelston belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury ; and an Old Drawing of Dyrham House and Gardens.

6. A selection of Roman Coins (Bronze), from various "finds" about Bristol within the last 20 years.

7. A Manuscript List made of a large portion of the "Roman Find" at Lower Easton, near the Black-birds' Gate, between Stapleton and Bristol, 1874, ranging from Gallienus to the sons of Constantine Magnus.

8. Two British Coins, cup shaped, and of base metal, found at Nunney, near Frome, about 20 years ago.

9. Four Silver Coins of the Bristol Mint—one, a Penny of William I., wheron *Bristol is denoted as* BRICA. (an abbreviation of *Bricastro* ; a Shilling and Sixpence of James II., coined only a few years before the suppression of the mint. (In high preservation) ; the fourth, a Teston of Henry VIII., with Civitas Bristoliæ on Reverse (poor preservation).

10. A Denarius of the Emperor Valens, found on Mendip about 1854.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH—

Two Peruvian Jars, of type well known. One, a double Jar, united by a handle and joined also at the middle. The left-hand vase has a figure head with a hole in the top and on one side of the face, also the ears are pierced with holes. The right-hand vase has an open neck, for pouring liquids. Round the top of each is a border scroll, and below a rectangular pattern, like the patterns found in Roman pavements. The vessels would contain about a quart of liquid. The single one contains less than a pint, and has a spout, or neck, in the handle, which is terminated by a grotesque figure. This vase is quite plain, having no ornamentation like the other. They were brought direct from Peru, with the earth adhering, just as they were got out of the soil. Many examples, similar in form, are to be found in museums both in this country and on the continent, but it is uncertain if the ornamentation is the same.

Portable Brass Ring Dial, the property of the Rev. Albert Ennor, Rector of Ubley, about 1670, and is in a perfect condition. It agrees very much with the description given of a similar Dial in *The Archæological Journal*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 110, which was found in a bog in Dumfriesshire. There are some examples of similar Dials in the British Museum, but smaller in diameter. A drawing of that found in Scotland is given in *The Archæological Journal*. There are several Dials preserved in private houses, some of which have a bar across the ring. An account of the method of working the divisions on these dials will be found in *The Encyclopædia Britannica*. The use was to ascertain the exact time of day at any season of the year.

By Mr. RAINEY—

A curious ancient Glass Communion Cup, engraved with scriptural subjects and portraits of "William and Mary."

Portrait of the late Dr. Harington, of Kelston. By *Beech*.

Portrait of the late Dr. Wilkinson.

Portrait of Ralph Allen. By *Hogarth*.

Catalogue of the sale of Ralph Allen's effects sold at his mansion, Prior Park, after his decease.

Caxton's Chronicles of England, printed in Westminster Abbey in 1480.

Very Old Folio Illuminated Manuscript Treatise on Baptism, written on vellum.

Portrait of the Rev. Richard Graves, M.A., Rector of Claverton.

By CHURCHWARDENS of Bath Abbey Church—

Silver Gilt Chalice and Cover.

Two Silver Flagons, 1646 and 1675.

Two Silver Chalices and Covers.

Large Silver Salver.

Small ditto

Large Silver Vase and Cover.

Silver Wine Strainer.

Two Silver Plates.

By the Rev. WM. E. LUCKMAN—

Communion Plate, from St. John's Hospital, Bath.

By the Rev. W. T. BLATHWAYT—

Brass Rubbing of Sir Maurice Russell, 1401, from Dyrham Church.

A Sword, found on the Battle-field of Lansdown.

By the Rev. J. E. WALDY—

Three Antique Swords—one supposed to have belonged to Lord Byron. This sword has a small pistol attached to it.

ROYAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Bath—

Sword, found on Lansdown Battle-field.

Small Cabinet of Coins, found near Bath.

Small Cabinet of Coins, found at the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.

By C. P. RUSSELL, Librarian to the above Institution—

First Vol. of the Bath Chronicle, 1760.

View of Bath, 1723.

Portrait of Beau Nash, in crayon, by William Hoare.

Portrait of Dr. Henry Harington.

View of the Old Bath Guildhall, built by Inigo Jones in 1625.

By Mr. FREDERICK SHUM—

An interesting selection from his Bath books, including works of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, treating of the Thermal waters of Bath; with a few relating to the architecture of Bath.

By Mr. A. KEENE—

Bath Journal of March 10th, 1775. Ditto, July 21st, 1883.

By Mr. MACKERNESS—

Universal Sun Dial.

By Mr. A. W. WESTON—

View of Old Kelston Church before its restoration.

View of Bath, 1823.

By Rev. E. SAYRES—

Views of Cold Ashton Church and Rectory.

Mr. SAXTY—

Four cases, containing fine specimens of Silver Coins of Edward the Martyr, and Canute, from the Gloucester mint, and a Silver Penny of Edgar, who was crowned at Bath in the year 973.

A collection of Medals, including specimens commemorating the visit of George III. to Bath and Cheltenham respectively, and also Queen Charlotte's visit to Bath.

The Badge of the Master of the Ceremonies, at the Lower Assembly Rooms (where the Royal Literary Institution now stands), which was destroyed by fire in 1820.

An interesting collection of Bath, Somersetshire, Bristol, and Gloucestershire Tradesmens' Tokens.

By the MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL—

An Old Sedan Chair, formerly used for taking the patients to the bath.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22ND APRIL, 1883. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per Bank Book	198	1	10
Life Subscriptions	26	5	0
Annual do. 1877-8	1	1	0
Do. do. 1878-9	1	11	6
Do. do. 1879-80	3	13	6
Do. do. 1880-81	5	15	6
Do. do. 1881-82	22	1	0
Do. do. 1882-83	156	9	0
Entrance Fees	15	15	0
Donation	2	2	0
Sale of Transactions	43	1	3
Dividends Consols	12	12	3
Balance of Staunton Meeting	0	14	9
Do. Stow do.	1	4	1
	£490	7	8

	£	s.	d.
By Miscellaneous Printing, &c.	39	17	2
Printing Transactions	188	15	6
Purchase of Books	1	16	6
Petty Disbursements	6	6	3
Clerical Assistance	7	18	3
Gloucester Winter Meeting	1	7	6
Illustration Fund	5	10	0
Advertising	1	8	0
Balance in Bank	237	8	6
	£490	7	8

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS, VOL. I.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per Bank Book	114	11	8
Subscriptions received during the year	38	0	0
	£152	11	8

	£	s.	d.
By Bills paid	57	14	11
Balance in Bank	94	16	9
	£152	11	8

Examined and found correct W. C. LUCY, WM. T. PRICE } Auditors.

Gloucester, July 16th, 1883.

ON LOCAL NAMES.

By the REV. PREBENDARY EARLE, M.A.,
(Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford).

My subject is the Local Names of the neighbourhood or country round Bath. It is rather a vague subject to treat of, and one in which the greatest freedom of conjecture is indulged. The object which I should have in view is partly, I suppose, to lay down some definite lines for the study of the subject, so that we may have something more solid than conjecture for understanding the meaning of the names of places, and that we should also know what are the names which we really can explain and what are the names which we as yet are unable to explain. There is something gained even if we know what is the limit of our knowledge and of our ignorance. When we look at the map of England or of any part of England with the intention of considering the local names, we must try to distinguish the different ages, or eras, of history in which they originated. The first, or the oldest era, is that of the British, behind which we are really not able to go, although archæologists do endeavour to go behind; but in anything philological or chronological we are unable to go behind the British. That, therefore, is where we begin.

Now as we stand at such a centre as Bath, we can see a good many very distinct remains of British times in the names of places. There is no doubt whatever of such a name as the river Avon—it is quite certain that that is the British word for river. Again, the name of the Severn, if we do not indeed know what the meaning of the word Severn is, yet that it is a British name we are perfectly certain. It is quoted as early as Ptolemy in his geography of the second century—Σαβρίανα εἴσχυσις for the mouth of the Severn. This word Severn is now in Welsh called Hafren, and that is only one example of many in which the

sibilant has been exchanged for the letter "h" in initials in the modern Welsh language, The change of the "b" into "f" is equally according to rule. Other British names are the numerous "pills" which line the Severn estuary on either side. "Pill" we must consider a British name, signifying a little creek or outlet of water. Halliwell[1] thus defines Pill: "The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are called Pills." There is a fringe of Pills along the coast on either side of the estuary of the Severn. This can hardly be any other word than the Welsh "pwll" which appears in local names in Wales, as Pwllheli, Pwllycrochan, and Llanfair-Pwllgwyngyll. From it we have our English word *pool*.[2] "Pen" is notoriously British. We have here a Pen-hill, and on the Avon below Bristol we have Penpole. Another British name is found in Brean Down. Anyone who travels through Wales will frequently meet with hills called "Bryn." Mendip also is certainly British. What the termination "ip" is, I do not know. Probably in this termination there is some little remains of an old proper name, but the greater part of the word is to all appearance the common British word for mountain itself. Then we have British in the first parts of Gloucester and of Cirencester which we find in the Latin Itinerary as Glevum and Corinium. We have a British termination in "cot"—Walcot, and Westmancot. In all probability "cot," although now so familiar to us as a word for a small humble dwelling, and producing the word cottage, is originally a British word. Then "cnoll" is a word that occurs in adjoining counties. There is one famous instance in Knibley-Knoll on which the monument to Tyndale is built. The word is British. But there is a still more famous British relic in the name of Solisbury, between this and Batheaston. The word "solis" there must certainly represent the original British name of the spot before the Romans came, which (in the form possibly of *sul* or *sulis*) suggested to them the idea of the sun and of calling this place Aquæ Solis, because "the waters of the sun" was not an obvious idea; at least not to the extent which may seem to us now that we are familiar with it. In Dr. Smith's

[1] Archaic and Provincial Dictionary. [2] See Skeat v. Pool.

Geographical Dictionary there is a good list of names beginning with Aquæ, and there is only one among them that contains any reference to the sun, and that is Aquæ Appollinares in Etruria. Where the springs were hot, the most frequent name was Aquæ Calidæ, and Ptolemy's name for Bath is the equivalent of this—ὕδατα θερμά; though in the Itinerary it is Aquæ Solis. There appears to have been certainly here on the spot before the Romans came, a local name, probably of a divinity, "sulis," which suggested to the Romans the name Aquæ Solis. The strong proof of this is found in the Roman inscriptions which have been dug up in Bath. There is every reason from analogy to suppose that the little hill above the Avon in Batheaston parish is the original site of that name, and indeed that it is the metropolis of Bath, the mother country from which Bath was colonized. We have here in Bath the name Akemanceaster, we have it, I mean, in literature; it has perished from living use. Now that was the name of Bath in the Saxon period. The Saxons put on the word "ceaster," which was their version of the Latin "castra." Before that it was called Akeman, and it was so called by the British who lived in this country after the Romans were gone. This is one of the most interesting names which we have in the whole area of England. Considering its singularity it is remarkably plain how it has been built. The word "ake" is certainly the Latin aquæ, just as the Latin aquæ is found in Aachen or Aix in several places. The syllable "man" is the word for place, and Akeman meant aquæ-place. Upon this British word "man"—place, I must dwell a little, because the verity of it has been called in question. The habits of the Welsh language make it sometimes difficult for an Englishman to verify the word. By initial change this word becomes "fan" (pronounced *van*), as yn y fan hon—in this place; and on the other hand by dropping the *n*, the word takes the form of "ma" and "fa." Thus in the adverb *yma*—here; and in compounds, as *morfa*—beach, strand, shore, literally sea-place; *gorphwysfa*,—resting place; *gorweddfa*—a place to lie down; *eisteddfa*—sitting place; *brawdfa*—place of judgment. It should be observed that in all these compounds the factor *fa* stands to the base-word exactly as *-man* does in Akeman. Until I am better informed I

shall therefore continue to think that this *-man* was a vernacular addition which the British people made to the Latin Ake *i.e.* Aquæ. This old name was, however, lost, because the place ceased to be inhabited for a considerable time. The fact that the name was lost is one of the greatest arguments for the desolation and desertion of Bath. We have now in "Bath" a thoroughly Saxon name which grew from the habit of describing the place as "at the hot baths," *æt tham hatum bathum.*

Before I quit the old names associated with Bath, especially the elements "sul" and "man," let me call attention to a very interesting and problematical name in Gloucestershire. In the index to the *Codex Diplematicus*, the name Sulmonnesburg is identified with Salemanesberie Hundred in the Gloucestershire Domesday. This is now the Hundred of Slaughter. But the interest of the name Sulmon, and the sort of enquiry that it suggests, will be manifest to all who have followed what has been said above.

There is another name in Bath, which I did for many years think was British, but now I am inclined to doubt, I mean the Dolemeads. "Dol" is a British word for *meadow*, and it is a very frequent thing in the names of places to see a compound made of the same idea repeated in two languages, which would be the case if "dol" were here the British for *meadow*: it would be the idea of meadow expressed twice over. We know very well that people say Windermere Lake, not considering "mere" is lake. So the Dolemeads might well be the British word for *meadow* with English word added, and there are many places in Wales in which the syllable "dol" signifies marshy ground, as Dolgarth and Dolgelly. But I am now inclined to doubt this derivation. I think that it is perhaps simply the English word for *allotment*. Just as we now say a dole of food or anything divided up into portions, so the Dolemeads may have been simply meads possessed in severalty by different occupiers. Another British name we have in "combe" which is a British word for a valley, sometimes the shelf or hollow of a hill. We have the word "combe" in England under the greatest variety of local configuration. In Charlcombe the word

"charl" (Anglo-Saxon ceorl) would be added in quite comparatively modern times. It would signify simply "the combe of the rustics."

Passing on then from the British to the Roman names, we may again refer to what the English have made of the Latin "castra." The Saxons said "ceaster"; the modern English have made of that several forms—"cester"; in Gloucester, Cirencester; "caster" in Tadcaster and Lancaster; "chester" in Chester itself, and in Manchester. In Exeter it takes a more obscure form. Almost equally obscured it was in the form, Ciceter, which used to be a common way of naming Cirencester. The derivation of Silver Street is a curious question. Dr. Pring has suggested that Silver is derived from "silva," but I would suggest "sel"—great, as in Selwood. There are many Silver Streets up and down the country, and they are generally Roman in their associations. It has been suggested that the fact that silver coins were often found in large quantities near roads, may have helped to give the roads such a name as Silver Street. Dr. Pring has recorded such a find near the Silver Street in the neighbourhood of Taunton. Street is, of course, a Latin name. Strata is the *vox propria*, the proper Latin name for a road laid down with stones as the Roman roads were made, so that our word *street*, which we now confine to a road running through a town, is properly applied to those Roman roads which were the original stratæ, or paved ways. It is an exceptional thing to find names derived from mediæval Latin, but we have in this neighbourhood a remarkable instance in the name Devizes. I believe that the true derivation of Devizes was first pointed out by Canon Jackson. The derivation is "ad divisas"—at the division of the country; "divisa" being the mediæval Latin word for boundary.

The colonization of this country by the Saxons had a vast effect on the Local Names, both by the numbers they added, and by the alteration of those that were there before. So comprehensive was this change that it is not too much to assert in a general way that our map is really stocked with Anglo-Saxon names. The others are exceptional, and they are often intermixed and

obscured so as to be barely discernable. The few instances already given go far to exhaust the whole list of those which it is certain are British and Roman. The bulk of our names are simply Saxon, and were made in Saxon times; they were laid down in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. Now in speaking of these Saxon names there is this important observation necessary in order to make the matter clear. They almost always consist of two parts, a first and a second, like Wal-cot and Taun-ton. There are indeed a certain number of simple uncompounded names as Bury, Combe, Dean, Ham, Leigh, and Wick. But these are so comparatively few as not to destroy the general rule that Local Names are compounded of two parts, of which the second part is the substantive, the first part is an adjective. I do not mean to say that it is a grammatical adjective. Take for instance Taunton. Tone is the name of the river there, but it acts as an adjective to determine and describe the particular ton. You may call it a determinative or an adjective—it is more generally a substantive in its own nature than an adjective, but these two parts have to be distinguished because in the consideration of the subject they differ very greatly. The termination—the substantive part—is that which we can best make acquaintance with. We can make the terminations out because they occur again and again; and although they are disguised in many instances, yet by having a great many examples to compare we can verify them. But the first part, which I call the adjective or the determinative, is often very obscure. If we take a few names almost at hazard, we may see at a glance that the terminations are generally more or less clear, and the former part comparatively obscure. The following names may serve for this illustration:—Arlingham, Bitton, Dursley, Cromhall, Tortworth, Washborn (Washborne D.), Tewkesbury (Teodechesberie D.) Turkdean. All these are perfectly clear in their terminations, but they are all of them more or less doubtful in their first part. Therefore the intelligent study of the subject is approached by making an acquaintance with the terminations, because that is within reach, that can be done. A certain approach to definite knowledge can be obtained in regard to the terminations, and that once obtained, gives a line of light

to the whole study. I will mention a few of the terminations which are most important. I begin with one which is among the oldest, and is very marked in this neighbourhood, *i.e.* "wick" We have Bathwick, Painswick, Shapwick, and we also have the place which is called Wick. We may say in regard to "wick," that it is one of the very oldest Saxon terminations, and it seems to have meant an encamping place. I do not mean that it signified a military camp, but rather that it signified a place in which the group of habitations was fortified.

"Bury" is the fort upon high ground and a stronghold. "Bury" is an old oblique case of "burg." "Burg" was the nominative, but as it would be generally spoken of in an oblique case "at such a burg," the dative "byrig" got established, and this it is that is represented by our "bury." When we talk of Salisbury we are there using the old dative case which arises simply from the fact that in talking of places in flectional times people spoke of them in the dative or some oblique case most frequently. Probably "Ham" is the word next to which began to take possession of the surface of our soil. The "wick-ham" expresses the superior farm house, it took the place of the Roman "villa," and came to be the "manor house." The "ham" is what I may call the most respectable name territorially considered—Corsham, Burnham, Dyrham, these and similar places very frequently grew from one good manor house. The old form "ham" perseveres in Local Names, but in the living current of the English language it has come to the shape and sense of "home."

Worth is a very interesting word, generally signifying "farm," but the idea was very much the same as "ham." "Worth" is connected with an old verb, which occurs in Scott's writings in the passage :—

> "Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
> That costs thy life, my gallant grey."

We have this verb also in the English Bible, in the exclamation of the prophet :—"Woe worth the day!"—*Ezekiel* xxx. 2. This verb, which has become scarce with us, is no other than that "werden" which meets you everywhere in German, as one of the verbs signifying "to be and to become": so "worth" is "the place

where the people are" or "a place of residence." Ashleworth, Brockworth, Tortworth, and Nailsworth are examples of the termination. It occurs in a variety of forms; for instance, there is -wardine and -warden, as in the name of Mr. Gladstone's place, Hawarden. Brocworth as in Domesday, Brocewadinge.

We now come to the termination "hay"; this neighbourhood is rather strong in it. There is Combe Hay; we have East Hayes, and I have been told of fields called "hayes" in this neighbourhood. Now "hay" has the same root as "hedge," it signifies the enclosure. But generally "hay" means something more definite than hedge. It comes from "haga," the enclosed place, the park, the superior residence; "haga" was a residence of a rather dignified kind. It was one of the words used to represent the Latin villa.

Another termination I seem to have seen in this neighbourhood rather more than anywhere else is "leaze," as Brookleaze, Summerleaze. This is substantially the same as "leasow," in Shenstone's Leasowes, near Birmingham. But there is no termination so widely spread as that of -ton: Corston, Newton. This is identical with the word "town," but it should be carefully noticed, that -ton (Anglo-Saxon tûn) did not enter into Names in the sense now attached to the word Town. Like other words already mentioned, it signified Farm. The modern village or town has grown from a single farmstead; and there are extant examples, especially in Scotland, where such a single farm is still called by a name ending in -toun. In the fourteenth century the word "toun" was common English for farm. Thus in *Luke* xiv. 18, Wiclif has "I haue bouzt a toun," where Tyndale has "I have bought a ferme," and this "farm" was retained in all versions and revisions, Coverdale, Cranmer, Geneva, Rheims, until that of 1611 brought in the phrase with which we are familiar, "I have bought a piece of ground," which has been again corrected in the Revision of 1881 to "I have bought a field." All this illustrates our -ton, and helps us to see it in its true historical light. The Anglo-Saxon tûn meant farm, as did also ham and worth; but with this difference, that while the two latter words looked to the

house and the family home, the tun was the farm in the sense of an enclosure of a piece of ground. A familiar interest attaches to this name-element, from the fact that it is exclusively English. It has not its analogue in German. The word indeed exists in German, and the form of it is zaun ; but it has never got any further than its first native sense of hedge. Our *ham* and *worth* have their parallel in Germam *heim* and *werth* as Mannheim, Nonnenwerth ; but we have the -ton all to ourselves. It must be reckoned among the products of the later Anglo-Saxon period ; and this is perhaps indicated by the frequency of its combination with New-, Newn-Newing-, which could at least not be given to the earliest settlements, at a time when *all* was new.

Related to the same is "ley" or "leigh," as Woolley, Butleigh, Bisley. "Ley" is a word about which there is very much doubt what it means. I think that it is a clearance in the wood ; Wooley I take it to be Wood-ley.

An interesting name, well known in Gloucestershire, is the termination "lade" or "load" on rivers, as Lechlade, Abload, Evenlode, Framiload, St. Mary Lode, Cricklade, and others on the Thames and Severn. We have one instance in Somersetshire in Long Load, on the Yeo. This termination is from the verb to lead, and it means an ancient ford for cattle where cattle could be led over. The Anglo-Saxon form was "gelâd." The word "stow" signified "place." I suppose, however, I must not quote Bristol, the derivation of which is much disputed. This name used to be considered Bridge-stow, or "the place of the bridge," and it is written Bristow in Domesday.

Dean is a valley in such names as Littledean, Micheldean.

Sometimes we have compound terminations. One of the most remarkable of these is "Hampton," the name of a village near Bath, which within the last century has come to be called Bath-hampton. We have good contemporary writing of the eighth century in which Hampshire was Hamtunscir, from Hamtun now called Southampton. The prefix South is comparatively a modern thing. When the whole of the country came under observation,

it was found to be not convenient to have two Hamptons, and we called one North and the other South, but they were both originally Hamtun simply. In Gloucestershire we find Minchinhampton, Rockhampton, Sevenhampton, Brockhampton.

Such are the parts of Local Names which most readily give satisfaction to the enquirer. I will add a few words on the more obvious of the adjectival prefix or determinative part.

Trees are a prolific source; from the oak we have Acton, from the ash Ashton, Ashchurch, Ashcombe, Ashwick, Ashleworth; from the alder there is Aller; from the beech, Anglo-Saxon bôc, we have Buckland; from the birch Berkeley, A.S. Berclea; from the elm there are few, I can only think of Elm, near Mells, and Elmhurst, at Batheaston; from the hazel we have Hazleton.

Sometimes the humbler forms of vegetation supply a name. We have a pretty example in Claverton, which in Anglo-Saxon was written thus: Clatfordtun, the town on the ford of the water lily. The plant is still popularly called "clote," in Dorsetshire, as we learn from Barnes's Poems.

Animals supply a good many names; such as Horsley, Cowley, and probably Dyrham (Anglo-Saxon Deorham), and Deerhurst. From the sheep we have Shipton, Shepton, and perhaps Shapwick; from the swine, Swindon and Swineford; and from the swineherd, called in Anglo-Saxon swan, we have Swanswick. There are not many places named after the beaver: in other parts of England there are Beverley, Beveridge, in Gloucestershire occurs Beverstone. The beaver was at home in Britain during the Saxon period, but it had become rare by the twelfth century. We learn from Giraldus Cambrensis that in his time it was known only on two rivers, one in Wales, the Teifi, and the other in Scotland.

Some town-names have for a prefix the name of the river on which they stand, as Taunton, Cheltenham.

Some few names are from institutions. Thus, from a monastery of nuns we get Minchinhampton. Minchin is the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon word mynecen, which is the feminine of munec—monk.

I am told that the name Dayhonse is found in Gloucestershire as belonging to a farm. This would be from a very interesting and almost forgotten word "dey," which signified a housekeeper, or as we might now express it a dairy woman. It is believed to constitute the second syllable in so important a word as "lady," which in Anglo-Saxon was "hlæfdige," that is to say, loaf-woman. If Dayhonse is from this "dey," or "dige"; it would be the true English formation in place of which we have adopted the Frenchified abstraction, dai-erie, dairy.

There are many names in Gloucestershire which are calculated to prompt interesting enquiries. Such are those names in -marton, namely, Didmarton, Rodmarton, Tormarton. In Rodmarton, I suspect we have the town at the boundary (gemære) marked by the Holy Rood or emblem of the Cross. The same may be the prefix also in Rodborough.

A very suggestive name is Symond's Hall. In Domesday this is written Simondeshale. What makes this interesting is the possibility of a mythological origin. It is the Hall of Sigemund the Wælsing, who fought with the Dragon. What enhances the probability is the recurrence of this name in signal positions, like that of Symond's Yat, in the parish of English Bicknor.

Sometimes Local Names take strange disguises. In Gloucestershire, there is Standish, which seems to be from an ancient Stanhus, that is, Stonehouse. Perhaps this might be accounted for as a result of accentuation; at any rate it is certain that this is sometimes a cause of disguise. A good example of this sort is Christian Malford, by Chippenham. We happen to have the Saxon form of this name, which was Cristenmæl ford, that is, the ford at the Christian emblem, *i.e.* at the Cross. The whole has coalesced into one word, and then by changed accentuation has got broken in two at a new place, and so has produced Christian Malford. A similiar instance occurs in Hampshire, where Mapulder ham, the ham at the maple tree, has first been run together into one, and then being broken in a fresh place, has turned out Maple Durham.

Bridgwater is a curious instance of a disguised form. It really is Burg-Walter—"Walter's stronghold," from the castle of Walter of Douay, who came over with the Conqueror. But when all is said there remains a great deal of obscurity in Local Names, and, as I stand before you pretending to speak on the subject, I ought to tell you that there are a great number of names that I cannot interpret. I sometimes fancy when friends ask me to explain some Local Name that they expect too much, because they have not a true idea of the nature of the problem. I sometimes fancy that they ask the question just as they might ask anyone who knew Latin to translate a Latin word or sentence. There is a unity about the knowledge of a language, because there is an inward coherence of parts in the nature of a language, and a man who knows the language possesses the key to all or nearly all its contents. But in Local Names there is a much less proportion of inward coherence, and reciprocal illustration: each name, at least of the obscure ones, is a separate problem by itself. In the interpretation of language we find help in what is called Context, that is to say, the course of thought and the mutual relations of words in a sentence. These tend to explain each other. Local Names are words without context. The greatest help to their interpretation is in ancient writing. This it is that causes us to refer so often to the Latin Itinerarium, the Codex Diplomaticus, and Domesday. Next to these come such documents as the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and all local Registers. Questions about Local Names are not completely stated unless the question is accompanied with all the old forms of the name that are accessible.

THE BATTLE OF DEORHAM, AND ITS RELATIONS TO BATH.

By T. G. P. HALLETT, M.A.

OUR earliest record of the battle of Deorham is found in the following few but pregnant words of the English Chronicle: "A. 577 Now Cuthwine and Ceawlin fought with the Brits, and three Kings they slew, Commagil and Condidan and Farinmagil in the place that is called Deorham, and they took three cities, Gleawan-ceaster and Ciren-ceaster and Bathan-ceaster." This short record has formed the basis of all subsequent histories of the battle. It is, however, to recent investigations, the product of that modern spirit of archæology, which is gradually finding a new meaning and interpretation in the letter of documentary history, that we owe our present knowledge of the subject. In one of those "epoch making discourses," which has earned for its author the title of "the discoverer of early British history," the late Dr. Guest may be said to have restored—using that dubious word in its best sense—the Battle of Deorham. The essay on "The Conquest of the Severn Valley,"[1] with others by the same illustrious author—now happily collected together and printed in the "Origines Celticæ"—have made themselves the standard authorities on Deorham and the events that circle around it. The historian of the Norman Conquest[2] unreservedly accepts Dr. Guest's view of this portion of our history, and by his acceptance adds to it his own great authority, whilst critics of an opposite school recognise that view as the one which they have to face and appreciate. In his last published work,[3] Dr. Green, whose loss we have had so recently

[1] Origines Celticæ II., 281.

[2] Freeman, Norman Conquest, I., 9, note.

[3] The Making of England, pp. 125-130. The Conquest of England has been published since.

to mourn, has again described Deorham. Basing his description on the views and method of Dr. Guest, but looking at his subject in relation to the conquest of Britain as a whole, he has, perhaps, given us the most vivid picture of it that we possess—a picture that cannot but make us feel how much constructive history has suffered by his early death. Professor Geikie also makes an interesting reference to Deorham, as well as to the cognate battle of Chester, in one of his charming geological sketches: that on "The Geological influences which have affected the course of British history[1]" written in illustration of the bond that exists between History and Geology. In these works and in various others[2] that might be mentioned we recognise the battle of Deorham as forming one of the most important epochs in the English Conquest of Britain, or as Dr. Green graphically calls it, in "The Making of England." Deorham literally and for ever broke the power of the British Celts, and practically divided the period of English Conquest—some would say of English Extermination of the British—from the period of English Settlement. Before Deorham the British occupied the western part of the island, north and south, in unbroken continuity and communication, but after Deorham the communication was cut to the Severn and the continuity destroyed. The West Wales of Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall was for ever cut off from North Wales, or Wales, as we now call it, just as twenty years later Wales was cut off by the Angles at the battle of Chester from the British Kingdoms of Cumbria and Strathclyde. If Deorham thus forms a great epoch in the making of England specially was it the epoch of the making of the West of England, and still more especially of the making of English Gloucestershire and of English Bath. It was fought by Wessex men, and the result gave Wessex a leading position among the English Kingdoms, paving the way, though the way proved to be a long and rough one, for the final supremacy of Wessex under Ecgberht. It was fought on Gloucestershire ground, and gave Gloucestershire—at

[1] Geological Sketches, pp. 367-8.

[2] See amongst recent authorities Elton's Origins of English History, pp. 391-3,

that time including Bath—a new race, a new language, new laws, and new institutions. It gave it the forefathers of the men that now hold it, the doers of the deeds which it is the duty of this Society to celebrate, the constructors of the works which it is its office to study and to preserve. Perhaps in our annual excursions throughout the county, when at Glevum, or Corinium, or Woodchester, or as to-day at Bath, when standing on the sites of the ruined Roman Wall, the Roman Temple, the Pavement, the Villa, or the Bath, when reflecting on our district as it probably was before and after the battle of Deorham, we may be inclined to regard Deorham as a work, not of making, but of ruin ; and such in reference to the old civilization it must doubtless be considered. But reflecting further on the causes of these things we remember that the old civilization was itself a decay fast declining to its fall. The canker worm of corruption at its centre, worse than the slavery that surrounded it, extended to its extremities, and no material developement could atone for moral degeneration. We may mourn the broken Coliseum, but it is necessary not to forget the dying gladiator, the *panem et circenses* of a corrupt democratic imperialism.

But to return to the battle itself. The special remarks on Deorham which I have to offer to the Society may be fittingly introduced by a rapid summary of the chief events which led up to it, and in giving this summary I shall chiefly follow the narrative of Dr. Green, given in the work [1] before mentioned. Such a summary of events may be useful in two ways. It may be useful as indicating *causâ memoriæ* the historical antecedents of which Deorham was the consequent. But, secondly, it may enable us to find the method of these events—the plan on which the English invasion proceeded—and thus from what is known to form a rule by which to judge what is obscure in the battle itself. The English invasion of Britain was, we know, a part of the great "Wandering of the Nations," which, overwhelming the Roman empire, planted on its soil that new Teutonic life of which, according to Canon Stubbs,[2] England has been the purest developement.

[1] The Making of England especially, Chap. III,

[2] Constitutional History, Introd. pp. 6 and 11.

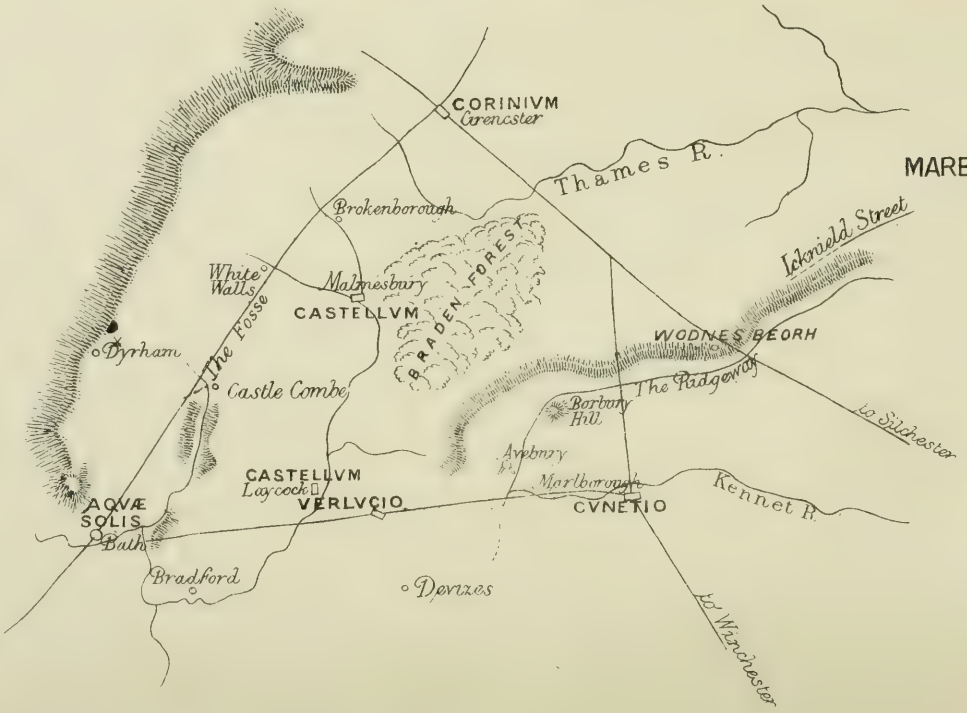
Of the Low-Dutch tribes who invaded England from the Lowlands of the Ems, the Weser and the Elbe, the West Saxons were among the last. The year 449 or 450 is usually accepted as the date of the first landing of the Jutes or Danes in Thanet. In 477 the Saxon war bands, under Ælla, landed at Selsea, and became the South-Sexe. From 480 to 500 we have descents of the Saxons to districts North of the Thames, forming the East-Sexe; and in 480 also the Engle landed in what became East-Anglia. It is not, however, till from 495 to 514 that we hear of the Gewissas, or West Saxons, as they were afterwards called, in Southampton Water, under Cerdic and Cynric. About the year 500, we hear of another landing of the Engle, opening another attack in the estuaries of the Forth and of the Humber. By these last landings of West Saxons and North-Engles on the extreme flanks of the first invasion, the "Making of England," was ultimately completed, and from a Bath point of view, it is interesting to note that parts of this northern invasion penetrating west and south as Mercian, and parts of the southern invasion penetrating west and north as West Saxons, established themselves, though after many fluctuations, on the opposite sides of the Bath Avon, and apparently maintained this river as their boundary line up to the time of the union of Wessex and Mercia, of Engle and Saxon, in one Kingdom.

The early landings of the West Saxons in Southampton water, were, it would seem, mere plundering raids. Dr. Green considers that the first landing, with a view to definite conquest, was in 514, when they pushed up the Itchen to the plunder of Winchester; and it took them from 514 to 577, or over 50 years to march from Winchester to Deorham and Bath. At the battle of Charford or Cerdicsford, in 519, they completed the conquest of the Hampshire Gwent, or open clearing of the downs, and this success was followed by the political organization of the conquerors with Cerdic and Cynric as their Kings. In 520, however, in extending themselves to the westward, probably in the direction of our Dorchester, they met with a crushing defeat at Badbury. Dr. Guest identifies this battle with Nennius' famous battle of Mount Badon,[1] the last of

[1] Origines Celticæ II., 189.

Arthur's great victories, and supposed, by Camden, to have been fought at Bannerdown, near Bath. This battle of Badbury resulted in a pause of 30 years in the West Saxon advance, during which they fell back and conquered the Isle of Wight for their allies, the Jutes. In 552 Cynric, whom Cerdic's death left King, again advanced to the West, took the strong fortress of Old Sarum, and settled South Wiltshire. In 556, holding the line of the Chalk, but marching northward, they fought the battle of Barbury Hill, near Swindon, which gave them possession of the Marlborough Downs. Still following the Chalk Hills, now turning to the eastward, at the Ilsley Downs, they conquered Berkshire, destroyed Silchester, and advanced into the valley of the lower Thames. On this track we find such names as the Vale of White Horse, Weyland Smith's House, Abingdon, Farringdon, Reading. In 568 they met and defeated the Jutes of Kent, at Wimbledon, and made a West Saxon settlement in Surrey. Returning to the gap in the chalk between the Ilsley Downs and the Chiltern, and crossing the Thames at the famous Wallingford, the ford of the Icknield way, they advanced along its course under the Chilterns. By Cuthwulf's victory at Bedford they occupied the district of the four towns roughly corresponding to the shires of Oxford, Bedford and Bucks. Here they closed their advance to the north, and their halt, Dr. Green considers, might be due to the presence of the Engle in mid-Britain. The west, however, was still untouched by their forces, and the time had now come for another attempt in that direction. Since their crushing defeat at Badbury, which flung them back from Dorsetshire, the West Saxons had, apparently, never attempted to penetrate into that West of England proper, which was hereafter to become the special fastness of Wessex. They had marched north and east along the line of the Chalk Hills and had explored and occupied parts of both the upper and lower valley of the Thames, of which these hills are the water-shed. They had even penetrated to and determined the borders of Kent, but they had never, in Dr. Guest's view, crossed the valleys of the Frome, or Avon, or Upper Thames to the west, and hence had never reached the Oolitic hills which separates these valleys from that of the Severn. From the Oolitic hills north and south of Bath

Plate. I.



ANCIENT ROADS

ON AND BETWEEN

THE

MARBOROUGH DOWNS & COTSWOLDS,

connecting

MARLBOROUGH, BATH

AND

CIRENCESTER.

LAVARS BRISTOL

the chalk range of the Wiltshire Downs are the prominent and picturesque feature of the eastern landscape, and from their settlements on those Downs the West Saxons must have long looked across to the Bath hills as a barrier to be scaled and a new land to be won. This great step in the "Making of England" was now to be accomplished, and the Battle of Deorham, of the English Chronicle, was the means of its accomplishment.

Dr. Guest says, "there is reason to believe that about the year 571 the Kings of Wessex received an accession of strength that enabled them to carry the war into the very heart of the Welsh territory" In that year we have seen that they fought their battle of Bedford, and six years after, whether in virtue of these reinforcements, or because of the barriers to their advance in other directions, or both, the attempt to cross the great western valley and to win the western hills was made. From Marlborough Downs two ancient roads cross this valley to the Somerset and Gloucestershire hills beyond, the one from Marlborough, by the ancient Verlucio to Bath, the other from Marlborough, joining the Silchester road to Cirencester, whilst Cirencester and Bath are joined by the hill road of the Fosse.[1] Marlborough, Cirencester and Bath are thus the three angles of a triangle, of which these three roads are the sides. The difficulties of the Bath and Marlborough road were immense, and the forest tract which it crossed remained an unconquered wedge of Celtic territory extending, northward, up the Avon to the Braden forest above Malmesbury, nearly 100 years after the Saxons had occupied the hills on both sides of it. The Marlborough and Cirencester road, nearer the water-parting of the Thames and Avon, was physically easier, and this the West-Saxons appear to have taken. According to Dr. Guest, whom I quote, they "must have advanced along the Roman road leading from Winchester to Cirencester (through Marlborough), and thence skirting the borders of Braden forest, have reached the Fosse. Down this great highway they passed ravaging—or, in the language of the times, *harrying*—the country right and left. West of the Fosse and on a chain of hills which commands magnificient views of the Severn valley

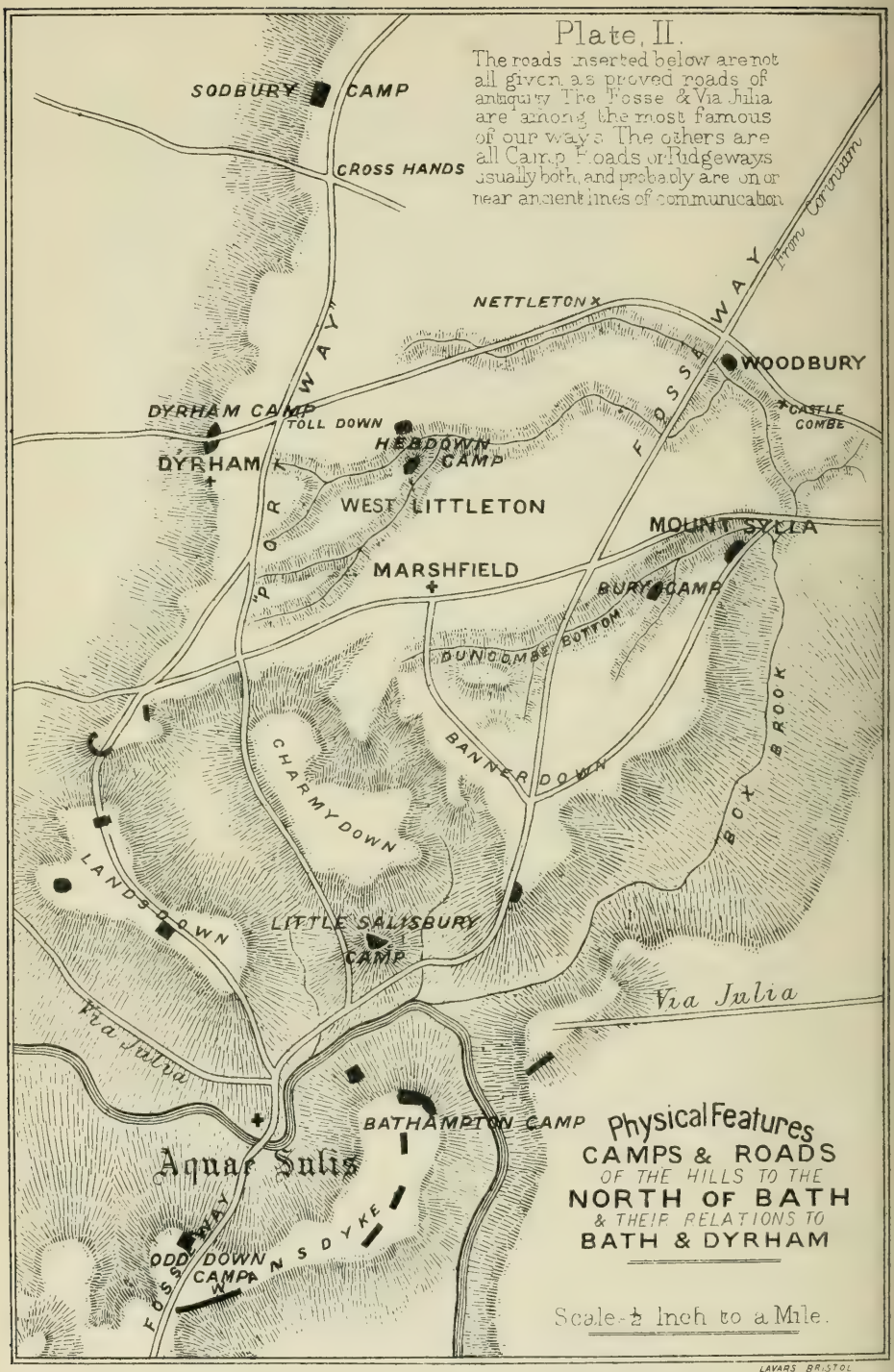
[1] See sketch Map Plate I.

lies the village of Deorham. Near it is an ancient earthwork, where, as we may conjecture, the men of the neighbourhood had retreated with their cattle and other valuables, and where our ancestors were preparing to attack them when the Welshmen came to the rescue and the battle of Deorham was the result." [1]

Assuming the course of the expedition, as here stated to be correct, viz., that the Saxons skirted Braden forest, marched down the Fosse and fought their battle at Dyrham, the question naturally arises, what was the immediate object of the march and of the battle? Its consequence was the conquest of the three cities of Bath, Cirencester and Gloucester, and the occupation of the Severn valley, and it is generally assumed that the immediate object of the march, in the words of Dr. Green, was "to push over the Cotswolds into the Severn." This may have been the ultimate object, but was it the immediate object, and was it the object of the battle of Deorham? This, I think, may be questioned, and in the discussion of the question the position and strength of Bath [2] is the important factor. If the immediate object was to get over the Cotswolds into the Severn Valley, would Ceawlin have marched southward down the Fosse and got within eight or nine miles of Bath. Why should he when at Braden have attempted to cross the hills into the Severn Valley so far south of Braden as Dyrham. The Severn valley too below Dyrham—the valley of the Boyd—was probably filled with the extension of a vast forest, of which Kingswood long remained the survival. But, again, assuming a sufficient motive and a practicable route, what would be the policy of marching into the Severn valley and leaving the fortresses of the Cotswolds untouched in the enemy's hands between him and the basis of his supplies. There would be the great fortress of Cirencester to the north, then the line of the Cotswold camps, and south of all, the camps and stronghold of Bath. Would he be likely to leave a line of fortresses of this sort between himself and his communications? In the summary of events preceding Deorham we have seen how gradually and slowly the West Saxons marched, or

[1] Origines Celticæ II., 182.

[2] For evidences of the military strength and importance of ancient Bath, see abstract of paper printed in the present volume, p. 20.


Plate, II.
The roads inserted below are not all given as proved roads of antiquity. The Fosse & Via Julia are among the most famous of our ways. The others are all Camp Roads or Ridgeways usually both, and probably are on or near ancient lines of communication
SODBURY CAMP
CROSS HANDS
NETTLETON
FOSSE WAY from Corinium
WOODBURY
CASTLE COMBE
DYRHAM CAMP
TOLL DOWN
HEADDOWN CAMP
DYRHAM
POOR WAY
WEST LITTLETON
MOUNT SYLLA
MARSHFIELD
BURY CAMP
DUNCOMBE BOTTOM
BOX BROOK
BANNER DOWN
CHARMY DOWN
LANSDOWN
LITTLE SALISBURY CAMP
Via Julia
Via Julia
BATHAMPTON CAMP
Aquae Sulis
FOSSE WAY
ODD DOWN CAMPS
WANSDYKE
Physical Features
CAMPS & ROADS
OF THE HILLS TO THE
NORTH OF BATH
& THEIR RELATIONS TO
BATH & DYRHAM
Scale-2 Inch to a Mile.
LAVARS BRISTOL

rather felt their way, along the hills of the chalk, would they dare thus to pass at a leap, as it were, the great oolitic range of the Cotswolds? Dr. Guest, in rejecting Camden's identification of Mount Badon with our Bannerdown, rests his argument on the improbability of the Saxons marching so far from the basis of their supplies and leaving important cities like Salisbury on the rear of their communications. But if Bath was the stronghold that its position and the fortifications around it indicate, then with Bath to their left, Cirencester to their right, and all the camps of the Cotswolds between, it may be submitted that the argument, from the base of communications, applies here with singular force, and that the passage over the Cotswolds into the Severn valley, before these strongholds were subdued, would be a passage too perilous to commend itself to the military sagacity of Ceawlin. What then may we regard as the object of the great march by Braden forest, which resulted in the great victory at Deorham? In general, doubtless the conquest of the line of hills which had so long presented themselves as an impassable barrier to the Saxon settlements on the Wiltshire Downs and everything beyond that this conquest might involve: but more immediately I am inclined to ask was it not the capture of Bath itself?—Bath, the gateway through these hills, the key of the Severn valley to the west and the key of the Mendip to the south. The conquest of Bath is admitted to have been the immediate consequence of Deorham, was it not the immediate object? just as, to take a modern instance, the capture of Brussels was the immediate object, though happily not the immediate consequence, of Waterloo.

It will be observed that, in Dr. Guest's view, the Saxons, though they at first marched on the road towards Cirencester from Marlborough Downs, did not attack that celebrated fortress. On the contrary, they skirted the Braden forest and marched directly away from Cirencester towards Bath by the Fosse. They were thus literally marching on Bath, but in the English chronicle we find them fighting their battle at Deorham. In order to reach Dyrham[1] they must have somewhere left the Fosse road and

[1] In order to clearly follow the subjoined argument, which is purely topographical, reference may be made to sketch Map Plate II. It is assumed throughout that Deorham and Dyrham are one.

marched several miles to the right. Why they did this is a question on which history throws no light, but on reference to Mr. G. B. Witts' valuable map of Ancient Gloucestershire, it may be noted that two ancient roads over the Wolds are marked on it, leading to Bath, one on the extreme left—the Fosse already mentioned from Cirencester—the other on the extreme right from Gloucester—a road which Mr. Witts calls the "Portway." The Fosse on the left crosses branches of the Avon as they emerge at various points from the Cotswold hills, and many of the cuttings, or combes, which these branches make have the usual deep gorge-like character of the Oolite, and are also fortified. Some of them are sites of Roman stations, as White Walls and Castle Combe, and camps are frequent along the road. The "Portway" to the extreme right of the Wolds connects the great camps of the escarpment, and running to a great extent on the comparatively level water-parting, is more even than the Fosse which runs over the grooved water-shed. Cross roads connect these two trunk roads at various points, usually drawn between and along the lines of the drainage valleys, and the general effect may be compared to that of a triangular ladder, of which the sides are the two trunk roads converging on Bath, and the cross roads are the cross-bars. We have to-day driven up one of these trunk roads, the Fosse, and then crossed over into the other, the Portway, which we found passing along the escarpment by Dyrham. Now if Ceawlin in his march towards Bath by the Fosse were thrown back by any of its natural and artificial defences, the most feasible road to that city, if not the only practicable one, would be the Portway, and this would lead him by Dyrham. Thus the march of Ceawlin down the Fosse suggests the idea of a march upon Bath, and the position of Dyrham near the other road leading to Bath—the Portway—is quite compatible with it.

If in pursuance of this idea we examine more closely the ground along the Fosse and the Portway, the results of the examination will be not inconsistent with its requirements. On any hypothesis Ceawlin must have left the Fosse; though where he left it we cannot positively say, more than we can say, why he left it. It may, however, be noted that a cross road—that by Nettleton and Toll

Down—about six miles long, connects the Fosse directly with the Portway near Dyrham, and that the place where this road leaves the Fosse is near the deep gorge of Castle Combe with its Roman station and ancient earthworks. That well known antiquary and geologist, Mr. Paulett Scrope, always claimed for Castle Combe the honour of being the site of Ettandun. We know that the claimants to Ettandun are many, whilst the site can be but one. But if the claim on behalf of Castle Combe be not generally admitted it must at least be granted that Castle Combe is a strong natural position on the line of the Fosse and might easily be used to turn back an invader marching to Bath. The branches of the Castle Combe gorge run east across the Wolds, one from Dyrham itself, by West Littleton and Hebdown camps, and form a strong line of defence for Bath against an enemy marching from the north. South from Castle Combe we have a second line of defence in Duncombe Bottom, another combe cut deeply into the Oolite, having Bury camp and the entrenchments by Mount Scylla on its south or Bath side, not far from the Fosse, and Marshfield on its north or Castle Combe direction. Both the Castle Combe and Duncombe Bottom systems are deep drainage valleys running east across the Cotswolds into the Box valley of the Avon basin, both are deeply wooded, sure and certain coverts for foxes as many Bath men know,—but more important for present purposes, both are rich in ancient entrenchments and tumuli, and both are lines of defence of Bath to the north between the Fosse and the Portway. Now if the line of the Fosse were barred by these defences, and Ceawlin and his Saxons were thrown back from them, the only road to Bath open to him, as before said, would be the Portway. Every way to Bath by the east of the Fosse is barred absolutely by the Box valley, which, according to Dr. Guest, was a border [1] between Celt and Saxon long after the Cotswolds themselves were in the possession of the latter. If too the Castle Combe system were crossed between Castle Combe and Dyrham, nearer, that is to say, to its Dyrham source, and Castle Combe were thus turned, still Duncombe Bottom, with the camps at Bury

[1] See map of "The Boundary between Welsh and English after A.D. 577." Origines Celticæ, p. 242.

Hill and Mount Scylla behind it, and with the Marshfield ridge in front, would guard the Fosse, whilst the works of Castle Combe itself would be left untouched on the rear of communications. There would thus, in the given circumstances, apparently, be only two ways open, either to retreat by the Fosse or turn aside west to Dyrham. We know that our Saxon forefathers did not retreat, except it may be temporarily, and we believe that the battle of Deorham of the English Chronicle was fought at Dyrham. Dr. Guest supposes that it was fought at Dyrham or Hinton camp, and to this camp the ridge road from Castle Combe, that by Nettleton and Toll Down, directly leads. It may have been fought there or it may have been fought across the head of the Dyrham branch valley of the Castle Combe system before mentioned, on the Portway itself. This Dyrham branch here at its source in the water-parting is an open bottom gradually deepening eastward to Castle Combe and suddenly falling away westward into a combe of the Cotswold escarpment in which Dyrham Parish with its Church and Manor House is situated. The road by Toll Down to the camp on the promontory of the escarpment, runs on the ridge which flanks the bottom, and both ridge and bottom are crossed by the Portway. But whichever hypothesis be accepted it seems more consistent with the facts to believe that the battle of Deorham was fought, not for the purpose of marching over the brow of the Cotswolds into the Severn valley, but for that of occuing the open Downs and of clearing the way to their southern metropolis, Bath.

Be the motive of this historic march and battle, however, what it may, it is evident that the march was in the direction of Bath and that the battle resulted in its capture. If it be true that the three Kings slain at Deorham were the three Kings of the cities afterwards captured, it is clear that not only Bath but the whole country around was thoroughly roused. The British must have poured in both from hill and vale to meet the invader from the seas. Dr. Green gives a graphic picture of the British provincials coming forth from Roman mansions, like Woodchester and Chedworth, and from the magnificient temples and luxuriant

baths of Bath. But the magnificence and luxury availed nothing. The Roman culture here, as elsewhere over the continent of Europe, went down before the uncultured will of the Teuton. The old order changed and gave place to the new, and Ceawlin standing on the verge of the Cotswolds and looking out west over the mighty scene before him, was standing on the verge of—nay bore within him—a new developement and a new civilization. Deorham consolidated the power of Wessex, and Dr. Freeman reminds us, that Wessex, though after many vicissitudes, became England, and England became the British Empire; whilst the blood of the conqueror of Deorham has, with [1] few interruptions, flowed continuously through the veins of all our ruling Princes and flows through them to this day.

[1] Freeman Norman Conquest, p. 24. Dr. Freeman says "Cerdic," but the descent from Cerdic to Ecgberht was through Ceawlin's line of Ceadwalla and Ine.

SODBURY CAMP.

By G. B. WITTS, C.E.

SODBURY has long been known as the most perfect Roman camp in the county of Gloucester. It is situated on the escarpment of the Cotswold Hills, two miles to the east of Chipping Sodbury and eleven miles north of Bath. On examining this camp, previous to the meeting of the Society at Bath in July last, I noticed for the first time that the camp was not of Roman origin, but that the Romans had constructed their strong earthworks inside a British camp of far larger area.

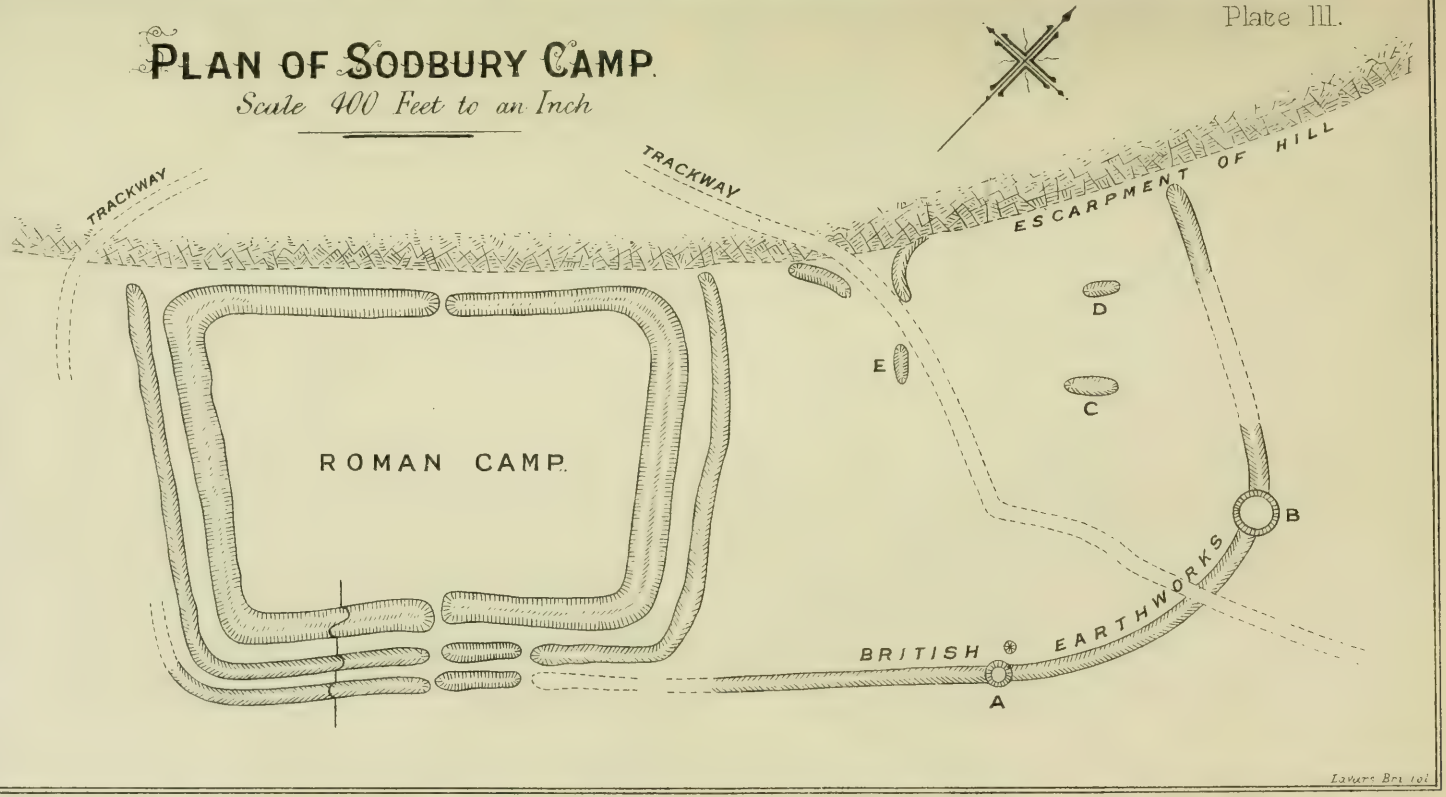
The Roman camp is nearly rectangular in shape (see plan Pl. III.), measuring 940ft. on the north-west side, 820 ft. on the south-east, 600 ft. on the south-west, and 560 ft. on the north-east. The defences are very strong, consisting, on the south-west side, of a bank 10 ft. high, then a level space 55 ft. wide, then a ditch, and lastly an outer bank, 15 feet above the bottom of the ditch. On the south-east side there is an outer ditch 37 feet wide. The area of this defended position is about 12 acres. It has its principal entrance on the south-east side, and a narrow entrance on the north-west, probably leading down to the spring that supplied the occupants with water.

The main entrance is somewhat peculiar, as there is direct access across the two ditches and mounds into the camp, without any additional defensive works. The causeway being 15 feet wide through the inner bank, and 26 feet wide across the ditches and through the outer bank. At a distance of 48 yards to the north of this entrance is another causeway across the outer ditch and through the outer bank, but not through the inner defences. It was suggested by Mr. J. F. Nicholls, that this was the original entrance, as the enemy attacking and endeavouring to enter at this gate would, by turning to the left when they had crossed the

Plate III.

PLAN OF SODBURY CAMP.

Scale 400 Feet to an Inch



outer defences, expose their right, or defenceless, side, to the occupants of the camp. The shield always being held in the left hand.

The above is a short description of the *Roman* Camp of Sodbury, but this is only a small portion of the defensive works. The original British earthworks can be traced for a distance of 800 yards to the north of the portion utilized by the Romans, terminating on the steep escarpment of the Cotswolds. And the whole of this additional area must be added to the 12 acres just described to give an idea of the size of the original British camp. In this hitherto overlooked portion of the camp are many interesting objects.

At a distance of 218 yards from the Roman earthworks, on the line of the British mound, are to be found the foundations of a circular building or watch tower, 22 ft. in diameter (A on plan), precisely similar in character to those found in conjunction with the British camp on Cleeve Hill, near Cheltenham. Adjoining the watch tower, and inside the camp, is a small mound 18 ft. in diam. and 1 ft. 6 in. high. This is probably a small barrow or burial place. Following the line of the British earthworks for a distance of 258 yards from the first watch tower, we come to a second and larger one (B on plan), this being 44ft. in diameter, and considerably depressed in the centre. These two watch towers are so identical in character to those on Cleeve Hill that it will be interesting to quote a description I have elsewhere given of them, especially as the foundations at Sodbury have not yet been examined by pickaxe and shovel. In my *Archæological Handbook of Gloucestershire*, under Cleeve Hill, Camp No. 1, I say—"There are remains of 4 circular buildings attached to this camp, built with very thin stones, without mortar. The diameter of the first building, which is just outside the camp on the south-east side, is 50 feet—the walls being three feet thick. The second building is within the camp and is 53 feet in diameter. The third is outside the camp, and, like the first, is 50 feet in diameter. The fourth is further to the north, aud is only 10 feet in diameter."

It will be seen that the two series of these circular buildings are very similar in character. What where they intended for?

Probably watch towers for those in charge of the flocks and herds which were collected in this exterior portion of the camp.

After passing the second watch tower, the works have been sadly disturbed by quarrying operations, but the defensive mound can be distinctly traced, after passing the quarries, running to the edge of the steep brow of the hill.

Inside the British enclosure, as distinct from the Roman, are three remarkable mounds, one of these (C on plan) is 93 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 6 in. high, the second (D on plan) is 51 ft. long, 21 wide, and the third (E on plan), 75 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 6 in. high. At first sight, one might imagine that these were long barrows, but a closer inspection will show that they are of quite a different character.

Without an examination with that invaluable tell-tale, the pickaxe, it is impossible to say definitely what these mounds are. I have observed many others of the same shape and character in various parts of the county during my archæological rambles, and I venture to think that they may be the burial places of Roman soldiers, but I trust an opportunity will shortly be given me of making a thorough examination of these Sodbury mounds, and we shall then be able to rise above the unsatisfactory conclusion veiled under the word "supposition."

The trackways, leading up the escarpment of the hill-side from the valley below to Sodbury camp, are very decided in character, and of great interest. One trackway ascends the hill near the western corner of the camp in a cutting, varying in depth from 20 to 30 feet. The other ascends the hill just above the interesting old manor house into the British portion of the camp, and at its entrance into the camp is defended by additional earthworks.

The view from Sodbury is very extensive, and at once shows the value of the position. On a clear day I noticed, without the aid of a glass, the following fifteen camps :—

1. Horton
2. Blackenbury
3. Drakestone
4. Damery
5. Bloody Acre
6. Abbey Camp
7. Tytherington
8. Welshbury
9. Littledean
10 & 11. Lydney Camps
12. Dyrham
13. Clifton
14. King's Weston
15. Blaize Castle

Other camps in Herefordshire and Somersetshire were noticed by members of the Society familiar with those counties.

It will be asked how such an important position as Sodbury was connected with the great centres of British and Roman times. A reference to the Archæological Map of Gloucestershire will at once answer the question. Sodbury is situated within a few hundred yards of the ancient "Port way" that connected Glevum with Aquæ Sulis. This road has long been neglected by our local antiquaries, but having carefully examined every yard of it, I venture to assert that it was one of the main roads of the district in Roman times and very probably in pre-Roman times.

Leaving the Foss-way, one mile from Bath, the "Portway" runs by Swanswick, Cold Ashton, Pensylvania, close to Dyrham camp, the Cross Hands Inn, then by Sodbury and Horton camps to Dunkirk, by Leighterton to Lasborough and Nailsworth (mentioned in a Saxon charter in 640 A.D.), it then kept on the western side of the Nailsworth Valley, passing close by the famous Roman villa at Woodchester and ran into the Stroud Valley, near the Nag's Head Inn, where it joined the ancient road from Selsley Hill, Nympsfield, and Uleybury. Crossing the Stroud Valley to Cainscross it ascended Pagan Hill, passing below Randwick camp and along the top of Standish Park to the Horsepools, then along the brow of the hill above Brookthorpe to a point just below Kimsbury camp, where it descended the Cotswolds to Upton St. Leonard's, joining the old road from Cooper's Hill camp at this point, leaving Matson to the west it entered Gloucester by the East gate, or Porta Decumana. It was along this road, as far as Kimsbury camp, that Edward IV. made his celebrated march on his way from Sodbury to the battle of Tewkesbury.

It is strange that the ancient character of this road should have been so long over-looked, seeing that it connects so many camps, villas, and barrows.

The following list of these, to be found on or adjoining the line of the Portway, will give some idea of its importance :—

Aquæ Sulis. Solsbury Hill Camp. Freezing Hill Camp. Tog Hill Camp. Dyrham Camp. Hebdown Camp. Four Barrows,

south of Tormarton. Dodington Roman Villa. Sodbury Camp. A Round Barrow near Crickstone farm. Horton Camp. Seven Barrows near Oldbury-on-the-Hill. Leighterton Long Barrow. Kingscote Roman Villa. Lechmore Long and Round Barrows. Hazlewood Camp and two Barrows. Enoch's Hill Camp above Nailsworth, which I only discovered when examining the road in question. Minchinhampton Camp. Amberley Camp. Bown Hill Long and Round Barrows. Woodchester Roman Villa. Selsley Hill Camp and Long Barrow. Randwick Hill Camp, Long Barrow, and two Round Barrows. Two Barrows at the top of Standish Park. Painswick Roman Villa. Haresfield Roman Villa. Haresfield Camp. Huddinknoll Hill Camp. Kimsbury Camp and Glevum.

Surely no road in Gloucestershire connects so many objects of archæological interest, and anyone examining the line of the road itself will at once see further proofs of is antiquity. Thus Sodbury Camp, important both in British and Roman times, was in direct comnunication with the great centres of Aquæ Sulis and Glevum, and by a portion of the Icknield street which crosses the Portway, near Kingscote with Corinium.

THORNBURY CHURCH.

By the REV. T. WATERS, M.A., *Vicar.*

THE Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, though remarkable for its stateliness and the fair beauty of its situation offers but little attraction to the Antiquary.

The famous men who held Thornbury in olden days do not here "sleep in dull cold marble." Robert of Gloucester found a resting place after his labours at St. James's Priory, in Bristol; Fitz Hamon was buried in his Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, and there the history of the De Clares and Despensers may be read from marble and from painted glass. The unfortunate Lords Stafford held the manor for eleven generations, but not one of them is to be found here endeavouring

> "For past omissions to atone
> By saying endless prayers in stone."

Their family burying place was the Priory of Stone, in Staffordshire. When that monastery was dissolved (30th Henry VIII.), the Stafford monuments were removed to the Church of the Augustinian Friars at Stafford in the hope that their House, being poor and landless, might escape the rapacity of the King. It was however dissolved, and "all those fair and costly Tombs of this most noble family were miserably torn to pieces and buried under the heap of its deplorable ruins."[1] The connection of this family with Thornbury Church can, however, be traced in the frequent recurrence of the Stafford Knot in the headings of the windows and on the exterior of the south aisle.

The greatest of the Staffords, Buckingham the Castle builder, had it in his mind to do great things for his Parish Church. In 1514 he obtained licence from the Crown[2] "to found a perpetual

[1] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I., p. 164.

[2] State Papers, Henry VIII., Vol. I., p. 851.

College, with dean, sub-dean, eight secular priests, four clerks and eight choristers, in honor of St. Mary, at Thornebury, Glouc: to pray for the King, the Queen, and the Duke and Alianor his wife; with mortmain licence to endow the same to the value of £300." His untimely death on Tower Hill in 1521 frustrated this with other of his princely schemes. "His body, with the head, was borne by the Fryers Augustines to their Church," near Broad Street, in the City of London, and there buried.[1]

Fosbrooke [2] states that "notwithstanding the distinction and extent of this place, there appears to have been no Church before the Conquest." This may or may not be true; but it is certain that a Church was standing here not long after the estates of the Saxon Brictric had passed into the hands of the first Norman King.

In the Bristol Museum may still be seen an ancient deed, whereby Simon Bishop of Worcester (1125-1150) confirmed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury various grants of churches, tithes, and other ecclesiastical benefices formerly given by Robert Fitz Hamon and others to that monastery. Among the churches mentioned are Thornbury, Marshfield, Fairford, and St. Peter's, Bristol.

Of a still earlier date is the Royal Charter,[3] given at Winchester in 1106, wherein Henry I. grants and confirms to the aforesaid abbey, among sundry gifts from Robert Fitz Hamon and others, certain churches which did belong to Robert the Chaplain, with the lands and tithes thereof; Thornbury being one of them.

It is therefore a well ascertained fact that a church existed here in the first decade of the 12th century; how long it had then been standing, is, in the absence of proof, an open question. Of this Church probably no fragment can be traced in the present building.

It is not impossible that the Church may have been re-built, or partially re-built, before the close of the 12th century, the existing

[1] State Trials, Vol. I., p. 298. Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I., p. 171. History of Glouc., Vol. II., p. 128.
Atkyns' State of Gloucestershire, p. 388, Ed. 1768.

font and the north and south doorways being of the Transition period, combining the Norman outline with Early-English mouldings and foliage. This is only a conjecture, and too much stress must not be laid upon it, as this form of doorway was frequently used during the Early-English period, and was occasionally continued even later.[1] Some colour is, however, given to it by the tradition recorded by Sir Robert Atkyns that "the body of the Church and the Tower were built by Fitz Harding who dwelt at Rolls Place."[2] Where Rolls Place was is not known; but Fitz Harding, the builder of Berkeley Castle and founder of the Berkeley family, held great possessions in Bristol and between that city and Thornbury in the reign of Henry II.; so that if he was a church builder here as well as in Bristol the font and doorway may be regarded as relics of his munificence.

However this may be, there can be no doubt but that the masons were busy here in the 14th century. The present Decorated Chancel may be safely assigned to the reign of Edward III., circa 1340. The south aisle of this 14th century church was built, according to Sir R. Atkyns,[3] by Hugh, Lord Stafford. As he succeeded in 1373 and died in 1386, his aisle must have been erected in the last years of Edward III. or first years of Richard II. After standing for about a century it appears to have been taken down, but the recessed wall tomb in the south chapel may well be a relic of it re-set in its original position by later restorers.

Another vicissitude must now be chronicled. "The Paroche Churche," says Leland,[4] who appears to have visited Thornbury not long after the death of Buckingham, "is in the Northe End of the Towne, a fayre Pece of Worke. Whereof the hole, savinge the Chaunsell, hathe be buildyd in hominum memoriâ."

It has been suggested that the Church and Castle were built simultaneously; the previous sacred edifice being deemed inadequate in point of size, or splendour, or both, when Thornbury became the residence of the Duke and his retainers and the scene

[1] Parker's Glossary of Architecture, p. 78, Ed. 1840.
[2] State of Gloucestershire, p. 404, Ed. 1768.
[3] Page 404, Ed. 1768. [4] Itinerary, Vol. VII., p. 101.

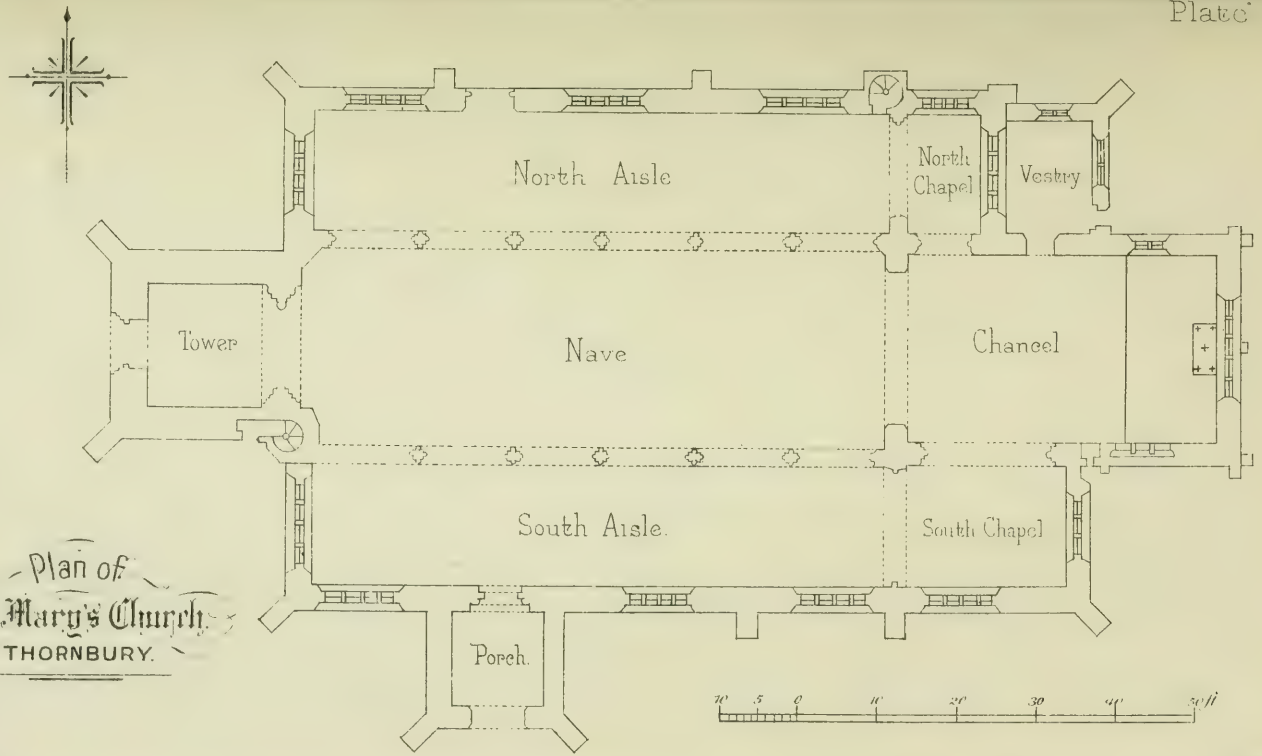
of his princely hospitality. To this theory, however, some valid objections may be raised. We could hardly fail, I think, to find some evidence, documentary or traditional, of the erection of the Church, if the work were really contemporaneous with the building of the Castle; and Leland's words "in hominum memoriâ" seem to point to an earlier date than 1511, the year in which the Castle was begun.

On the whole it seems reasonable to believe that the Church, of course "savinge the Chaunsell," was built towards the close of the 15th century, perhaps during that season of tranquillity which marked the later years of the reign of Edw. IV., when men's minds were turning once more to those arts of peace which had been more or less lost sight of during the fierce and protracted struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. To that period I would assign the building, though the Tower may have received its upper stages and have been crowned with its lovely tiara of pierced battlements and pinnacles at a somewhat later date.

The Church was restored under the care of the late Mr. Francis Niblett in 1848. It consists of a Nave 75 feet long by 25 feet wide, with Tower at the western end 15 feet square; Chancel 39 feet long by 23 feet wide, with Vestry on the north side 14 feet by 11 feet; North and South Aisles each 73 feet long by 15 feet wide; North and South Chapels, each adjoining the chancel, and each open both to the chancel and to its respective aisle; the north chapel 13 ft. long by 15 ft. wide; the south chapel 21 ft. long by 16 ft. wide; and South Porch 12 ft. square *(See Pl. IV.)*

The Nave, of six bays, is divided from the aisles by tall and slender piers, only 2 feet in diameter, carrying a lofty clerestory having six windows on each side. It will be observed that the windows on the south side are not exactly over the crowns of the arches, and that the circular string moulding finishes off differently on this side at the eastern gable. So slight an arcade was never intended to carry the weight of the clerestory. The nave had originally a high-pitched roof which was taken down and replaced by the clerestory and by a roof of almost the present form but rather flatter in 1599, that date being found carved on one of

Plate IV



Plan of
St Mary's Church
THORNBURY.

S. Pridge

the old beams—the second from the tower arch—when the clerestory was re-built and the roof renewed in 1848. The corbels which support the brackets of the roof were originally of wood; in 1848 the present ones of stone were substituted for them. They are emblazoned with the following arms :—

North Side (*Lay*)	*South Side* (*Ecclesiastical*).
1. William Rufus	1. England
2. Fitz Hamon	2. Tewkesbury Abbey
3. Robert of Gloucester	3. See of Canterbury
4. De Clare	4. See of Gloucester
5. De Audley	5. See of Bristol
6. Stafford	6. Christ Church, Oxford
7. Howard	7. Townshend, of Castle Townshend

The Stone Pulpit, figured in Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities (Plate CVII.), is of the same date as the nave. The semi-Norman Font, figured in the same work (Plate XXX.) and in Van Voorst's History of Baptismal Fonts, has been already mentioned. The lectern was carved in 1879 by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, out of an oak beam 663 years old, from the choir of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Chancel. This portion of the church had also, originally, a high-pitched roof, which was afterwards assimilated to the flat nave roof of 1599. In 1848 the walls were raised considerably, and the present roof covered with stone tile was substituted for the previous flat roof with its covering of lead. At the same time the existing chancel arch was constructed in place of a depressed four-centred arch, not much higher than the arches of the nave arcade. Consequently on these alterations the Early Decorated east window is thrown somewhat out of place and proportion. It is too small and too near the floor. The position of the fenestella and triple sedilia likewise indicates that the floor has been raised considerably above its original level. The north two-light window of Early-English design was inserted and filled with heraldic glass, by Willement, in 1846, as a memorial to Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England, who died in 1777,

and Mary Blount his wife; and to Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, brother of the 12th Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1824, and Elizabeth Long his wife.

Early in the 18th century, pursuant to the will of Mr. John Champneys, some strange alterations were effected in the chancel. The floor was raised and an Italian screen of carved oak erected with pilasters and various classical embellishments. This screen entirely blocked up the east window, and returning on either side as far as the altar rails, hid the piscina, sedilia and south window from view. The Altar is a slab white marble, perfectly plain, the gift likewise of Mr. Champneys It is now set in a framework of oak, but up to 1848 it was a simple slab supported by iron brackets. The Vestry on the north side was erected in 1848. On the south side, opposite the vestry entrance, is a Priest's door, blocked up, but visible from the outside. Allowing for some silting up of the soil of the churchyard the doorway is still of very modest dimensions. To those who entered thereat it must have been a silent teacher of humility.

In former days there was a "Galery of Tymbre" going out of "a goodly Galery" which bounded three sides of the Castle privy garden and leading "to the Northe syde of the Paroche Churche." "At the End whereof is a fair Room with a Chimney, and a Window into the said Church, where the Duke sometimes used to hear Service in the same Church.[1]" The doorway to this "Galery of Tymbre" may still be seen under a gable in the Castle garden wall. The fair room was situate against the north chancel wall; indeed about ten years ago it was necessary, for structural reasons, to remove a decayed beam built into that wall which clearly marked the position of the Ducal Pew.

Before passing on let us for one moment try

> "And summon from the shadowy Past
> The forms that once have been."

Our imagination pictures to us the stately Buckingham proceeding with his family and guests along the Galery of Tymbre on

[1] Leland Itin., Vol. VII., p. 102.
Leland Collectanea (Ed. altera 1770), Vol. I., part 2, p. 660.
State Papers, Henry VIII., Vol. III., part 1, p. 503.

his way to service in his Parish Church, and making his obeisance at the window of the fair room towards the Altar and the image of the Holy Virgin Mary placed in the chancel.[1] In that fair room too Henry VIII. may, while visiting the castle in August, 1535, have bent his knee before the King of Kings, with poor Anne Boleyn at his side, unconscious of the tragic fate in store for her the following year. There too, ten years earlier, may have been seen the figure of a young girl, attended by a grave and learned prelate, Catherine of Arragon's daughter, the Princess Mary, afterwards first Queen Regnant of England, who, under the guardianship of John Voysey, Bishop of Exeter, spent a brief portion of her childhood here.[2]

The North Aisle needs but little comment. In the north-east corner of it is a turret stair conducting to the leads above. Two memorial windows have recently been erected; that in the west wall, by Lavers, Barraud and Westlake, to the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke and Thornbury Castles; the adjoining one, by Clayton and Bell, in memory of Hector Maclaine, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery. The Chinese text to be seen on two of the mural tablets means "Watching, Waiting, Longing."

The North Chapel, now occupied by the organ, is said to have once belonged to the owners of an estate in this parish called Hope Farm.

The South Aisle is of a very different character from that on the north side. The windows are placed so high as almost to suggest the idea that a cloister was contemplated. In the headings of these windows are some small fragments of very beautiful painted glass. The windows, when intact, must have been glorious, but the church must have been very dark; and this may have been the reason why the clerestory was built.

The South Chapel was formerly divided from the South Aisle by an ogee arch of singular construction, the shafts and mouldings attached to the jambs not continuing down to the ground, but

[1] Atkyns, p. 403, Ed. 1768.

[2] Burnet's History of the Reformation, Vol. I., p. 16, Ed. 1820. State Papers, Henry VIII., Vol. IV., part 2, p. 1093. Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, Vol. III., p. 314, Ed. 1854.

finished with pendents 6 or 7 feet from the floor.[1] On the upper side of the arch was stone tracery of irregular width pierced through. For structural reasons this arch was taken down in 1848, and the present arch, combining greater strength with not a little of the peculiarity of its predecessor, substituted for it. In the south wall we may notice the piscina and the recessed wall tomb with ogee canopy. In the East wall of this Chapel is an external recess, at right angles to and adjoining the Priest's door into the Chancel, which has given rise to a good deal of conjecture.[2] It has all the appearance of a strangely placed walled up doorway, but is probably only a recess, contrived to give room for entrance by the Priest's door. More abundant honour was bestowed upon this chapel than upon the corresponding one on the north side. The south wall, as far as the buttress between the second and third windows, is of ashlar. Previously to 1848 the chapel itself and the aisle, as far as the first pair of principals, were ceiled with wood panelling concealing the roof timbers. It will also be observed that the easternmost arch of the nave south arcade has more elaborate mouldings than any other arch in the church, and that its western pier, alone of all the piers, has a corbel—an angel bearing a shield emblazoned "*Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattee, 6 in chief & 4 in base, arg*"—the arms of Berkeley.[3]

If, as seems likely, a screen under the ogee arch formerly divided the south chapel from the south aisle, the position of two

[1] Architect's Report, 1847.

[2] Journal British Arch. Association, Vol. XXXI., p. 332.

[3] The presence of the Berkeley arms in Thornbury Church is easily accounted for. That family held lands in Thornbury during many descents. Maurice Lord Berkeley, the third of that name, held the Manor of Mars in Thornbury, which, in 15th Edw. II., was committed to the custody of Richard de Foxcote. But without going back so far, Maurice, next brother to William, Marquis Berkeley, lived at Thornbury, and was designated Maurice Berkeley of Thornbury. He married Isable daughter of Philip Meade, afterwards Alderman of Bristol, and Smyth says: "what with his own possessions and those of his wife he had a fair estate there." That he had considerable influence in the parish is evident from his being able in one night to raise a body of men in Thornbury and lead them in the morning to the battle of Nibley Green, where Lord de Lisle was slain (20th March, 1469). The lands in Thornbury remained in the family until the time of Thomas, the fifth of that name, 1523-1532. The chapel alluded to was probably built by the Berkeleys, but we have no reason to believe they founded a chantry there.—ED.

of the four chantries in this church would thus be accounted for; one being the south chapel itself, the other the south aisle so far as the panelled roof extended.

This south side of the church was evidently connected with the Staffords. Their Knot occurs externally at either end of the aisle—their Arms are on the south porch.

Two Royal Badges must not be passed unnoticed. One of the dripstone terminations of the east window of the chapel bears the Peascod, the badge of Richard II., intended, I suppose, to commemorate the building of the south aisle by Hugh Lord Stafford; and in the glass of the south-west window is the "Sun in Splendour"—the cognizance of Edward IV.—which not only gives a clue to the date of the glass but also supports the opinion already expressed, that the re-building spoken of by Leland took place in that reign.

The Pews. Some forty years ago the church was described as filled with enormous pews of every conceivable height (averaging 5 feet 6 inches) and of every imaginable shape, of deal, unpainted, very dirty and untidy, looking all ways but the right way.[1] To accommodate these pews the bases of the piers had been most shamefully treated, the angles being in places entirely hacked away. The present seats were designed from fragments of the old carved ones mutilated and destroyed to make way for the deal pews.

The Tower. In 1805 the tower arch was blocked up and a gallery was erected in front of it to contain an organ then purchased. In 1809 one of the bells fell down and carried away the stone groining under the belfry floor, in place of which a flat ceiling was inserted. In 1848 the tower was again opened to the nave, the groined roof was reinstated and the stone screen erected. The entrance to the staircase was from the inside of the tower; in 1848 an external doorway was opened.

The South Porch had once a parvise; the entrance to the stair conducting to it was in the north-east interior angle of the porch.

[1] Architect's report, 1847.

The parvise windows faced south and west; that in the south wall is now hidden by a sun dial, bearing the inscription "Pereunt et imputantur"—"the hours pass away and are reckoned to our account." Above the dial is an empty niche, below it a small shield bearing the simple arms of the Staffords.

The South Doorway was carefully restored in 1848, the colour was removed, and the defective stonework repaired. On the left as you enter is the stoup. The old ring plate and the venerable oak lock, 28 inches by 14 inches, deserve a passing glance.

The Tower is undoubtedly the most beautiful feature in the building. Its height is 106 feet to the leads and 130 feet to the top of the pinnacles, which are engraved in Parker's Glossary of Architecture as a specimen of 16th century work, and dated "circa 1540." The resemblance to the tower of Gloucester Cathedral (begun c. 1450), and to those of St. Stephen's, Bristol (c. 1470), and of Dundry, Somersetshire, has often been remarked. The pinnacles and battlements, unfortunately in a very crumbling condition, are kept together by iron cramps which corrode the stone, and by long iron rods which, as they expand and contract, push and drag the masonry. Had copper been used, the work of "decay's effacing fingers" would not have been so rapid. In 1782 one of the pinnacles was struck down by lightning.

There are eight bells, the inscriptions on which are as follows:

	Diam.
1st (Treble).—"GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST." W. E. [2] 1760	29 ins.
2nd—Mr JOHN SALMON, Mr. JAMES CULLIMORE, CH.-W'DENS. W.E. 1760	30 ins.
3rd—M. F. T. STEPHENS VICAR. J. FORD. W. CORNOCK. & W. COWLEY, C. WARDENS. 1828. I. RUDHALL, FECt.	32 ins.
4th—IOn THURSTON Wm TANNER. "GOD SAVE THE KING. 1698. "ABR. RUDHALL CAST US ALL."	33½ins.
5th—MORDECAI HIGNELL, CHURCH WARDEN, 1788. I. RUDHALL, FECt.	38½ins.
6th—REVd. M F T STEPHENS VICAR JAs. FORD, Wm. CORNOCK, Wm. COWLEY CHURCHWARDENS 1828. I RUDHALL, FECt.	40½ins.
7th—THO: HARVEST: JOHN HEWITT: RIC. WEBB, WILm CLARKE: CH. WARNS 1698.	48½ins.
8th—RALPH GROUE VICAR GUY HEWETT HEN: PRICHARD ROBt WYSE: C: W: 1717. A R.	50 ins.

[2] This is the mark of William Evans. His initials with a bell between them. (See Vol. VII., pl. VII., fig. 14).

The Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials date from 1550.

ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF ROMAN BATHS AT BATH.

By MAJOR CHAS. E. DAVIS, F.S.A., *Architect.*
(Hon. Loc. Sec., Soc. Ant. Lond.)

Leland on his visit to Bath in the year 1530 with tolerable fullness describes the Baths, and after completing his description of the King's Bath goes on to say "Ther goith a sluse out of this Bath and servid in Tymes past with Water derivid out of it 2 places in Bath Priorie usid for Bathes: els voide; for in them be no springes;" and further on he says "The water that goith from the Kinges Bath turnith a Mylle and after goith into Avon above Bath-bridge."

These two sentences have hitherto been difficult of explanation, but the excavations, which it has been my good fortune to superintend, and the discoveries I have made, have fully explained Leland's meaning, at the same time that I have brought to light the great Roman Bath, which I purpose describing in detail in this paper, writing only of previous excavations and those I have conducted in connection with this work, so far as their description may the more fully render my account perfect of the great Bath itself. I desire to confine my paper within such limits as the space afforded me in this Journal necessarily imposes.

Some time during the last century the ruins of a mill wheel were found to the south of the King's Bath. I have in my excavation discovered the *mediæval* sluice that led to this wheel. Leland speaks of "two places in Bath Priorie used for Bathes els voide."

In a map of Bath preserved in the Sloane Collection of the British Museum, drawn by William Smith (*Rouge Dragon Pursuivant at Arms*) a few years previous to 1568,[1] is an open Bath

[1] Mr. Peach, in the preface to "the Historic Houses in Bath," page 5, quotes 1572; this is the date of the completion of Mr. Smith's book, the drawings of which occupied many years.

immediately to the south of the Transept of the Abbey called "the mild Bathe"[1] This, or at any rate what I may consider was the "mild Bath," I found in my explorations beneath the soil at a situation in York Street, connected with the Hot-water drains, the Bath being still provided with a wooden hatch, and of the dimensions of a good sized room.[2] The other place mentioned by Leland was discovered in 1755, and this discovery led the way to the excavations of a great Bath (afterwards called Lucas's Bath), when the eastern wall of the great Hall of the recently found Bath was first laid open, although from its position not having been properly noted previous to its being covered up, its situation remained unknown for nearly 130 years.

In Dr. Sutherland's "*Attempts to revive Antient Medical Doctrines*," (page 16), *et infra*, he says: "In the year of our Lord 1755[3] the old Priory or Abbey house was pulled down. In clearing away the foundations, stone coffins, bones of various animals, and other things were found. This moved curiosity to search still deeper. Hot mineral waters gushed forth and interrupted the work. The old Roman sewer was at last found; the water was drained off. Foundations of regular buildings were fairly traced." An illustration of these discoveries is given in Gough's "Camden," and a plan of them was published by Dr. Lucas and again by Dr. Sutherland, (*Pl. V*) copied in

[1] Mr. Smith gives a list of "Wonders in England": 1st. "The Baths at ye Citty of Bath are accompted one although yet they are not so wonderfull seeing that ye Sulphur and Brimston in the earth is the cause thereof but this may pass well enough for one."

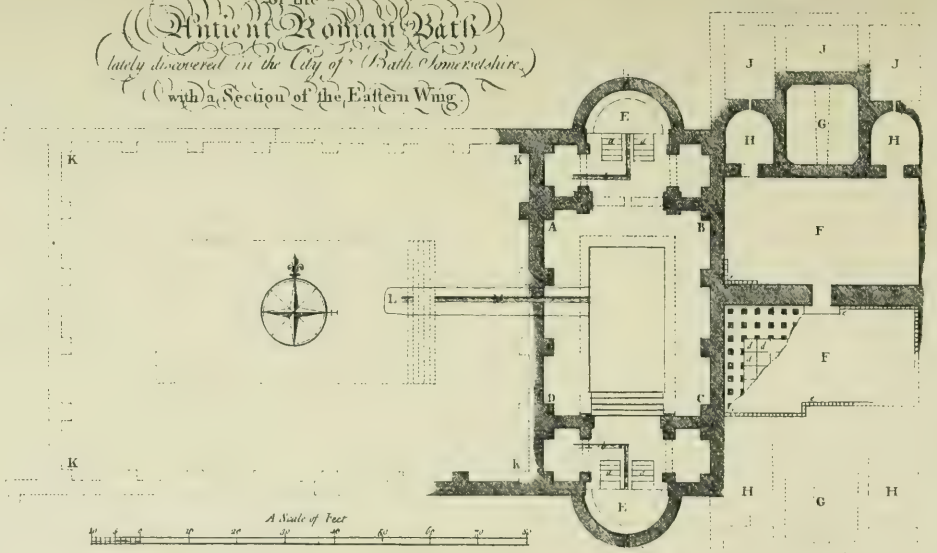
[2] Evidently the ruin of a portion of the Roman Thermæ, repaired in the 12th or 13th century.

[3] Monday, August 18, 1755, Bath. A most valuable Work of Antiquity has been lately discovered here. Under the foundation of the Abbey house now taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the Duke of Kingston, the workmen discovered the foundations of more ancient buildings, and fell upon some cavities, which gradually led to further discoveries. There are now fairly laid open, the foundations and remains of very august Roman baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square-brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vapour. Their dimensions are very large, but not yet fully laid open, and some curious parts of their structure are not yet explained.—(*Gentleman's Magazine.*)

A GROUND PLAN of the Antient Roman Bath

lately discovered in the City of Bath Somersetshire

with a Section of the Eastern Wing.



Fac-simile of Dr. Sutherland's Map Published 1763.

A.B.C.D. *a Square Bath 11 Feet long & 34 wide.*

E.E. *Two Semicircular Baths*

F.F. *Two Vapour Baths, whose Floors are supported by Pillars composed of Bricks 1½ Inch thick 8, 9 Inches square, as at c c c consolidated with strong Mortar about 14 Inches asunder. These sustain a Floor of strong hard Tiles, about 2 Feet square as at d.d.d. on which are layers of very firm Cement-Mortar. These Rooms were set round with square Brick Tubes from 16 to 20 Inches in length, as at e e e e e*

G. G. *Furnaces by which the Vapour Baths were heated*

H.H.H.H. *Tepid Baths with tesselated Pavements.*

J.J.J.J *Dressing Rooms, or Antichambers.*

K.K.K.K. *The Great Bath, 90 Feet long & 68 wide.*

L. *Part of a Leaden Cistern containing Water nearly of the same Heat with the hings Bath*

M. *A Channel which conveys the Water into the Eastern square Bath*

N *The Western Square Bath with its Appurtenances.*

1.2.3.4. *The Bases of Pilasters which supported Roofs.*

a.a.a.a *Steps leading down to the Semicircular Baths.*

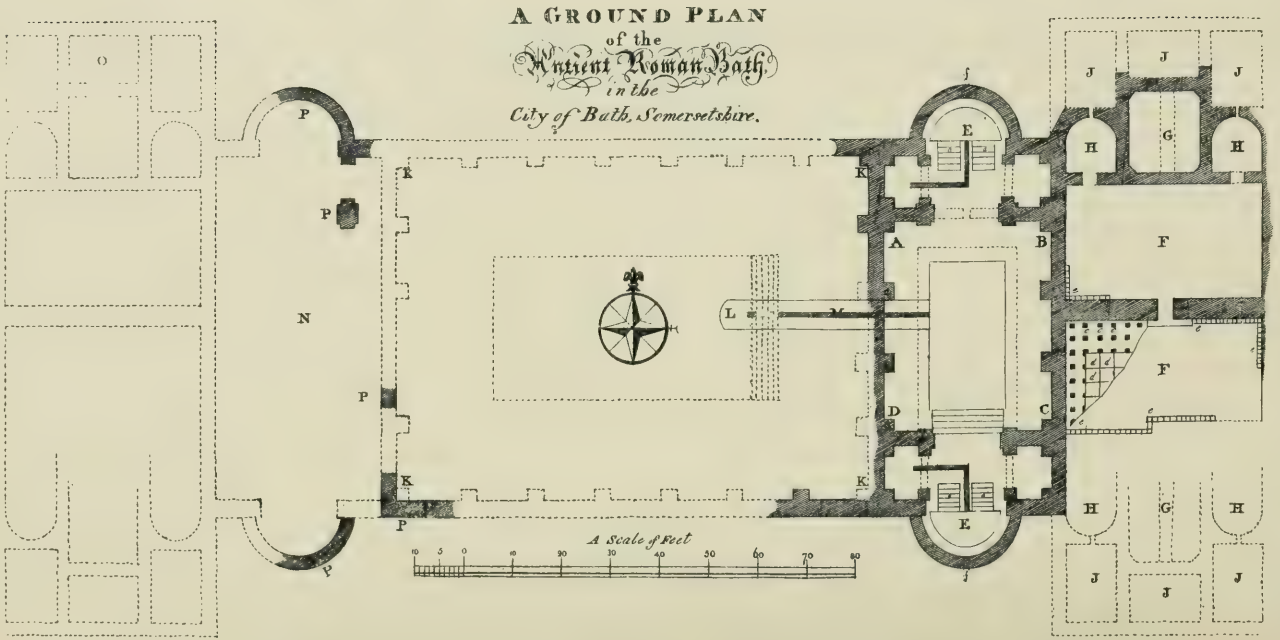
b.b.b.b. *Channels for conveying Water.*

N.B *There are two Drains at the Crowns of the Semicircular Baths at ff which convey the Water to the River.*

N.B. *The Walls of the Baths now standing are 6 or 7 Feet high built of Stone & Mortar & are lined with Coats of red Roman Cement, now very firm*

Sprague & Co. Photo-litho. London.

Facsimile of Dr Sprys' plan published 1822 shewing discoveries to that date.



1822 by Dr. Spry with discoveries to that date (*Pl. VI*), and by Mr. Phelps, the latter re-published by the Rev. Preb. Scarth in his *Aquæ Solis*, 1864. I have, in part, myself and also when assisted by Mr. T. Irvine, (the architect, under Sir Gilbert Scott, of the restoration of the Bath Abbey) examined the small portion of these discoveries that are still left *in situ*. I quote Dr. Sutherland, 1763, p. 17, for an account. "Assisted by Mr. Wood, architect," Dr. Lucas examined the ruins as they then appeared. He gives the following description: "Under the foundations of the Abbey house, full 10 feet deep, appear traces of a Bath, whose dimensions are 43 ft. by 34 ft. Within and adjoining to the walls are the remains of twelve pilasters, each measuring 3 ft. 6 ins. on the front of the plinth by a projection of 2 ft. 3 ins. These pilasters seem to have supported a roof.[1] This Bath stood north and south. To the northward of this room, parted only by a slender wall with an opening of about 10 in. in the middle, adjoined a semi-circular Bath, measuring from east to west 14 ft. 4 in., and from the crown of the semi-circle to the partition wall that divides it from the square Bath 18 ft. 10 ins. The roof of this seems to have been sustained by four pilasters, one in each angle and two at the springing of the circle. This Bath seems to have undergone some alterations, the base of the semi-circle is filled up to about the height of 5 ft., upon which two small pilasters were set on either side from the area, between two separate flights of steps into the semi-circular part which seems to be all that was reserved for a Bath. In this was placed a stone chair 18 in. high and 16 broad. The two flights of steps were of different dimensions, those to the west were 3ft. 9 ins. broad, those to the east 4 ft. 2 ins. Each flight consists of steps 6 ins. thick, and seem to have been worn by use 3½ ins. out of the square. These flights are divided by a stone partition on a level with the floor. Along this division and along the west side of the area, a rude channel of about 3 ins. in depth was cut in the stone. The floor of this Bath seems to be on a level with that of the square Bath. Eastward and westward from the area and stairs of this semi-

[1] In the library of the Society of Antiquaries is a drawing of this Bath with an imaginary restoration.

circular Bath stood an elegant room on each side, sustained by four pilasters. Separated by a wall stood the *Hypocausta Laconica*, or *Stoves*, to the eastward. These consisted of two large rooms, each measuring 39 ft. by 22 ft. Each had a double floor, one of which lay 1 ft. 9 ins. lower than the area round the square Bath. On this lower floor stand rows of pillars composed of square bricks of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick and 9 ins. square. These pillars sustain a second floor composed of tiles 2 ft. square and 2 ins. thick, over which are laid two layers of firm cement mortar, each about 2 ins. thick, which compose the upper floor.

To the northward, separated by a wall of 3 ft. 11 ins., stood the other *Hypocaustum*, with a door of communication. The floor of this is about 18 ins. higher than the other. These two rooms are set round with square-brick tubes of different lengths, from 16 to 20 ins. in length and $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide. These flues have two lateral openings of about 2 ins. square, 5 ins. asunder. These open into the vacuum between the two floors and rise through the walls. The north wall of the last stove was filled with tubes of a lesser size, placed horizontally and perpendicularly. The stones and bricks between the pillars bear evident marks of fire, while the flues are strongly charged with soot, which plainly point out their uses.

Heat was communicated to these flues by means of *Praefurnia*. In the middle of the northern wall of the second stove, the ruins of one of these furnaces appear. It consists of strong walls of about 16 ft. square, with an opening in the centre of about 3 ft. wide, which terminates conically in the north wall of the Stove 2 ft. wide where part of the broken arch bears evident marks of fire. About the mouth of the furnace there were scattered pieces of burnt wood, charcoal, &c., evident proofs of their use.

On each side of the furnace, adjoining to the wall of the northernmost stove, is a semi-circular chamber of about 10 ft. 4 ins. by 9 ft. 6in. Their floors are nearly 2 ft. 6 ins. lower than that of the next stove into which they both open. The pavements are tesselated with variegated rows of pebbles and red bricks. To the northward of these there appear ruins of two other square chambers of more ordinary work." Thus far Lucas.

Dr. Sutherland goes on to say, "Since the time of his (Lucas's) publication the ground has been further cleared away. There now appears another semi-circular Bath to the southward, of the same dimensions exactly with the first. What he calls the *Great Bath*, with its semi-circular *Hypacausta Laconica*, &c., forms only one wing of a spacious regular building. From a survey of these our ruins, we may, with some certainty, determine the nature of these *Balnea pensilia* * * * * The Eastern Vapour Baths are now demolishing in order to make way for more modern improvements. Whenever the rubbish that covers the eastern wing of the Roman ruins comes to be removed similar *Balnea pensilia* will doubtless be found.

From each corner of the westernmost side of Lucas's Bath, a base of 68 ft., there issues a wall of stone and mortar. These walls I have traced 6 or 8 ft. westward under that causeway that leads from the Churchyard to the Abbey-green. When, as we may suppose, they have run a length proportionable to the width, they compose a Bath which may indeed be called *Great*, 96ft. by 68 ft.

Adjoining to the inside walls of this central bath, there are bases of pilasters, as in Lucas's. Between the wall and the bath there is a corridor paved with hard blue stone 8ins. thick.[1] From the westernmost side of Lucas's bath a subteranean passage has been traced 24 ft., at the end of which was found a leaden cistern, raised about 3 ft. above the pavement, constantly overflowing with hot water. From this a channel is visible in the pavement, in a line of direction eastward, conveying the water to Lucas's bath . . . . Assisted by Mr. Palmer, an ingenious builder, I have ventured to exhibit a complete ground plot of the Roman Baths,[2] a discovery of no less curiosity than instruction . . . .

[1] A correspondent in the *Bath Chronicle, purporting to be Richard Mann*, the builder employed under me to excavate the greater portion of the discoveries, but whose services were dispensed with, quotes the above as follows: "Adjoining to the inner walls of the central bath there are bases of Pilasters, as in Lucas's, between the walls and the bath. There is a corridor paved wih hard blue stone, eight inches thick." The full-stop being placed at the word "bath," instead of before the word "Between," gives to the quotation a totally different meaning from that conveyed by Dr. Sutherland. [2] *Fac-simile Pl. V.*

This ground plot is exhibited in the plate annexed (*Pl. V.*) as far as the earth is cleared away. The remainder is supposed and drawen out in dotted lines. The plate exhibits also an elevation of the section of the wing discovered with references."[1]

Dr. Sutherland published the plan of the Bath with this description having "*drawen* out in dotted lines" the supposed arrangement of the Baths. To make the account of these discoveries of 1755 complete, I must explain that the *Hypocausta Laconica*, or stoves, to the eastward, which he described as each measuring 39 ft. by 22 ft., were, I believe, the *tepidarium* and the *caldarium*. The two semi-circular recesses, or small rooms to the north, I should consider were each a *sudatorium* if the floors had not been 2ft. 6ins. lower than the adjoining apartment. In the centre was the stove by which the system was heated (the *præfurnium*) To the north of these, Dr. Sutherland figures, in dotted lines, three chambers, omitted in my plan. Although I believe he had some authority for giving them, I am somewhat at a loss to assign a use to these rooms. They might be stoves, as, if the Romans desired to have a Bath artificially heated, this would be the correct position for the brazen vessels, described somewhat unintelligibly by Vitruvius, as three in number. If this was the case, each semi-circular recess just described was a *calda lavatio, balneum, or labrum*. [A similar *labrum*, but of smaller scale, was discovered at Box, near Bath last year, and I have discovered on the property of Mr. Chas. I. Elton, F.S.A., M.P. (author of "Origins of History") a similar one.] The floor being 2ft. 6ins. lower than the adjoining apartment points to this belief. These, I have little doubt, were those artificially heated Baths, and were cased either with lead, stone, marble, or small white tesseræ, as at Box. To the south of the *tepidarium*, Dr. Sutherland gives a precisely similar suggested plan as that to the north, but here again I have not copied him, believing he had not sufficient data. In all probability here was an *apodyterium* (which might or might not be heated with a *hypocaust*) where the bathers deposited their clothes. Dr. Sutherland thought that to the east of the discoveries which he described there would

[1] In the plate the reference describes the bath to be 90 ft., but in the text of Sutherland the dimensions are given as 96 ft. which agrees with the scale on the plan.

be found probably at some future day "similar *Balnea pensilia*.[1] In opening the Roman drains I found a branch one at this place, which induces me to think that a large cold or swimming Bath occupied the eastern wing, the *baptisterium* or *frigida lavatio*. Still further eastward are fragments of Roman buildings which I have seen only in a very fragmentary way, as no excavations of any extent have been made. I believe the apartments necessary to complete the system of the modern Turkish Bath, or rather the ancient Bath with the requisite waiting rooms and corridors, stood there.

After these discoveries of the middle of the last century but very partial excavations were made in proximity to the Baths, and those that were made were never sunk to a depth sufficient to reach the ruins. The flood of hot water had no drain to carry it off, and was maintained at such a height in the soil that whenever a sinking was made, it was impossible without pumping machinery to sufficiently overcome it. To my discovery of the Roman drain, or rather to Mr. Irvine's, and the excavating, opening, and reconstructing it which followed (under my superintendence at the charges of the Corporation), enabling me to drain off the hot water from the soil, I owe the ability to reveal what had been hidden since the destruction of the city of Bath in the year A.D. 577.[2] The stopping up and destruction of the drain prevented the water from flowing away, so that the buildings of the Baths were filled with water of a height until it reached the level of the adjoining land, covering, as a guardian, the lead and other valuables. Soil then gravitated into the ruins and thus further assisted in preserving the antiquities, so that they were altogether hidden from the

[1] These Baths and adjoining rooms occupied the block between Church Street and York Street, including Kingston Buildings.

[2] "But the old municipal independence seems to have been passing away. The record of the battle in the chronicle of the conquerors connects the three cities [Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester] with three Kings; and from the Celtic names of these Kings, Conmael, Condidan, or Kyndylan, and Farinmael, we may infer that the Roman town party, which had once been strong enough to raise Aurelius to the throne of Britain, was now driven to bow to the supremacy of native chieftains. It was the forces of these Kings that met Ceawlin at Deorham, a village which lies northward of Bath, on a chain of hills overlooking the Severn valley, and whose defeat threw open the country of the three towns to the West Saxon army."

Green's "Making of England," p. 128.

people who re-built the ruined city of Bath and from those who in successive generations succeeded them. The subterranean "passage traced 24 ft." from the western side of Lucas's Bath, "at the end of which was found a leaden cistern," was not in any way Roman work, but mediæval, and was formed some time after the construction of the Abbey house, as an aqueduct for the hot water with which the soil was saturated. This construction is the only evidence of an early discovery of this eastward wing of the Bath, indeed the only evidence of mediæval work of any kind in connection with the Baths, except the enclosure of the various springs or wells. The King's Bath, the Cross, and the Lepers' Bath were simply the wells or cisterns of the springs which were bathed in to the damage of the purity of the water, without dressing rooms of any kind.

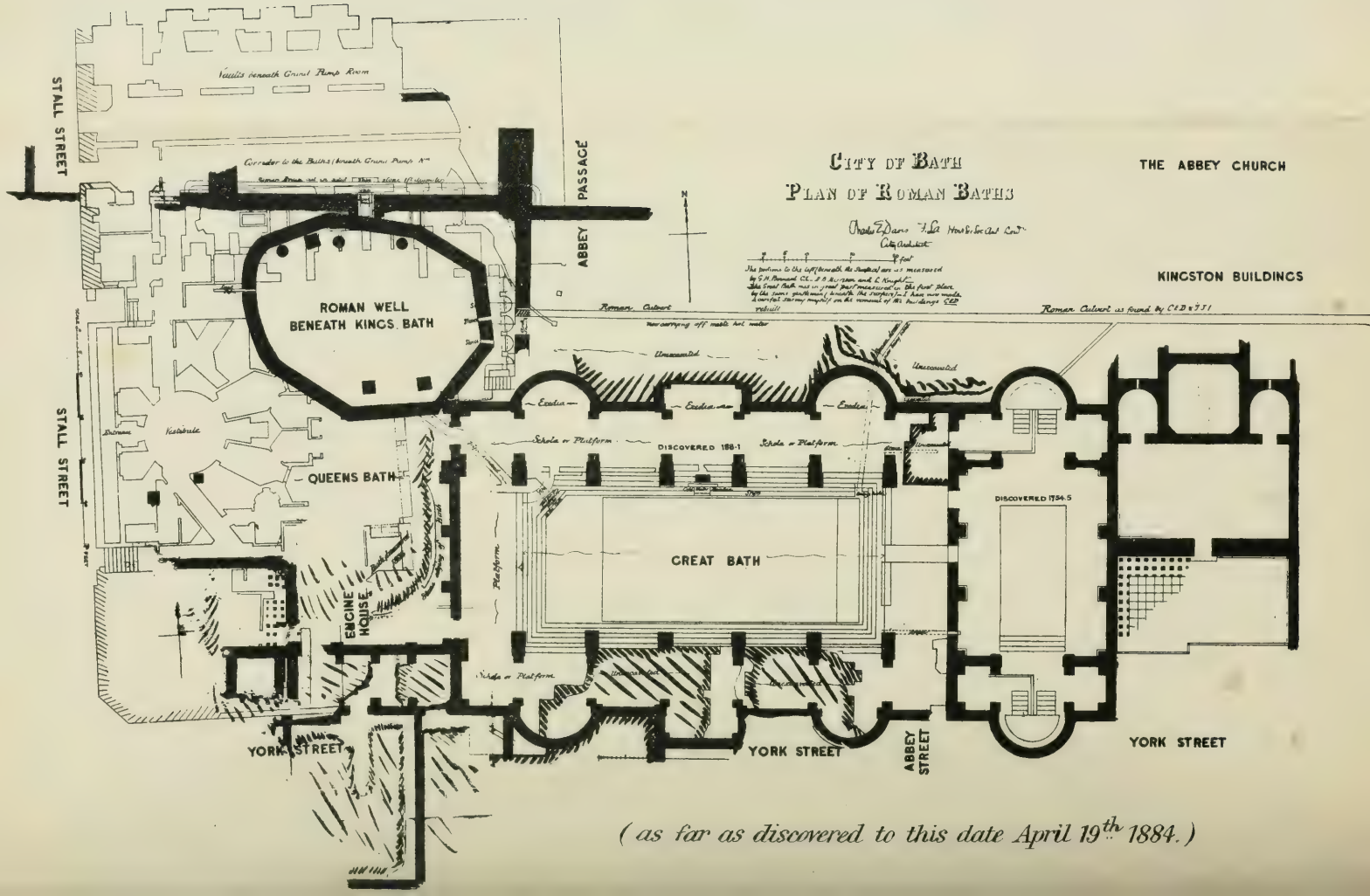
This concludes the particulars of the important discoveries which we possess of the last century, which were then correctly believed to be only portions of still greater Baths.[1] In 1799 (or, as I believe, in 1809 the more correct date) a portion of what

[1] As there have appeared in local papers considerable discussions as to these baths, I quote from one of the letters the following as being remarkably clear and explanatory :—

"In 1755 Dr. Lucas discovered a Roman Bath, east of, and immediately adjoining, the Great Bath, which is now attracting so much attention. Lucas's Bath stood north and south—an important fact to bear in mind, as the Great Roman Bath stands east and west—and measured 43ft. by 34ft. But this was not all. To the north of this room," he says, "parted only by a slender wall, adjoined a semi-circular bath, measuring from east to west, 14ft. 4ins." After the publication of Lucas's "Essay on Waters," the ground was further cleared away, and there appeared another semi-circular bath to the south, of the same dimensions as that to the north. The extreme length of Lucas's Bath—including the N. and S. Baths, exclusive of the central semi-circular recesses—would be, roughly speaking, 69ft. ; and this fact should be carefully borne in mind, as we shall see presently to what use it was turned. Dr. Lucas's discoveries were pushed one stage further by Dr. Sutherland, who in his work entitled "Attempts to revive Ancient Medical Doctrines" (1763), clearly indicates [*Pl. V.*] that he was on the track of another bath, the Great Roman Bath, in fact, with which we are now so familiar. His words are as follow : "From each corner of the westernmost side of Lucas's Bath, a base of 68 feet, there issues a wall of stone and mortar. These walls I have traced six or eight feet westward under that causeway which leads from the churchyard to the Abbey-green. When, as we may suppose, they have run a length proportionable to their width, they compose a bath which may indeed be called great, 96 by 68 . . . . From the westernmost side of Lucas's Bath a subterraneous passage has been

has proved to be the north-west semi-circular *exedra* of the great Bath was found, and six to nine years later a part of the south west rectangular *exedra* of the same Bath. The discovery of traced 24 ft., at the end of which was found a leaden cistern, raised about 3ft. above the pavement, constantly overflowing with hot water. From this a channel is visible in the pavement, in a line of direction eastward, conveying the water to Lucas's Bath" (pp. 20-21). Thus then in 1763 (1) the north and south walls of the great Roman Bath had been traced 6 or 8ft. west of Lucas's Bath. (2) Furthermore, starting from the centre of the west side of Lucas's Bath, a line had been traced to the east steps of the great Roman Bath. These are plain historical facts, open to everyone who will look into the plans of our Baths as given by Sutherland in 1763, and by Prebendary Scarth in his "Aquæ Solis" in 1864. But our City Architect has been charged with suppressing these facts for his own glorification. Now, Sir, I think no unprejudiced man, who has heard Major Davis's addresses and read his books, can justly bring this charge. If I mistake not, he fairly stated the case in 1880, both in his address before the Society of Antiquaries, and in his lecture at the Bath Literary Institution. He has most certainly concealed nothing in his published works "The Bathes of Bathe's Ayde" and "Guide to the Roman Baths." In the former work he says (p. 81), "Dr. Sutherland indicates a large bath westward of that which had been discovered in his time, in fact there can be little doubt that the steps at the eastward end of a great bath had then been found"; in the latter, whilst alluding to the published plans of Sutherland, he says (p. 10), "These plans indicate a large bath westward of that discovered in 1754 [? 1775], in fact the eastward steps of a bath had then been found." Here then is a full and candid admission of all the facts known about the great Roman Bath in the middle of the last century: and this anyone can see by reference to the map in Prebendary Scarth's "Aquæ Solis"—the diagram (copied from Spry) there being almost similar to Sutherland's conjectural plan of the baths, except that the section of Lucas's Bath, correctly represented in Sutherland's map, is figured upside-down by Spry and Scarth. It is quite clear what Sutherland knew of the great Roman Bath; it is equally clear that when he proceeded, on the strength of his very limited observations, to draw a conjectural plan of the whole bath, he fell into absolute errors, such as, commonly enough, spring out of hasty generalisations, based on scanty data. Thus, he gives the dimensions of the enclosure of the great bath as 96ft. by 68ft; whereas, as a matter of fact, they are 111ft. by 68ft. How is this discrepancy to be explaned? "A Citizen" in your last weekly issue, says "The alleged discrepancies in the measurements, which Mr. Davis has used to prove his case, are but the differentiations of the external measurements with the sinuous subterranean windings." These are, indeed, brave words, indulged in rather to diminish Major Davis's credit than to rescue Sutherland; but a truer explanation of the real discrepancies stares any man in the face who will open Dr. Sutherland's work. There is no occasion to be wise beyond what is written: "When, as we may suppose, they have run a length proportionable to their width, they compose a bath, which may indeed be called great, 96 by 68." The fact is, Sutherland supposed that the dimensions of the great Roman Bath would

1799 (or rather 1809) is shewn on the Rev. Prebendary Scarth's map as being the northern apse of a bath on the western end of the Great Bath, as suggested by Dr. Sutherland's plan and was to correspond with Lucas's bath. The semi-circular *exedra* observe the same relative proportions as Lucas's Bath. The room of Lucas's Bath, let it be remembered, was 43ft. by 34ft., or rather 30ft. 6 ins. from the face of the pilasters. In other words, the length was equal to the diagonal of the square of the base. Then, having observed that the base of the room of the great Roman Bath—formed by the length of Lucas's Bath—was 68ft., Sutherland assumed that its length also would be equal to the diagonal of the square of its base, namely, 96ft. This parent error, assuming that the unknown would have a relative correspondence with the known quantities, was the fruitful source of many more. (1) The dimensions of the outer rectangular area formed by the room of the great Roman Bath being false, the dimensions of the inner rectangular area formed by the water surface of the bath were necessarily false also. (2) Steps were observed at one end only of the water surface of Lucas's Bath ; therefore it was inferred that steps would be found at one end only of the water surface of the great bath, the eastern end as figured in the maps of 1763 and 1864, whereas we now know that steps run all round (3) The *exedra* at the back of the *schola*, having no existence in Lucas's Bath, were omitted from the conjectural plan of the great Roman Bath ; (4) Lucas's Bath being a plain hall without piers, Sutherland assumed the same form for the hall of the great Roman Bath, and altogether omitted the arcades that divide it into three aisles ; (5) Not to dwell on other errors built on the baseless fabric of conjecture, it is evident that Sutherland imagined a system of baths existed west of the great Roman Bath similar in all respects to that known to exist east of the great Roman Bath. But here, again, theory has been upset by facts. And now is a fitting opportunity to draw attention to what has been actually discovered west of the great Roman Bath, namely, the octagon Roman Well, which I should be disposed to consider Major Davis's greatest discovery, though I observe that hostile critics take no notice of this, possibly because it is beyond the region of dispute. If any one, able to point what he reads, still believes that the great Roman Bath was ever practically opened up in the last century I would refer him to Mr. Moore's able and suggestive paper entitled "Organisms from the recently discovered Roman Baths in Bath," read to the members of the Bath Microscopical Society, in May, 1883. Once more I insist that we must clearly separate what Sutherland knew from what he conjectured. Indeed, Sutherland himself fairly draws the distinctions. On page 21 he says, "This ground plot is exhibited in the plate annexed, as far as the earth is cleared away. The remainder is supposed, and drawen out in dotted lines." These dotted lines represent a vast *terra incognita* covering, practically, the whole of the ground recently opened up. That the existence of the great Roman Bath has been transferred from the region of conjecture to the region of fact we owe entirely to the enthusiasm and and unwearied zeal of Major Davis, and no fair mind can deny him the credit of being the practical discoverer of the great Roman Bath. More credit than this he has never claimed ; less than this only the churlish and envious will grudge him."



(as far as discovered to this date April 19th 1884.)

discovered subsequently to a deed dated Sept. 1808 therefore in that year or subsequently) is also figured by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, as on the south end of the same western bath and a piece of a rectangular *exedra* as the eastern wall of this western bath and the boundary between it and the Great Bath.

All these fragments I have lately proved to be portions of the Great Roman Bath, (*Plates VII. and VIII.*) and being within instead of without that building. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth omits altogether to figure the southern rectangular *exedra*, found at the same time as the last named discovery. He also omits the discoveries made in 1825 beneath the houses at the north-western end of York Street. In 1790 very valuable discoveries were made in digging the foundation of the present Pump Room. Many writers have treated of them and expressed opinions as to the character of the work and the meaning of the design, and Mr. Scharf, in *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxvi., has done ample justice to these most interesting vestiges: They have been described by Pownall, Lysons, Warner, Collins, Scharf, Tite, and Scarth, as being portions of a Temple of the usual type, dedicated to Sul Minerva. Whitaker, in a review of Warner's History of Bath, printed in the *Anti-Jacobin*, Vol. x., 1801, differs from all these writers although believing the remains to be a portion of a temple, and thought they were a part of a building of the form of "*a rotunda*" as the Pantheon. "The *Pantheon* of Minerva *Medica*, an agnomen very similar in allusiveness to our prænomen *of Sulinis*, for Minerva is noticed expressly by Rufus and Victor in their short notes concerning the structures of Rome, as then standing in the Esquiline quarter. The form of a Pantheon is made out by the multiplicity of niches, * * * and such, we believe, was our own Temple of Minerva at Bath." It would occupy too much space were I to attempt to add to this paper my views of this discovery, but I may briefly say, that I am satisfied that they were not the remains of a Temple, but a portion of the central Portico and grand Vestibule of the Baths. I have not gone fully into the reasons that induced Whitaker to believe that the discoveries showed that the building was a Rotunda, but it

is curious that he should have thought they had a similarity to the Pantheon at Rome, which antiquaries since his time have proved was not built for a temple, but that it was an entrance hall or vestibule of the Baths of Agrippa, although it is doubtful if the Rotunda was built at the same time as the Portico, which was, without doubt, erected B.C. 27.

The grand Roman enclosure of the Hot well [*Pl. VII*[1]] (which I have lately discovered and excavated, beneath the King's Bath, on the south of this principal Portico) is again utilized, and forms a tank for the mineral water, from which are fed the Baths and Fountains with water pure as it rises from "depths unknown," and secured from any possibility of contamination in its passage, through the newly discovered water ducts and drains of the Romans.

In 1871, whilst making some necessary excavation to remedy a leak from the King's Bath that apparently ran beneath Abbey Passage, I found that the hot water, that was reached through layers of mud, Roman tiles, building materials, and mixed soil, was one and the same with the hot water of the Kingston Bath that then occupied the site of the Bath called Lucas's Bath, discovered in 1755; and the levels were the same. I pumped out this water with powerful pumps, emptying by so doing the Kingston Baths. This enabled me to sink to a depth of 20 ft., passing in so doing a flight of four steps at the point (A) on the plan, (*Pl. VIII.*) to the bottom of a Bath which was coated with lead.[2] Being compelled by the then owner of the Kingston Baths to discontinue pumping, I was obliged to abandon my work; and having little hope that I should ever be allowed to re-commence it, I removed a portion of the lead, which proved to be a thickness of about 30lbs. to the foot, placed on a layer of brick concrete 2ins. to 2¼ins. thick, and this again on a layer of freestone 12 ins., or rather a Roman foot 11⅝ in thickness, which was again bedded on rough stonework, the depth of which I could not ascertain. Fortunately I did not again fill in the soil, but arched it in, building walls of masonry to keep it in position. The Corporation having obtained pos-

[1] Pl. VII. gives a correct plan of former discoveries as far as I have been able to ascertain, and these I have made up to April 19th, 1884.

[2] The water, on ceasing pumping, rose to a height above the lead of 7 ft. 6ins.

session of the hot water supplying the Kingston Baths, I should rather say, the right to the water that leaked from the King's Springs, I again drained off the water, maintaining it at a low level by a laborious excavation and re-construction of the Roman drain which was conducted at great expense for two or three years. This drain I followed several hundred feet until it reached the great well previously mentioned, making various and important discoveries; but as I have already read a paper on this subject before the Society of Antiquaries of London, which will shortly be in the press, I will not repeat it here, but avail myself of the space allotted me in the Transactions of this Society for an account of the great Bath, which I have, in great part, laid bare, soliciting a pardon if the account is somewhat tedious.

The Bath, placed in a great hall 111 ft. 4 ins. long by 68 ft. 6ins. wide, is about 6 ft. 8 ins. deep. The bottom, 73 ft. 2 ins. by 29 ft. 6 ins.[1] is formed as described in the last page.[2]

The lead in sheets (of about 10 ft. by 5 ft. square) was turned up at the edges and *burnt*, not soldered together, but these joints are in many cases now imperfect. This well secured bottom, or floor, appears to have been placed in position, rather to keep the hot water from ascending into the Bath from the springs beneath than to make the Bath water-tight. Enclosing the Bath all round the four sides are six steps, the sixth landing the Bather on the *Schola*, or platform. The riser of the bottom step varies in depth from 15 ins. to 11 ins., with a tread of 14 ins., the next riser is 14 ins. with a tread of 11 ins. as also is the next step, and the one following. The step above has a riser of 12 ins., and a tread of 14 ins. This step was scarcely covered with water, but it is evident the water flowed over it when bathers agitated it. The riser of the step above, 10 to 12 ins., completes the flight and helped to keep the water within proper bounds, giving a total depth of 6ft. 8ins. to the bath, and from 5 ft. 9 in. to 5ft. 11 in. for the water. These steps are quite devoid of lead (except, in places, the riser of the lower step

[1] The dimensions must not be taken to be quite correct in all cases as there are discrepancies and inaccuracies in the building that prevent measurements being always reliable.

[2] This Bath is drawn to a large scale in Pl. VIII.

and at the north-west corner,) and it is not clear whether they had at any time such a covering, although I am inclined to think so, as it evidently went beneath the piers and under the central pedestal. At the bottom step, in the north-east corner, was a bronze sluice. The frame of this sluice, with an opening of 13 ins. by 12 ins., found in position when I excavated my way up the drain, but I was obliged to remove it in order to force my way into the Bath. It has not been replaced, but is preserved in the Pump Room, and weighs more than 1 cwt. 2 qrs. An overflow was provided, immediately above the hatchway, by a grating 15 ins. wide that was doubtless of bronze also, but it had been removed, the stud-holes in the stones alone remaining.[1] The extreme surface of the water measured 83 ft. 8 in. by 40 ft. 2in. and was a parallelogram, except that the north-western angle was cut off by the steps being carried obliquely in three tiers from the bottom a length of 7ft. at an angle of 39° with the western end. Resting on the platform, formed by these three steps, is a quarter circle pedestal,[2] on which stands a large stone 6 ft. 8 ins. long and 9ins. thick, over-hanging its base, and presenting a concave line towards the Bath with an *ovolo* section in its thickness. This stone spans a large channel 2ft. 3ins. wide, within which is fitted a very thick lead pipe, gradually narrowed *horizontally* and turned up

[1] The construction of the steps to the Baths deserves remark (some of the stones being 10 ft. long). The depth of the riser to the steps that were beneath the water is unusually deep, and the treads narrow. This is compensated by the increased buoyancy of a human body when immersed, or partially immersed, in water. The steps have, on the contrary, a shallower rise and a wider tread when they approach the top. The next notable point is the formation of the tread of the upper flooded step. This is grooved by a somewhat circular sinking, from 4 to 5 ins. wide, immediately against the riser of the topmost step. Every one frequenting a public Bath must have noticed the dashing of the water against the wall or upper step, and the nuisance created from the breaking of the water against it. The grooving would remedy, I believe, this annoyance, as the little waves of water would be made to take a curved form before reaching the step; consequently the water would fall back into the Bath instead of dashing over the surrounding platform. And in the ends of every upper step but one, and on the steps lower down, have been square sockets, cut in the stone and filled up again with pieces of stone. These mark the position of balusters to a hand-rail for the use of bathers that were removed some time previous to the abandonment of the Baths, and the stones were inserted. These hand-rails were doubtless of bronze, and therefore of value.

[2] A statue of some size doubtless stood on this pedestal.

under the *ovolo* concave stone. Through this aperture the mineral water was thrown into the Bath in a sort of spray, so that it might be cooled in its passage. A deposit from the water is incrusted over the stone and pipe several inches in thickness, until the petrifaction entirely stopped the flow of water, which was then compelled to flow *over* instead of under the stone.[1]. The water was conducted a distance of 38ft. in the thickness of the lower pavement (which I shall presently describe) of the *Schola*, the stone being removed a width of 2ft., the bed being concreted. On this was laid a lead pipe, which filled the whole orifice, but, unfortunately, a length of 25ft. of it has been removed. This conduit takes a diagonal direction, and leads direct to the north-west angle of the hall, turning beneath a large doorway in the western wall, when it again resumes its original direction (the pipe, where perfect, is 1ft. 9ins. by 7ins. deep), as far as the outer surface of the wall of the octagon well. At this point the wall of the well is not original work, and the pipe is cut off. I have no doubt that it was at one time carried up vertically until it reached the level of the surface of the water of the well, which was about 2 ft. 6 ins. higher at the least, thus giving a sufficient elevation to the "spray" into the Bath. Another bronze hatchway, which must have been here, has been stolen in mediæval times, its having been less than 2 ft. below the bottom of the King's Bath making it accessible, whilst the 25 ft. length of the lead pipe beneath the *schola* must have been stolen much earlier, and in all probability on the destruction of the Baths in the sixth century. In addition to the arrangement for the supply of mineral water to the Baths, which must have been capable of affording a flow of water, very nearly, if not exceeding, the yield of the spring, there was also another, which I have every reason to think was for the delivery of cold water, and conveyed in a lead tubular pipe of $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter. A length of 25 ft. 6 ins. of this pipe, in its original position, has been found and laid bare. It is made with a roll along the top, and *burnt*, as was usual before the invention of "drawn pipes." This pipe is particularly interesting as there are also in it two soldered joints at intervals of 9ft, in the

[1] This deposit must, from the thickness, have taken several years to form, and the fact of its being of precisely the same character as the present deposit from the mineral spring is an evidence of the unchanging nature of the water.

method of making which we have clearly not improved on the work of our Roman predecessors. This pipe starts from the same point in the north-west angle of the hall, as the other supply, and is sunk in the lower pavement of the Schola, which (wanting the pipe) is continued to the centre of the north side of the Bath, where stands a stone pedestal 3 ft. 3 ins. long, 1 ft. 6 ins. wide, and 2 ft. 6 ins. high. This pedestal has small vertical rails, or balusters, at the angles and on the shorter sides, and that towards the bath has some appearance of having once had a tablet of either bronze or marble inserted in it. At the top is a circular hole $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, through which the pipe previously mentioned must have passed. The upper portion of this pedestal is sculptured, and much mutilated, and appears to me to be the drapery covering the feet of a figure that has perished. It is true that the work bears some resemblance to a small recumbent figure ; but if so, it is not worthy of the name of sculpture, as it is in the worst taste, and altogether out of keeping with the architecture or the other sculpture we have found.[1] There are several grooves in the *schola* for branches of this pipe: 1st. The continuation of it to the northern semi-circular Bath of 1755. 2nd. From the first soldered joint to Baths on the north of the great Bath. 3rd. Along the western end of the latter to Baths on the south, and along the *schola* to the south circular Bath of Lucas's. Beneath the mutilated sculpture is a second pedestal, or plinth, perfectly plain, with the upper surface sunk to a level corresponding with a similar indentation on the third step. Within this must have stood a marble or bronze sarcophagus, the base of which was 6ft. 9ins. long by 2 ft. 5 ins. wide. The water flowing through the aperture previously described would run into the sarcophagus (I use the word in its modern sense) and from it into the Bath. This water was not poured in sufficient volume to perceptibly cool the Bath, but was provided for the thirst of the Bathers. In the modern Baths of Bath there is no such provision.

The hall enclosing the Bath I have already spoken of as 111 ft. 4in. long by 68ft 6in. wide. It has been completely thrown open,

[1] With reference to the sculpture, one piece, of debased character, has been found—a Hercules or Minerva with a breast-plate, helmet, and shield in *alto relievo* within a niche.

excepting about 140 superficial ft. in the north-east corner, and something less than 1000 ft. on the southern side, but this latter is divided into two portions by an excavation made near the centre.

The external enclosing wall to the south I have seen, excepting for a distance of 25 ft., although not now exposed. These excavations are open to the sky, excepting on the east end (over which Abbey Street, at a height of 23 ft., is carried on a viaduct, which I have erected), and on the south where the offices of the Poor Law Board unfortunately stand above rather more than one-third of the Bath. This building I have underpinned and supported on piers and arches, so that the view of the Bath is as little as possible interfered with.[1] It is quite possible to complete the excavations of the south platform of the Bath, but, as it is hoped that subscriptions will be raised to provide the necessary money to remove these offices altogether, a partial excavation made in the first place would much increase the ultimate cost. The platform, or *schola*, surrounding the Bath (measuring the original surface of the upper floor) is nearly 14ft. wide on the north and south, and a few inches less on the east and west. This platform was formed by a layer of large freestone 9 to 10 ins. thick, laid on the level of the top step but one, on a solid bed of concrete. Above this was another layer of concrete, and possibly on this, when the Baths were first erected, a tessera mosaic; but that, if it ever was there, has all disappeared, and its place has been supplied with paving, mostly of freestone also, of inferior thickness to the lower paving. Very little of this remains, and what there is is much fractured and worn; indeed not only is this paving much worn, but the lower paving also where the traffic was the greatest. I have given in the plan (*Pl. VIII*) almost every detail of these floors, and shall speak of them again further on. The general appearance of the place is symmetrical, but there are remarkable variations and inaccuracies that point to the fact that the juxta-position of this

[1] The house over the Bath having been purchased by the Corporation, the Antiquities Committee (of which Mr. Murch was chairman) with a liberal subscription from the Society of Antiquaries, the Duke of Cleveland, and many noblemen, and gentlemen of Bath and the neighbourhood, bore the expense of the removal of the soil from the Bath and the general opening out of the ruins, the arches beneath the Poor Law Office and the Viaduct supporting Abbey Street.

Bath, with other buildings of which we have at present no knowledge, must have rendered these variations necessary, ultimately interfering with the completion, architecturally, of the building.

On either side, north and south, are three recesses, or *exedrae*, two of which are circular and one (the centre) rectangular. The south rectangular one is 17ft. wide by 7ft. deep; the north one is nearly a foot wider, and one foot less in depth. Greater variations exist in the circular recesses; for, commencing in the western one, on the south side, the width is 17ft. 3ins. and the depth 7ft. 6ins.; the eastern one is 14ft. 3ins. wide, and 6ft. 9ins. deep; the *exedrae vis-a-vis*, on the north is 17ft. 3ins. wide, and 8ft. 4ins. deep; the remaining one, to the west is 17ft. wide, and 7ft. deep. I give these dimensions irrespective entirely of the pilasters which are attached to the walls on either side the reveil of the recesses, and in the rectangular recesses in the enclosing angles also. Piers are now standing on the margin of the Bath, dividing the north and south sides each into seven bays. These piers are built with solid block freestone, but as there are continuous vertical joints on either side of the central division of each pier, it is clear that an alteration was made in the design either previous to its entire completion or subsequently.

I will endeavour to describe the Bath as originally designed. Along the margin of the Bath, north and south, stood six piers, equally divided (about 14ft. apart), as far as the length of the Bath, but allowing a lesser distance from the attached pilaster at either end. These piers are cut out of a block (in plan, 2ft. 10½ins. from from east to west by 2ft. 8ins. from north to south), so as to form a pilaster of three inches projection on either face. As the original pilasters on the north and south walls do not correspond with these piers, I am led to conclude that the *schola* and *exedrae* north and south, were not vaulted at first, and were the only portion of the hall that was roofed, and that the roof was only of timber, supported by an arcade, the arches not exceeding 17 ft. in height, and that the eaves of the roof of about 22ft. in height, dipped towards the Bath. This was a very usual arrangement, in the *Atrium* of a Roman house with the *impluvium* in the

centre. A *crypto porticus* would thus be formed on the two longer sides of the Bath, but the *schola* on the east and west ends was open to the sky. Practical experience, either on the completion of this plan, or previously to its entire execution, led to its abandonment. At any rate a roof over the whole was found essential to the comforts of the bathers. The piers were accordingly strengthened. Pilasters were erected, projecting 2ft. 9ins. into the Bath, with smaller pilasters on the other side projecting on the *schola*, 1ft. 4ins. by 1ft. 11ins. wide; and *vis-a-vis* to these pilasters corresponding ones were affixed to the side walls. Unfortunately this brought into prominence the irregularity of the size and position of the *exedrae*, and the pilasters were affixed correctly with reference to the arcade, as was absolutely necessary, but more or less trespassing on the width of the opening of these recesses, and notched into the original pilasters.

None of the piers, or pilasters, at present exist to a height exceeding 6 to 7ft. The base is a rude form of the attic base; and we have found several fragments of the capital, or impost, of the smaller pilasters, from which the arches sprang, but I have not been so fortunate as to recognize any of the larger capitals, and but few fragments of the cornices, and but one piece that I can identify as the frieze 1ft. 6ins. deep by 2ft. 4ins. long, on which are 5 incised letters 6¼ins. long S SIL. The *schola* was then arched in north and south, and the Bath spanned by an arch, a similar half-arch mitreing with it as a groin on the western and probably also on the eastern end. The vaulting that spanned the side arcades, and the centre (where the abutment was not sufficient for arches formed in the ordinary way of tiles or stone), were built of brick boxes, open at the sides, and wedge-shaped, 1ft. long, 4¾ins. thick, and 7¾ins. wide at the wider end, set in the usual mortar, a greater or less number of rings of these boxes being used according to the span. These arches were made out by an extra quantity of concrete on the under side for decoration, and on the upper in the case of the great arch, so as to form a roof, the well known roll and flat Italian tiles being embedded in the mortar. Many and large fragments of this roof were found lying on the deposit that had partially filled the ruins previous to the fall of the roof, and are

still carefully preserved. A large fragment, 18ft. long by about 3ft. wide, and 1ft. 9in. thick, that has slipped down, as it were, from the western end, in the position in which it was discovered, was formed of solid tiles, with a discharging arch of tiles 1ft. 8ins. long,[1] the roof having sufficient abutment on this side for a solid construction.[2]

The vaulting of the side aisles, or rather that over the *schola*, was arched from pier to pier longitudinally and transversely, the quadrangular spaces being in all probability simply groined; but a fragment of box tiles found almost leads one to think that these spaces were vaulted by a domical vault, springing either from pendentives in the angles of the vaults, more common in later work, or from a slight cornice on a level with the apex of the arches. The vault, if there was one, over the semi-circular *exedrae* must have been hemispherical. From the number of roofing tiles, of local stone, shaped into hexagons, found, I think these arcades were roofed in with them, placed overlapping each other, giving a very good effect. Similar tiles were dug up at Wroxeter, and I have found slates of the same shape in the Roman villa I have been excavating for Mr. Chas. I. Elton, F.S.A., M.P., at Whitestaunton Manor. The form of these slates deserves copying; a roof covered by them is far lighter than that of rectangular slabs and more picturesque. The walls on the sides towards the hall, and externally, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are covered with the usual red plaster, shewing that they were internal walls; but from a piece of dentilled, or rather blocked, cornice, which fits the curve of one of the *exedrae*, I believe the walls were carried up on the north and south above the roofs of the adjoining rooms and corridors of the Baths, so that they formed a feature in the elevation and afforded a broken skyline to the composition. The vault over the centre rose considerably above these walls as a quadrangular cupola, the centre of which may have been partially open for the

[1] The arches in the adjoining apartment west of this were built of a sort of tufa.

[2] On the falling of the roof one of the piers was thrust out of the perpendicular, the upper half toppling over, and the lower would have again returned to its original position had a stone not fallen into the vertical joint, catching the pilaster as a wedge. The pier is still fixed out o the perpendicular by the stone in the joint

emission of steam and the admission of light. Some square blocks of lead, that were the yotting of bars of metal, rather favour this idea, and suggest that these metal bars were a portion of the machinery by which a brazen shield (*clipeus*) was suspended, or secured, so that by raising or lowering it the temperature of the hall might be regulated as described by Vitruvius. In the excavations we found an *ante-fixa* that must have fallen from some portion of the roof. It appears to be intended for a lion, but it is much broken.

I have prepared a sketch section of the Bath (which I hope to communicate on a future occasion) transversely and a part longitudinally, in order that a description may the more readily be understood, adopting, in my restoration, the established rules of proportion of classical architecture, which may, more or less, have been strictly adhered to when the Baths were built; indeed, in the best specimens of Roman work a licence was given to the architect as to detail and proportion, that was refused him on the Classical revival. The pilasters of these Baths spring, as I have said before, from an attic base, of somewhat coarse proportion, 14 ins. high.[1] The attached pilasters that supported the arcade that was carried longitudinally along the Bath are without a base; they must have been, within a few ins., more or less, not lower than 10ft. in height, including the impost moulding, of which there are fragments. The arches springing from them would be about 14ft. wide. I have not been able to find any fragments of the archivolt. The pilasters that supported the arches which crossed the *schola* have bases similar to the larger pilasters. I can hardly speak positively of their elevation or that of the arches, but I am inclined to think the height of the impost moulding was raised so that the arch, although a smaller span, was the same in height as the longitudinal arches.

The great pilasters, fronting the Bath, stand on plain pedestals, breaking forward into the water, on which rested the attic base, the shaft with Doric (?) capital rising 18 ft. above. A complete cornice, the architrave (which we have) and frieze, gave an

[1] The bases of the columns found on the contrary are most carefully designed and of most delicate proportions, which appear to justify the belief that the bases of the pilasters were never completely *worked*, or that they were coated with plaster and decorated, as in the western Bath, now being excavated.

additional height of nearly 5 ft. This cornice ran over the arcade horizontally, but breaking forward the projection of the pilasters about 2 ft. 7 ins. Over this cornice, I conclude, were semi-circular openings, of the same span as the arch beneath, with an architrave of 5 to 6 inches. A circular vault crossed the Bath from pilaster to pilaster, groined with the semi-circular arches just mentioned. Light may have been admitted divisionally in the centre of this great vault, as I previously mentioned, as well as by the semi-circular arches in the '*clear storey*' The extreme height from the floor of the *schola* to the under side of the vaulting may have been as much as 23 ft., whilst the height of the central vault above the floor of the Bath, could not, I estimate, have been less than 48 ft. 2 ins., exceeding by 5 ft. the height of the famous Ball Rooms of the Bath Assembly Rooms, and by 14 ft. that of the Grand Pump Room.

Many architectural fragments have been found during the excavations of the Great Bath, several portions of columns 2 ft. 6 ins. diameter at base, and several sections of Corinthian foliage with the volute of a capital, of unusually artistic and powerful work; some smaller columns, a fluted shaft, and a Composite capital of debased character; but the four most remarkable fragments are pieces carved on both sides out of blocks about 1ft. 9ins. thick by 1ft. 6ins. high. They are each from 2ft. 6ins. to 2ft. 9ins. long, and are curved, the chord being about $1\frac{9}{16}$ in a length of 2ft. 6ins. The first fragment is a cornice, or impost, carved on both sides, in three tiers: the upper, a *cima* with a leaf; the middle division, a Greek fret, not quite similar on each side the stone, and below is a running ornament. The cornice does not project sufficiently to be the cornice of a building, and, as it is decorated on either side, it could not have been intended for a string-course, as none of the walls are so thin as these stones, although I at first thought it might belong to one of the semi-circular *exedræ*. The curve is struck with a shorter radius than even the smallest recess. I think it is the capping of the back of one of the semi-circular stone seats, called by the later Romans a *stibadium*. If this formed the seat in the north-western recess, there would be ample room behind it (3ft. 9ins.) to pass by. The next fragment must have been fixed

beneath this or a similar capping, and is also carved on each side; the convex side having an adaptation of the well known honey-suckle fairly drawn, whilst the convex side of it, with the exception of a floriated panelled pilaster in the centre, is the work of an accomplished sculptor, On the right of this pilaster, slightly recessed to admit of relief, is the naked right thigh and leg of a figure that must have stood 1 ft. 6 ins. high. Although only a fragment, this is a most charming piece of work, the action and anatomy of the limb being perfect. On the left side is a similar panel, a headless draped figure, with feet bare, holding a circular shield which rests on the thigh, whilst the limb is bent as if ascending a rock that is slightly indicated. On the third fragment the honeysuckle pattern is on the concave side, whilst the sculpture is on the convex, the arc of which corresponds with the last described. On this there are two niches only, and the figures are much more mutilated. The left figure has a flowing mantle, the only leg left being bare from the thigh downwards; the foot and the head are gone. The figure on the right is fully draped, the head is lost, and the right hand much mutilated; a musical instrument, like a guitar, or rather a mandolin, rests against the left breast, held in position by the left hand. The fourth fragment has the honeysuckle on both sides, with the flower well carved on one of them. It is a great pity that so little of this superb work is left, and that what there is should be so mutilated.[1]

This account of the Great Bath will, I hope, be sufficiently complete, if I describe the entrances and conclude with a few particulars of the pavement, (although many discoveries of considerable interest might be made I have no doubt, in the latter), omitting a detailed examination as being tedious.

I believe there were five entrances to this Bath, two of which remain. In the western wall, on the south, is one leading from other apartments (a hypocaust, hall and bath), which I shall, on a future occasion describe. It is 4 ft. 3 ins. wide. Double doors and hinges have been inserted in this doorway, and the base and a portion of a pilaster cut away most barbarously to receive

[1] A small drawing of these pieces I shall also on a future occasion communicate.

them. On the north, on the same wall, and fronting the northern *schola* is a doorway similar to the last, which has been walled up in Roman times, the wall which closed it being covered with the red plaster that covers all the work not being faced free-stone. A third doorway, similar in every respect, was at the eastern end of the northern *schola*, as I infer from the lower paving being much worn in that direction. A fourth doorway was in the eastern wall to the south, but not south enough to face the southern *schola*, and a fifth was between these two. Of these three doorways, the first of them is still hidden by soil, and the second and third are obliterated with modern walling ; a portion of the arthitrave of one was found near, but their position is well marked by the footmarks in the stone.

I should not omit mentioning the mark of a wooden seat in the northern rectangular recess, and the place of a wooden rail for clothes that was let into the pilaster at one end with the *slot* in a pilaster at the other.

In my plan (*Pl. VIII*) I have endeavoured to shew the massive lower paving and the fragmentary upper pavement. Both are much worn ; and, where the upper pavement has disappeared against the upper step of the Bath, especially the step on the western *schola*, it has been worn down on the inside to the depth of several inches. The lower pavement through the south-western door is worn in holes, and across by the angular fountain are similar wearings, marking a short cut into the northern *schola* ; and this is continued in a less degree to the other doors,—save the north-western one, where the upper paving in part exists, showing that this doorway was closed before the Baths were allowed to get so shamefully out of repair. This sadly dilapidated pavement must have caused considerable inconvenience to the bathers, and could only have been put up with by those too poor to incur the expenses of repair ; the Baths therefore were continued to be used by less prosperous citizens than those who provided them. Is not this a strong argument that the Romans left behind them, when they abandoned Britain (A.D. 420), a people almost as great lovers of the Baths as themselves, with, however, less ability to

maintain them; and that the residents of Aquæ Sulis daily frequented them during the 150 years that succeeded until the city was overthrown by our more immediate ancestors, who destroyed before abandoning it to desolation?

The springs flooded the courts and corridors of the Thermae until the washings of the land filled them. Rushes, withies, and trees grew beneath the shadow of its ruins. Bathancastra (Akemancastra) was founded;[1] the memory of the Baths was lost; its architectural magnificence was the quarry of the builders, who little dreamt that beneath the soil was buried the rich treasure which we in this century, and those who have preceded us in the last, have had the privilege of laying bare.

The Romans left behind them in Bath a Palace of Health and Luxury unequalled except in Italy.

[1] "The foundation of a monastery by an under-King of the Hwiccas [Osric, Nov. 6, A.D. 676,] within its walls, reveals to us the springing up of a new life in another of the cities which had been wreeked by Ceawlin's inroad, the city of Bath.—*Green's "Making of England,"* p. 356.

Professor Earle throws some doubt on the authenticity of the record.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS

AT A SPECIAL MEETING FOR THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIVISION.

Held at Ruardean, on Monday, 24th September, 1883.

ON this day a Special Meeting of the members of the Society residing in the Western Division of the County was held for the purpose of visiting the Church and Castle of Ruardean, the Church of Walford, Goodrich Castle, and Flanesford Priory. Notwithstanding the extremely wet and stormy morning upwards of 100 members and their friends arrived by special train at Cinderford station, at which place carriages were in waiting to convey them to Ruardean. Here they were received by Sir JOHN MACLEAN, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and the Rev. T. B. BEESLEY, the Rector of the parish. Among those present were Sir W. V. GUISE, President of the Council, Col. FORBES, Major LAWSON LOWE, the Revs. W. BAGNALL-OAKELEY, W. T. ALLEN, J. T. HARDING, W. BARKER, Dr. LYNES, S. E. BARTLEET, JOHN JAMES and R. EVERETT; Messrs. G. B. KEELING, J. H. COOKE (Local Hon. Secretaries), W. C. LUCY, CHARLES PLAYNE, W. C. HEANE, E. STRICKLAND, W. GEORGE, &c., &c., and many ladies.

Before entering the church Sir John Maclean expressed his regret that Mr. F. W. Waller, who he had hoped would have been present, was unable to attend on account of illness, and that in consequence, in the absence of any other member willing to undertake it, the duty of calling attention to the various points of interest in the structure devolved upon him. He reminded the company that he was but an amateur, and expressed a hope that they would be indulgent in respect to his short-comings. He then directed the attention of those present to the head of the B.V.M. over the door of the Porch, to the remarkable Norman sculpture over the south door of the Church, and to the beautiful Decorated niche which was above it. The sculpture in the tympanum, he said, was of about the date of the 12th century, and very closely resembled a sculpture in the same position in the Church of Brinksop, in Herefordshire. He then conducted the party over the building, remarking upon the chief objects of interest, but inasmuch as his observations, subsequently enlarged from further researches will be printed in this volume, it is not necessary to refer to them further in this place.

Having inspected this Church the excursionists resumed their seats in the carriages and proceeded to Walford Church. Sir John Maclean again

acted as guide. He expressed his regret that the vicar, the Rev. A. Stonhouse, who fully purposed to be present to receive the Society, was unable to do so from illness.[1] Sir John Maclean again acted as guide and made the following remarks:—The Church consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, a chapel on the north of the chancel, north of which is the tower, and there are north and south porches. The chancel now rises two steps above the nave. Some portions of the old rood-screen remain, the rood staircase is within the substance of the massive pier on the north side. The sanctuary is two steps above the chancel, but in this case the level was probably altered in the early part of the 17th century by adding a second step, which raises the floor above the base of the responds. The sanctuary has a solid wall on the north side, in which is a deep recess having an elongated head of Decorated date, originally used as an aumbry. The piscina on the south side has been walled up. The chancel arch, which is somewhat narrow, is of the Transition Norman period, as is the greater part of the church. An altar was originally placed against the east wall of the nave on the south side, the piscina of which still remains hidden by a high pew. There are two lancet windows in the south wall deeply splayed, one of which has been enlarged externally, and there is a Decorated window in the west wall of peculiar character. Over the south door are the remains of a mural painting in distemper, nearly obliterated, but shewing that a part of the subject was the "Temptation," Suspended over the chancel arch is a helmet, which tradition says belonged to Colonel Kyrle, an officer somewhat notorious in these parts during the civil war.[2] He lived and died at Walford Court, adjacent, and was buried in the church. The aisle is narrow, and separated from the nave by an arcade of four bays, with Transitional Norman columns supporting pointed arches. A continuous roof covers both it and the north aisle of the nave, consequently the north wall is rather low and without fenestration. The aisle is lighted from the nave, and from a deeply splayed lancet window in the west wall. Under a Transition Norman arch, supported upon corbels, the chapel is entered from the aisle by two steps. This is separated from the chancel by an arcade of narrow pointed arches of the same period. The eastern part is raised one step continuously with the original arrangement of the sanctuary. In the south-east corner of the chapel is a piscina. A very narrow passage gives admission to the chapel from the tower, which may be considered as the priest's door. The tower is Perpendicular, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning in the early part of the present century. There are several Perpendicular windows inserted in the church, the font being of the same period. The porches are

1 He died a few days afterwards.—ED.

2 On my introduction this helmet was exhibited by the late Mr. Stonhouse, at the Great Exhibition of Helmets and Mail at the Rooms of the Royal Archæological Institute from the 3rd to 16th June, 1880. It bears the number 120 in the catalogue (Archæological Journal, Vol. XXXVII., p. 542). The date assigned is the 17th century, and the following description of it is given: "A very thin helmet, so thin that it might be supposed to be a funeral helmet; but if so, why should it have all the rivets for the straps to which the lining could be sewn. These would be needless in a helmet merely made to be hung in an achievement. In fact, their presence in a piece would seem almost a proof that it was intended to be worn. This helmet is ribbed, and almost exactly resembles those ribbed helmets worn by Louis XIII and Monsieur de Pluvinel, in Plates 44 and 49 (3me partie) of the work on horsemanship written by M. de Pluvinel (Ed. of 1629). These two plates represent combats on horseback, in armour and with swords."—ED.

of Decorated work. There are numerous mural tablets and other memorials in the church, chiefly to the families who have occupied Hill Court, adorned with their arms, and there is a tablet of special interest against the eastern wall of the chancel commemorating William Adams, who was rector during the great rebellion, and, notwithstanding the violence of the times, and the proscription of the Book of Common Prayer, with great courage and resolution continued to use the Liturgy of the Church of England during the whole of that turbulent period. It adds, to the interest of the church, that Fosbroke, the antiquary, was some time its vicar, and wrote here many of his works. In conclusion, Sir John called attention to the pews, which, he said, were of the Jacobean period, and were made of beautifully grained oak, and that in any impending restoration of this interesting church he hoped they would not be removed, for they were of considerable historical interest.

He then invited further observations from those present, and

Miss SHAND responded, saying that the Domesday Commissioners found Walford part of the episcopal estates of the Church of Hereford, and stated that in the 13th century it was appropriated to the Precentors of the Cathedral. The church is supposed to be dedicated to St. Leonard. The small chapel was erected by the de Walford family, who had a chantry endowed with lands, which in 1550 were sold to James Rogers and Richard Neale, from whom they were subsequently purchased by Thomas Kyrle, and hence the appellation "Kyrle's Chapel." In some supplementary remarks Sir John Maclean incidentally mentioned that Rogers and Neale were old acquaintances of his, whereupon Miss Shand interposed, "But they lived in 1550, Sir John, and I don't think you had friends so far back as that." "Oh, yes, I had," rejoined Sir John, and he then explained that he had known them not as purchasers of chantry lands but as grantees for sale on behalf of the King.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said Miss Shand would conduct the party to Walford Court, and make some observations thereon. Proceeding thither, the party having assembled in the adjoining orchard, Miss Shand gave a few particulars of the history of the manor. Walford, she said, is a contraction of Walesford, or Welsh ford, the passage through the river opposite Goodrich Castle having been a thoroughfare into the Marches and South Wales during, if not before, the Roman occupation of Uriconium. At Bolitree—Bol yr tri = the centre of a town; coins, building stones, and other unmistakable proofs of human habitations of a superior description have been discovered. Traces of British trackways are visible from Alton Court and Merryvale to Arbona Hall and behind the Old Hill, from thence through the ford at Goodrich. The Domesday Commissioners found "Wallisford" manor to contain seven hides paying the tax, the demesne lands being worked by one, if not two, ox teams, and six villans and four cow herds had care of four ox teams. There were 14 acres of meadow and two enclosed woods. The villans were entitled to the pasture of the waste lands by a customary payment of 10s.[1]

[1] The Parish of Walford was appropriated to the Canons of the Church of Hereford before the time of the Domesday Survey. The following are the words of the record extended, "Terra Ecclesiæ de Hereforde—In Bromesesce Hundredo—Canonici Herefordiæ.

In Walecford sunt vii hidæ geldabiles. In dominio est una carucata et adhuc possent esse. Ibi vj villani et iv bordarii cum v carucis. Ibi xiv acræ prati et iij haiæ.

This parish became incorporated into the manor of Ross Foreign, held by the Bishop (1366) *de Rege in Capite*, the feudal services being discharged by the tenants, some of whom acquired their surname from their place of abode. Hugh de Walford in 1182, held lands of the see of Hereford by the services due from one Knight's fee, temp. Henry II. In the reign of Henry III. Thomas de Walford held in the Ville of Walford five hides of the Bishop of Hereford by Military service under the ancient feoffment, and of the manor of Ross. John de Walford in 1282 accompanied the King's forces into Wales, for a period of 40 days with a horse fully comparisoned as tenant by knight service to Bishop Cautilupe. Henry de Walford was witness to a deed of release of a house in Walford by one Adam Wodelan to Henry Tulle in 1336. In 1422 the lordship of Walford was granted by the Bishop to his kinsman and well-deserving domestic John Thornby, as a reward and compensation for his military services to the See. In 1441 this manor was leased by Bishop Spofforth for the term of 20 years to his relative John Chambers, on a rental of twelve pennies. In 1516 the lands, &c., in Walford were devised by Bishop Mayhew to John Hunter. The Manor House was occupied, if not erected, by Thomas Kyrle early in the 16th century, when arrangements for defence against hostile attacks by either Foresters or Welshmen were considered indispensable. It was, until recent alterations, an interesting specimen of a castellated dwelling place.[1] The courts and yards were so disposed as to flank each other, nor could the house be taken without first carrying them. Col. Birch had his head quarters in it during the siege of Goodrich Castle. In the orchard is a mound upon which cannon were placed, and two other mounds of a similar description were levelled by the present tenant.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Shand for her kindness in bringing the notes before them. It was not very often, he said, that ladies honoured them in that way.

Miss SHAND thanked Sir John Maclean, and added that the present tenant took several rings from the yard wall, where it was believed the cavalry horses were tied.

As time was much advanced it was determined to proceed at once from Walford to Goodrich Court, where the Society had been kindly invited to

Villani reddunt x solidos pro wasta terra." Englished—In Walford are seven hides paying tax. In demesne is one ploughland, and at present there may be two. There are six villans and four bordars with five ploughs. There are fourteen acres of meadow and three haies. The *villans* pay ten shillings for the waste land. They were *villans regardant*, who though *ascripti glebæ*, attached to the land, were the highest class of the unfree. They held land in villanage or base tenure, that is by rendering base services to the lord by helping to cultivate his demesne, but they held their lands and all they had at the will of the lord.

The word *Bordarii*, according to Eyton, is the Latin form of Boor. They were not *Cowherds* but the next to the highest class of the unfree. They held a little house, bigger than a cottage, and always ranked before the cotarij. Cow-herds and persons similarly employed were probably taken from the servi or *villans in gross*, who were attached to the person of the lord and he was entitled to the whole of their time and services. They were absolutely at his disposal.

Haies were enclosed places into which the deer were driven. The haies of Hereford were in the time of Henry I., Stephen and Henry II. held in conjunction with the Forest of Dene.

1 The old house is figured in Webb's Civil War in Herefordshire, &c., Vo II. p 97.

lunch by Mr. Harold C. Moffatt, instead of stopping on the way to visit Flanesford Priory, as arranged in the programme for the day.

On arrival at the Court the members and their friends were most courteously received by Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt in the corridor adjoining the Great Hall, to which, when all had assembled, they were conducted. The hall, which is very large, was built by the late Sir Samuel Merrick for the reception of his magnificent collection of arms and armour. It was arranged by a large table across the dais and a series of separate small tables about the hall. This arrangement seems now to be becoming fashionable for large parties and has a less stiff and formal effect and a more sociable appearance than the usual practice of one or more long tables. At the request of Mr. Moffatt Sir William Guise occupied the chair, and was supported by many members of the Council. Several ladies were also placed on the dais, among whom were Mrs. Moffatt, Lady Maclean, &c. Mr. Moffatt took his seat on the dais but busied himself, with the aid of his friend Professor Barnett, then staying in the house, with visiting from time to time every table, very assiduously attending to the comfort of his guests, of whom about 140 ladies and gentlemen were present. At the conclusion of the sumptious repast, Sir William Guise proposed the health of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was, as always, very cordially received.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN then said he had been requested to propose a toast which, he was sure, would require no commendation from him to secure from them a very warm reception, for he doubted not they would as cordially receive the toast as he gave it. "I propose the healths of our kind host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, and with them I desire to couple their youthful son and heir: and I am sure you will join with me in wishing them and him length of days and all the happiness this world can afford them." He was, he said, very sorry to say, that, as yet, Mr. Moffatt was not a member of our Society, but he was not without hope he would become one. He has, Sir John said, the spirit of an archæologist upon him, and he had no doubt he would hereafter develop into an active and learned antiquary. His taste in archæology is manifested by the manner in which, with great taste and vast labour and expense, he is fitting up his house with the finest old oak panelling and antique furniture. Almost every room is full of packing cases and old oak, so much so that he is unable on this occasion to invite us to see the building. It was, however, most kind of him to ask us here to-day and to treat us with such bountiful hospitality and this he did entirely *ex mere motu*. This noble hall, as you know, was built for the reception of Sir Samuel Merrick's unrivalled collection of arms and armour, the dispersion of which every English antiquary regrets, and Sir John said he was under the impression that the spirit of the builder still resides within these walls and influences the tastes of his friend Mr. Moffatt. He had great pleasure in giving the healths of Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and their young son and heir.

This toast was drunk with three hearty cheers. Mr. Moffatt, in acknowledging it, said he had little to say in response to the kind manner in which the healths of Mrs. Moffatt and himself had been received, except that the gratification they had experienced in receiving the Society was such that they deserved no thanks at all. The interest, he said, I take in your work

increases my pleasure in seeing you here, especially as the field of it chances to-day, to lie in my immediate district, whose antiquities will, I hope, well repay your researches. I have also, he said, to thank you on behalf of my son and heir, and can only regret that his mind is not yet sufficiently developed to benefit by your visit, but, he added, I will do my best to prepare him for your visit at a future time, and I trust we may safely leave to him the exercise of the hospitality of the house in *his* generation to a future race of archæologists.

It is always, he added, a difficult thing to praise a man to his face, and the difficulty is not lessened when it is a question of praising many. My desire, therefore, to spare your feelings must be my excuse for passing on to a toast which it gives me the greatest pleasure to propose. I ask you to drink "Success and Prosperity to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and may it exist as long as the objects with which it is concerned." (much applause).

Sir Wm. Guise, in replying, attributed the success of this Society to the plan of holding district meetings in various parts, as it tended to keep up an interest in the science of archæology. He was only afraid that they might exhaust their matter too rapidly. But he thought he might with justice say these excursions were well organised, that they were managed by good committees, aided by energetic and excellent secretaries. He therefore proposed "The healths of the Local Committee and the Local Secretaries," by whom the present most successful meeting had been organised.

Major A. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., in acknowleding this toast as the representive of the local committee, deprecated the selection that had been made in calling upon him to respond, as he did not feel that he had contributed much to the success of the meeting. He proposed a vote of thanks, on behalf of the Society, to the Rev. T. B. Beesley, Rector of Ruardean; Mr. Gagg, of Ruardean, the Rev. A. Stonhouse, vicar of Walford; Mr. E. S. Bosanquet; and Mr. C. J. Smith, Flanesford Priory; for their kindness in allowing the Society to visit the churches and ruins in their charge respectively, and Colonel Forbes brought the toast list to an end by returning thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and to Miss Phillips for their kind and generous hospitality.

The guests then dispersed, and proceeding through the grounds of Goodrich Court, wended their way to the grand old ruins of Goodrich Castle. Here an interesting relic was exhibited by the vicar, *i.e.* a chalice that was presented by Dean Swift to the Parish of Goodrich. It bears an inscription stating that it was presented by the Dean to the Parish for ever. It is of very great interest because of its having been used, notwithstanding all difficulties, during the whole of the period of the interregnum by Mr. Swift the Dean's ancestor, then vicar of Goodrich.

After a hasty inspection of the castle Sir John Maclean invited the company to follow him to the Barbican, where he read the following description of

Goodrich Castle.

This is a very good example, though small, of the military architecture of the Welsh Marches, and in mediæval times it must have been a place of

no inconsiderable importance, overlooking as it does an important ford across the river Wye. It will, I think, be convenient in the first place to notice the most ancient part, *The Keep*. This is of the Norman period, and in form very closely resembles the White Tower of London and the Keep of Rochester. Its erection is attributed to Hugh de Lacy, the founder of Llantony Abbey, but upon what authority we know not, for we have not, as far as I know, any record evidence so early. It is called Macbeth's or Macmac's tower, and tradition states that it was built from the ransom of an Irish Chieftain and that of his son. Having noticed this point we will call attention to the other portions of the building, which are all of the Edwardian period, or what archæologists call Second-Pointed, or Decorated, work, except the tower near the Keep, which is of Perpendicular work. The Edwardian portions were probably added by Sir Richard Talbot, the founder of Flanesford Priory—I say probably, but I might, I think, have ventured to use a stronger word, for there is a fire-place in the Priory which is exactly like one in the Castle, and I conclude, made by the same man.

We are now standing in the Barbican. The fortress, you will observe, is defended on two sides by a deep and wide ditch, on the other two it is protected by a steep natural precipice, which has been rendered more precipitous by escarpment. A drawbridge across this ditch led to the gate tower, the construction of which exhibits a skill and complication in arrangement for security rarely equalled. It comprises a dark vaulted passage 56 ft. in length, having a flanking tower on each side, in which are loop-holes commanding the drawbridge. About 11 ft. within the passage was a massive gate, over which were machicolations for pouring down molten lead or boiling water upon the heads of assailants. 6½ ft. beyond this was a portcullis, and 7 ft. from this another portcullis, the space between these being also protected by loop-holes and machicolations. About 2 ft. further inwards was another strong gate, and about 6 ft. beyond this, on the right, is a small door which leads to a long narrow gallery formed in the thickness of the wall which gave access to the loop-holes in the eastern gate tower as well as to others which commanded the brow of the steep precipice towards the north-east.

In the interior is a chapel, and two halls as at Conway, Chepstow and other places, one being for the lord of the castle and the other for the garrison. The chapel is on the left entering the quadrangle, and on the same side was situated the apartments for the soldiers, whilst on the opposite side were the great hall with the kitchen adjoining, and at the other end, what I conceive to be, the withdrawing-room in the so called "ladies' tower."

Having said thus much of the castle you will, I daresay, expect me to say a few words of its devolution and its lords. Of Hugh de Lacy, I need not say any more than I have done. After his death it fell into the King's hands, and, in 11th Henry II., is said to have been granted to William Marshal, but this statement I have not been able to verify, though in substance it is probably correct, for William Marshal married Isabel daughter and heir of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, usually called Strongbow, and succeeded to all her honours and lands in 1189, and was made Marshal of the King's army. In the 6th John, as appears from the Close Roll of that year (1204-5), he obtained the grant of a market in his town of Castle Goodrich.

During the struggles of King John and his Barons William Marshal remained faithful, and on the King's death conveyed his body to Worcester, where it was buried. The country was in a state of great disorder. Louis Prince of France had been invited over by the rebellious Barons in John's lifetime to accept the crown, and was in possession of a great portion of the realm, but the Marshal was equal to the emergency. As soon as the King was interred he convened a meeting at Gloucester of all the Barons, Abbots and others of rank whom he could induce to join him, among whom were many adherents of the French Prince, and set before them the young Prince Henry, then only 9 years of age, saying: "Behold your King." A very graphic description of this meeting is given by Walter de Hemingford, which we cannot relate here. The result was that Henry was accepted with acclamation and cries of "Let him be King," "Let him be King." A day was appointed for his coronation, and the Marshal was chosen Protector with the style of *Rector regis et regni*. The Marshal rendered great services to the State, and it is said of him that he was the flower and honour of England, that, he quelled the Irish, foiled the French, and defended Normandy.

Goodrich Castle, with much probability, is supposed to have been the castle belonging to Richard Marshal, son of the above William, which was besieged by the King in the affair of Hubert de Burgh. Richard, whom Mathew Paris describes as the "flower of chivalry," died without issue in 1231, and was succeeded in his earldom and other honours in rotation by his three surviving brothers Gilbert, Walter and Anselm.

The matrix of a small seal was found in the castle about the end of the last century which has been ascribed to Walter the last Earl but one. The legend on it reads: S. GAVLTER LE MARECHAL D'MAEL. It is a small round seal with the device of a nail within a horseshoe, and entirely unsuitable to a person of the rank and position of Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and Great Marshal of England. There is a similar seal figured in the Archæological Journal, with the legend: S. RADVL' MARESCHAL' D'LEVECHIE D'DVREME, the seal of Ralph the Farrier of the Bishopric of Durham. The last word on the Goodrich seal is a puzzle. If it be a contraction for "Marescalli" the meaning may be, the seal of Walter the Farrier to the Lord Marshall. So says Mr. Marsh the author of the "Annals of Chepstow Castle."

Anselm Marshal died only fifteen days after his brother, without issue, and the five sisters of the five brothers became their coheirs. Of these Joan, the second, married Warine Montchensy, whose daughter and heir, Joan, became the wife of William de Valence, half brother by the mother of King Henry III. William de Valence was succeeded by his son Adomer, or Aylmer, who had a licence in 1318-9 for founding a chantry in the chapel of Goodrich Castle, and dying in 1323 without issue all his dignities became extinct, and his lands fell into co-parcenry between his three sisters, of whom Joan married John Comyn of Badenagh, and carried to him the Manor and Castle of Goodrich. He was the son of John Lord Comyn and Mary his wife, sister of John Baliol. Adomarus de Valence and Mary his wife were seized of the Manor of Goodrich and Goodrich Castle, and also of the Vicarage of St. Giles the Abbot, in 17th Edward II. (1323-4).

Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of John Comyn married Sir Richard Talbot Lord Talbot, who is described as Lord of Goodrich, as appears from the Patent Rolls of 10th Edw. III. (1336). In the 20th of the same King's reign he founded the Priory of Flanesford and endowed it with the demesnes of the castle and other lands. Two years afterwards he and Elizabeth his wife were granted the judgement of pleas of the crown and other pleas within the Lordship of the Hundred of Irchinfield, and within the Manor of Wormelow, in the County of Hereford ; and the King also granted to him and his heirs that for the punishment of malefactors he should have a prison within the Castle of Goodrich. He died in 1356 and was buried in the Priory, whence on the dissolution of that house his remains were removed to the parish church. This Richard Talbot, who, in 1387, was summoned to parliament as Richard Talbot of Blackmere, and in the same writ as Richard Talbot of Goodrich Castle, was the father of the famous Sir John Talbot, sometime Governor of France, who, for his eminent services, was in 1431 created Earl of Shrewsbury to him and his issue male, in which Earldom the ancient Barony of Talbot merged.

Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1616, leaving issue three daughters. The earldom passed to his brother Edward, but some of his lands fell into partition between his daughters and coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, the second, married Henry Grey Earl of Kent, and carried to him Goodrich Manor and Castle. In 1642 the castle is described as the property but not the residence of Anthony 9th Earl of Kent, and to be then tenanted by the bat and the owl, but habitable and defensible against artillery,[1] and it is stated to have been entire when surrendered to the Parliamentarians in July, 1646. Doubtless it was then slighted, but we have not seen any express record of the fact. It descended to Henry Grey 11th Earl, great-grandson of the above Anthony, who among the many other titles, received in 1710 that of Duke of Kent, and was in 1706 created Viscount Gooderich of Goodrich Castle. The Duke died in 1740 without surviving issue male, when all his titles, except the Marquisate de Grey and Barony of Lucas, the former of which was subject to a special remainder, became extinct. His lands descended to his several daughters in co-parcenry, by whom Goodrich Castle was the same year sold to Admiral Griffin, of Hadnock, from whom it has since passed to Mrs. Bosanquet his descendant.

In the civil war of the 17th century Goodrich Castle was in 1642 held by the Parliamentarians, but the Earl of Stamford, finding the country utterly against him, called in the garrison. The Parliamentary soldiers cruelly plundered the surrounding district. Before leaving the castle they paid a farewell visit, the second on the same day, to the distressed vicarage, which they stripped of everything, even to the lumber and the last loaf of bread. A soldier even threw the pap out of the infant's porringer and carried away the vessel. The castle was afterwards garrisoned by the Royalists, under the gallant Colonel Lingen, by 100 men and horses, but on the 31st July, 1646, he was obliged, after a noble defence, to surrender it to Colonel Birch, it being the last spot in the county where the Royal Standard flew. The position was hopeless from the first, and its defence could only serve to shew the unflinching loyalty of the occupants, and their determination to uphold, even to the last, what they felt to be a just cause.

1 Webb's Civil War, I., 205.

It was now found that time would not permit of a visit to Flanesford Priory, though a few members managed to inspect it *en route* to Hazelhurst, where the Society were entertained to tea by Miss Philips. Here, again, the arrangements were very good, and a most excellent tea was partaken of, Miss Philips being aided in the care of her visitors' wants by Miss Cockshott, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Dicken, and Miss Otley.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded for this hospitality, and then the party separated, some to return by the special train from Lydbrook, *via* the Severn and Wye Railway. Those who went by the later train availed themselves of the invitation of the Rev. F. J. Aldrich-Blake, and inspected the tomb attributed to the Countess of Salisbury in Welsh Bicknor church, also the valuable collection of paintings in the rectory, nor were they suffered to depart until they had partaken of the hospitality of the Rector and Mrs. Aldrich-Blake.

Thus ended a pleasant day which every one enjoyed.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND MANOR OF RUARDYN, *ALIAS* RUARDEAN.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

RUARDYN is bounded on the north by the parishes of Walford and Hope Mansel, on the east, south-east and south by the Forest of Dean, on the south-west by the Parish of English Bicknor, and on the west by Welsh Bicknor, now in the county of Hereford but formerly forming an outlying portion of Monmouthshire, from which it is divided by the River Wye. It is said to be nine miles in circuit and contains 1590 statute acres. It is wholly agricultural, except that in the valley of the Lyd there have been extensive iron wire and tin-plate works, but the latter have recently ceased to work, creating great distress in the families of the workmen. In 1815 the annual value of real property in the parish was £1753. The gross estimated rental is now £3360.

The following table shows the population and number of Houses—Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building according to the Census Returns for the several decennia during the present century :—

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Population		845	735	729	858	929	1033	1054	1090	1293
Houses.	Inhabited.				182	194	226	242	250	260
	Uninhabited.				7	28	10	5	10	
	Building.				3	1				

The derivation of the name of Ruardean would seem to have been somewhat mistaken. Atkyns says that it was anciently written *Riverdean*, because it is bounded on one side by the river Wye, to distinguish it from the other Deans, or Denes ; but in

all our researches among ancient records we have never seen an example of this orthography. It was not a separate manor at the time of the Domesday Survey and was, like Abenhale and Dene Parva, gilded under the great manor of Dene. We have not found any very early mention of the name. The first instance is in 1239, when the name is written Ruwarden. In 1293 it appears as Rwardyn. In 1295 as Rewardyn, in 1303 as Ruardin, and in 1255, 1285, 1301, 1303, 1304, 1316, 1324 and 1407 as Ruardyn, and so down to modern times. These examples seem sufficient to show that anciently, with few exceptions, and these of simply a phonetic character, the name of the place was written and pronounced Ruar dyn. A place so prominent as this hill, which rises some 800 feet and more above the level of the sea and some 600 above the river Wye at its foot, would lead to the conclusion that it must have received its name long before the Saxon period, and hence we must, for the derivation of the name, look to the Celtic or Cymic languages. Not being ourselves skilled in these languages, we sought the assistance of a friend, a learned Celtic scholar, who states from O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary that ruaḋ, pronounced "ruar," the dotted "d" being silent, which signifies a *declivity*. O'Reilly also gives ruarḋa pronounced "ruara," of which the English explanation is elevated. O'Reilly further gives in Irish "dinn," a fortified hill,[1] and in Welsh "din," with the same meaning, we have numerous instances in which we find "din" or "dun" used in this sense, so that Ruar-dyn would be a *strong hill*, or elevated *strong-hold*, and from its elevated situation on the border land, it was in early times doubtless a defensive position, though we do not know of the existence now of the remains of any earthworks. The Manor of Ruardyn was not an original manor. The first notice of it which we have found is an extent taken on the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in 40th Henry III., (1255) after the death of William de Albamara (Albemarle), described therein as of Ruardyn, of the lands of which he died seized. The jurors, who were freemen living in the district, were:—Reginald Paumer (Palmer) Jobpe Avel, William Le Bland, John Paumer, Ralph Wodeward (? Woodward), Walter

[1] He says it means a fortified house or hill, a fortress, fastness.

Wodeward, Walter Gorwy, William Miller, William Adam, Richard de Berne, William son of Nicholas, and William Ludebroke, who say upon their oaths that the said William de Albamara held two carucates of land in demesne in the Manor of Ruardin and the value per annum is 26s. 8d. and they say there is a mill of the value per annum 40s. and that there are certain rents of assise amounting per annum to £10 2s. 9d., and that the perquisites of the halimote[1] are of the value per annum of half a mark, and that the house, garden and cortilage are of the value per annum 2s. They say further that the said William held the said manor *in capite* of the King by serjeanty and the rent of 23s. per annum, and that he should appear at the summons of the Constable of St. Brevell's Castle with one horse and one lorica (habergeon) and go with him by the whole of the boundaries of the forest upon his own costs, and that he should appear at the pleas of the forest when summoned ; and they say that the work due from the tenants is of the value per annum of 48s. 8d. They further say there are five heirs to the said manor, viz : Thomas Deversy, Isabel sister of the said William, Richard de Stanlege, who are of full age, Matilda sister of the said William, of full age, and William Hathewy of the age of 12 years and in the custody of Philip Wyther by the sale of the King.[2] We have been particular in giving the substance of this extent that our readers may see the character of the manor, the services by which it was held, and the value per annum ; the latter being net. £15 3s. 1d. not a small sum at that date. Another inquisition was held for this manor on the 12th of February following, which, as far as the manor is concerned, does not materially differ in the finding of the jurors, but they state further that the said William died seized of the Manor of Stinchcombe, held of the Barony of

[1] Halimote Court was the Saxon name for that Court which we call a Court Baron. The derivation is from the meeting of the tenants of one Hall or Manor. The name was retained in Herefordshire until lately.

[2] The King in 1250, for a fine of 20 marks, granted to Philip Wyther the wardship of the lands and heirs of William Hathewy ; with the marriage of the heir (ante Vol. III., p. 351) William here named was the son of Nigel, and was granted seizin of his father's land in the Forest of Dene by the King's mandate to the Constable of St. Briavel's Castle. Test. at Windsor, 27th. April, 1248. Rot. Fin., 32nd Henry III.

Berkeley,[1] a carucate of land in La Trop (Thorp) held of the lord of Sudeley, and two virgates of land in the Manor of Hamme, held of the Bishop of Hereford.[2] We do not know for how long a period previous to this date the manor had been held by William de Albamara or his ancestors, probably for at least two or three descents. He died without issue, and his heirs, as we have seen, were his nieces, daughters of his brother Robert and their issue. The inquisition returned for Herefordshire is somewhat more specific. The jurors say that Annora, Isabella, Katerina, Matilda, and Agnes daughters of his brother Robert de Alba Mara are the nearest heirs of the said William, which Annora, Katherine and Agnes and their heirs are of legal age, except, nevertheless, that the said Agnes had heirs but they know not whether they are living or dead. We have seen however that William, son of William Hathewy,[3] was the heir of Agnes as found by the Gloucestershire jury.

It is somewhat difficult to trace a Manor divided into five purparties at this early date. Annora the eldest co-heir, married Thomas Deverty—Deversy, or d'Evercy, for the name is variously written, and, as stated above, had issue a son and heir named Thomas, who was of full age in 1256. This Thomas, described as Sir Thomas Devercy, Knt., died at Ruardyn. We do not, however, know the date of his death, but it must have been some time before 1292, for in that year William de la Marsh, Bishop of Bath and Wells, held the Manor of Ruardyn as the guardian of Thomas son and heir of Sir Thomas Deverty,[4] knt., and in 1300, paid for the relief of the said Thomas of the fourth part of all the lands which had belonged to William de Alba Mara, 100s. It would appear from this that one of the coparceners, probably Matilda, who is not shewn to have married, had died s.p. The jurors

[1] Smyth mentions that this office in his time was at Berkeley Castle, stating that the lands held in Stinchcombe within the Manor of Berkeley were held by W. Albamara of the Barony of Berkeley (Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 31. [2] Inq. p. m. 40th Henry III., No. 34.

[3] This William in 1287 was Constable of St. Briavel's Castle to which pertained the Keepership of the Forest of Dean and all its perquisites, held in farm at the rent of £160 a year. *(See Ante Vol. III., p. 361.)*

[4] Trinity, Receipts, 20th Edw. I.

say that on the day on which he died he was seized of one messuage with curtliage of the value per annum of 40d., also of 60 acres of land value per annum 10s. and the *third part* of a mill value per annum 20s. He had there free tenants who paid rents amounting to 105s. 6d. and he received customary rents amounting to 10s. and the pleas and perquisites of the Courts were worth 40s. per annum. He held the whole of the king *in capite* by divers services and the payment of a rent of 20s. per annum at the Castle of St. Briavel's and the jurors found that Thomas son of Thomas Devercy, Knt., was his nearest heir, and was aged 23 years and more.[1] This Thomas, as Thomas de Everty, was constable of St. Briavel's Castle in 1293, and probably continued to hold that office until 1301, when he was succeeded by Ralph de Abenhall.[2]

On Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, 1305, an inquisition was held at Ruardin touching half an acre of land which Hugh de Redmon held on the day on which he was hanged for felony, and the jurors found that the said Hugh held the said land with appurtenances, in Ruardin of William Hathewy, and that it was in the King's hands, who would hold it for a year and a day, and that the value of it per annum was 8d.[3] After the expiration of this term it would revert to William Hathewy Lord of the Manor, as an escheat.

On 8th June, 1306, an inquisition was taken at Ruardyn to enquire by a jury if any damage or prejudice would arise to the King or others if the King granted to Alexander de Bykenore one messuage, 1 carucate of land, 3 acres of meadow, 6 marks rent, and two parts of one mill, with appurtenances, in Ruardyn and Ludebrook which are held of the King *in capite*, and which to him and his heirs were acquired of Robert Viry, and for which transgression the premises had been taken into the King's hands. The jurors say the aforesaid lands, &c., are held of the King *in capite* by the service of keeping a certain part of the Forest of Dean, called a bailiwick in Ruardyn, and rent per annum of 20s. paid at the Castle of St. Briavels, and they say that the capital

[1] Inq. p. m. 21, Edw. I., No. 10. [2] *Vide* Ante Vol. III., p. 361.

[3] Escheats, 33rd Edw. I. No. 89.

messuage is of the value per annum 12d, and that the aforesaid carucate of land is of the value per annum 15s, price per acre 3d, and that the aforesaid three acres of meadow are of the value per annum of 3s, and there are thirty free tenants who render per annum six marks of rent, and that the two parts of the mill are of the value per annum 13s. 4d.[1] It thus appears from these inquisitions that the two carucates of land in Ruardyn, of which William de Alba Mara died seized, were now held by Thomas Deverty and Alexander de Bykenore, each holding a carucate of 60 acres.

In 1316 the manor is stated to be vested in Alexander de Bykenore———Deverty and William Hathewy,[2] and in the same year Alexander de Bykenore, clerk, and William Hathewy are noted as holding the Manor of Ruardyn.[3] An inquisition was taken at Newenham on Thursday next after the feast of St. Thomas 1316, after the death of William Hathewy. The jurors, of whom it should be mentioned that John de Bykenor was one, found that the said William held in his demesne as of fee at St. Breauvell on the day on which he died of the King *in capite*, by the service of serjeanty of finding in time of war at the Castle of St. Briavels one man for forty days with horse and arms at his own cost, and of being the Chief Forester of the whole Forest of Dene, one messuage with garden worth 12d. per annum, and 24 acres of arable land worth per annum 4s, price per acre 2d, and the jurors say there are there thirty free tenants who hold divers tenements and render per annum rent of assise 30s. They say also that he held in his demesne as of fee at Lidenaie of the Earl of Warwick, by the service of one rose, 2½ acres of meadow worth per annum 3s. 9d. They say further that he held in his demesne as of fee at Ruardyn one messuage and garden value per annum 12d. 30 acres of arable land of the value per annum 5s, price per acre 2d, the fourth part of one mill, value per annum 5s, and they say that there are free tenants who hold divers tenements and render per annum rent of assise 30s, and this is held not of the King *in*

[1] Inq. ad quod damnum, 34th Edw. I. No. 216.

[2] Nom. Villar. [3] Parl. Writs, Vol. II., Div. III., p. 364.

capite but of Alexander de Bykenor at the rent of 4s. 9d. per annum for all services. And the jurors say further that William Hathewy, son of the aforesaid William, is his nearest heir, and is aged 30 years and more.[1] We have not seen any record of the alienation by William Hathewy of his share of the manor, and as a fact, as we shall see presently, it was not so alienated, and the fee must have been temporarily vested in Alexander de Bykenore for some special purpose.

Before we proceed further we must say a few words with respect to the family of Bykenore. The earliest note we have of the name is 30th January, 1249-50, when Walter de Bicknor and John his son and others were in Guildford prison, being accused of the death of an abortive boy, and were admitted to bail.[2]

In 1266 Walter de Bykenovere (Bykenore) held an acre of land in Frocester of the Abbot of Gloucester at the will of the lord at a rent of 8d. for all services.[3] He held also in the same manor a virgate of land, containing 48 acres by divers villan services.[4] In an inquisition taken at Mucheldean, on Monday in the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 12th Edw. III. (1338), to investigate a claim of the Abbot of Gloucester to a certain wood in Hopemaleysel (Hope Mansel) William Hathewy is named among the jurors as Forester in Fee of the Forest of Dene, and Henry Hathewy and William de Bekinore as foresters on foot of the same forest.[5] This is a very interesting perambulation of the forest at that date. An assart of Alexander de Bikenore, junior, is mentioned in an instrument relating to the same matter in the following year.[6]

In 1307 the King granted to his beloved and faithful clerk, Alexander de Bykenore, the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer in Ireland,[7] and three years later, at the request of his beloved clerk, Alexander de Bykenore, his Treasurer of Ireland, and for the good services which Roger de Wythiford did in Scotland, granted his pardon to the said Roger for the death of William,

[1] Inq. p.m. 10th Ed. II. No. 57. [2] Rot. Claus, 34th Hen. III. m. 18.
[3] Cart. Monast. S. Petri, Glouc., Vol. III., p. 90. [4] Ibid. p. 91-92.
[5] Ibid. p. 235. [6] Ibid. p. 217. [7] Rot. Pat., 1st Edw. II., m. 14.

son of Peter Egemundone.[1] And at the same time he granted to the same Alexander by Royal license his mansion at Ruardyn in co. Gloucester, built of stone and lime, to strengthen and crenelate, and the said mansion thus strengthened and crenelated to hold to him and his heirs for ever without any impediment from the King and his heirs.[2]

On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 4th Edw. II., Sir Edmund de Langeley, Knt., granted to Alexander de Bykenore, clerk, the marriage of Geoffrey his son and heir for Margery niece of the said Alexander, and agreed to give to the said Geoffrey and Margery and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, his Manors of Atherstone, Chesterton, and Schorteley, and all lands and tenements which might fall to himself by hereditary right, reserving to himself for life the same manors, &c., also to levy a fine before the quinzaine of St. Martin (Nov. 11) following. In return for which grants Alexander de Bykenore agreed to settle heritably on the said Geoffrey and Margery his Manor of Ruardyn, which is held of the King *in capite* in the form aforesaid, and it was further agreed between the parties that if either of them should contravene the agreement so made he should be bound to pay £200 sterling immediately after the quinzaine aforesaid.[3]

It is probable that this marriage took effect, and that Geoffrey not long aferwards died without issue, for the Manor of Chesterton, juxta Cirencester, co. Gloucester, was vested in Alexander de Bykenor, who, by his charter (without date), for himself and his heirs, restored it to Edmund de Langeley, Knt., and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and by his power of attorney, dated on the feast of the Purification of the B.V.M., 3rd Edw. III., he appointed his nephew Walter Pyrouñ, his attorney, to deliver seizin.[4]

After an Inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, taken at Gloucester, on Wednesday in Easter week, 1325, a licence was granted to Mr. Richard de Clare to hold one messuage, one carucate of land, £6

[1] Rot. Pat. 4th Edward II., part II., m. 6.

[2] Tested at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1st June, 4th Edward II., by writ of Privy Seal, Rot. Pat., part. II., m. 6.

[3] Harl. MS. 7. [4] Langeley Cartulary, Harl. MS. 7, fo. 21 & 23, Brit. Mus.

rents, and two parts of one mill with appurtenances in Ruardyn, to him and his heirs by the services due and accustomed of Alexander de Bykenore, who held of the King *in capite*, which, by reason of transgression, were in the King's hands, but of which he had had peacable seizin, and had granted the same to the said Alexander de Bykenore for the term of his life, and after his decease remainder to Richard de Karent and Margery his wife to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of the said Alexander.[1]

We do not find any further record for a considerable period, but these lands continued in the tenure of the family of Karent or Carent, for on the 3rd Feb., 1375-6, an inquisition was taken at Magna Dene, after the death of Alexander de Karent, and the jurors found that the said Alexander held, on the day on which he died, of the King *in capite* in his demesne as of fee, one water mill in Ruardyn, worth per annum, beyond reprises 20s, rents of assise 26s. 8d, and the pleas and perquisites of the courts of the value of 40d. per annum, the whole being held of the King at the rent of 16s. ; and they say also that the said Alexander held on the day on which he died one carucate of land in Bykenore, held of Robert Ferrers *in capite* as of his Manor of Bykenore by the service of 20s. per annum ; and they say further that the said Alexander held at Ashton Karent one water mill and one toft with a certain meadow adjacent, and certain other tenements which have no concern with our enquiry. The jurors say further that the said Alexander died on the vigil of St. Michael last past (28th Sept., 1375) and that John Karent, son of the said Alexander, is his nearest heir, and is aged 12 years.[2]

John Carent, son and heir of Alexander Carent, deceased, died on Friday next after the feast of St. Michael, 1382, and it was found upon the inquisition taken thereupon at Ruardyn, on 20th May following, that he died seized of the same lands as are described in the inquisition last above abstracted, and that Edward Carent was the brother and nearest heir of the said John, and

[1] Inq. ad. q.d., 18th Edw. II. No. 28.

[2] Inq. p.m. 50th Ewd. III. 1st Nos. No. 34.

was aged 15 years and more, and that he was betrothed to Johanna daughter of Thomas Maynstone, in the life of the same John without the King's license.

There cannot be any doubt, we think, that Alexander Carent was the son of Richard and Margery before mentioned, and probably he received the name of Alexander from Alexander de Bykenore. What became of Edward Carent we know not, but it will be observed from the last two inquisitions that the Ruardyn estate had become considerably diminished in extent, and, possibly, was soon afterwards altogether alienated.

We left the Hathewy purparty of the Manor of Ruardyn in the possession of William Hathewy, in fee in 1317. From him it passed to Thomas Hathewy, who died 2nd January, 1376-7, and in the inquisition taken thereupon, at Magna Dene, on the 3rd February following, it was found that he held of the King *in capite* on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee one messuage at Ruardyn of no value beyond reprises, one dovecote, of the value per annum 2s, four score acres of arable land of the value beyond reprises 6s. 8d. per annum, and 26s. 8d. rent, by the service of 4s, paid at the castle of Bravell, and the jurors say further that the said Thomas held in his demesne as of fee in Seyntbrevell, one messuage of no value beyond reprises, 40 acres of land, of the clear annual value of 40d, held of the King *in capite* by the service of 28s. per annum, and the Chief Forestership of the whole Forest of Dene, that Elizabeth first daughter of the said Thomas, aged 10 years, and Sibella second daughter, aged 8 years, Elena third daughter, aged 7 years, and Matilda, fourth daughter, aged 5 years, are the nearest heirs of the said Thomas.[2] Another inquisition was held at Ruardyn on the following day to enquire as to the heirs of the aforesaid Thomas Hathewy, and the jurors then found that on the day on which the said Thomas died he had three daughters then living, viz:—Isabella the eldest, aged 16 years and more, Sibella, aged 15 years and more, and Elena, aged 13 years and more, and the jurors add that the said Thomas had no other daughter on the day on which he died.[3]

[1] Inq. p.m. 6th Richard II. No. 21.

[2] Inq. p.m. 5th Richard II. No. 27. [3] Ibid.

Isabella, the eldest coheir, being of full age (16 years) in the same year married Thomas Wallewyn, and having done fealty for her purparty of her father's possessions, a mandate was sent to the escheator of Gloucestershire to give seizin thereof,[1] and a partition was made of the said lands into three equal parts, the purparties of Sibella and Elena being retained in the King's hands, they being still minors in ward to the King. The deed of partition is inrolled in Chancery. Sibella having attained her legal age in 1390, she did fealty for her purparty and was granted livery of seizin. Elena's portion was still retained in the King's hands, and of her we are unable to give any further information. Thomas Walwyn was Escheator for Gloucestershire in 10th Rich. II.[2]

Thomas Walwyn, according to Burke, "married Isabella, *said to be* a daughter of the ancient family of Baskerville," but there cannot, we think, be any reason to doubt that she was the lady above-mentioned, for Burke says that among his possessions Thomas Walwyn held the Manor of Ruwarden, in Gloucestershire. He made his will on Tuesday in the feast of St. Gregory, 1414, and added a codicil dated 19th May, 1415, which was proved by Isabella his relict, and Richard Walwyn his son, on the following day. In it he names Isabella his wife, his sons, Richard and Clemens his wife, Maclum (Malcolm) and William; his daughters Johanna wife of Hugh Folyot, and Christian, and his brother William. He desires to be buried in the Church of Michel Marcle, and devises the third part of moneys arising out of Dene and Chalford, which he directed should be sold, to the making of the steeple of that church. He directs his trustees to enfeoff, *inter alia*, Richard his son and Clemens his wife, in Kyngsheane, Hyde, and Byllyngeslond in Ruwaren (Ruwarden?) to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies. [3] Richard settled at Longford where the family remained until the present century.

Of William it is said he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1410, and by Jane daughter of Sir Robert Whytteney, Knt., left two sons, William who died unmarried, and John, who, by Agnes daughter of Simon Milborne, had *nine* sons and three daughters.

[1] Rot. Fin. 5th Rich. II. [2] Inq. 10th Rich. II. No. 22.

[3] Prob. 32 Marche, P.C.C.

Of the nine sons, John the eldest, Thomas the second, Fulco the fifth, George the eighth, and Edward the ninth, only are named, so that the third, fourth, sixth and seventh sons are not mentioned, and of the omitted ones we conjecture was William of Bickerton, co. Hereford, who received as parcel of his portion the lands of Bickerton and of Ruardyn, co. Gloucester.

William Walleweyn, described as of Bykerton, co. Hereford, in a charter dated 21st January, 21st Henry VI. (1432-3), in which he was appointed one of the feofees of certain lands in Bicknor English, and afterwards by his charter, dated 20th March, 32nd Hen. VI. (1453-4) in which he is described as of Ruardyn, Esquire, granted the same to a certain John Asshehurst. And by another charter, dated 6th September, 8th Edw. IV. (1468), William Walleweyn, described as of Ruardyn, Esquire, and others therein named, granted to Thomas ffilley and Alice his wife certain lands, also in English Bicknore, which they had received of the gift of the said Thomas in Bekenor.[1]

The last named person was undoubtedly the same William Walwyn, after whose death an inquisition was taken at Gloucester, on Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, 1471. The jurors say the said William Walwyn was seized in his demesne as of fee of one messuage, 60 acres of arable land and 5 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Ruardyn, called Hathewy's, and the value per annum in all issues beyond reprises is 11s, and held of Richard Whyttynton as of his Manor of Rewardyn aforesaid by the service of one peny for all services. They say also that he held one messuage, 20 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Bykenore, held of Walter Lord de Ferrers, as of his Manor of Bykenore by fealty, and being thereof so seized he enfeoffed William Whytyngton, Thomas Whytyngton, Thomas Monyngton, and John Morny in the same to hold to them and their heirs, by virtue of which enfeoffment the said William,Thomas, and John were thereof seized in demesne as of fee. And the jurors say the said William died on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael 11th Edw. IV., and that Alice wife of Thomas Beynam, Esq

[1] Trans. B. & G. Soc., Vol. I., p. 88 et seq.

is daughter and heir of the said William, and is aged 27 years and more.[1]

Alice Walwyn was the second wife of Thomas Baynham Lord of the Manors of Dene Magna and Abenhale, by whom she had a son and heir Sir Christopher Baynham, who, through her, inherited the Manors of Ruardean and Clowerwall, and became the founder of the family of Baynham of the latter place. Her great grandson Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, died in 1611, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Cecilia who married Sir William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, and Johanna who became the wife of John Vaughan, of Kinnersley, co. Hereford, and in the partition of the estate, Clearwell and other lands were apportioned to the elder coheir, and Ruardean and other lands to Johanna the younger. John Vaughan her grandson, died in 1694, without issue, and by his deed, dated before his death in the same year, he conveyed the Manor of Ruardean, *inter alia*, to certain trustees for the payment of his own debts and those of his brother Thomas Vaughan who a little predeceased him.[2]

Of the Parish of Ruardean it may be observed that it has no ecclesiastical history. From a very early date it has been simply a chapelry of Walford, in the Deanery of Ross and Archdeaconry of Irchinfield, in the county and diocese of Hereford. On 20th April, 1340, in the Inquisitiones Nonarum it is described as the Chapel of Ruardyn, and it was not separately taxed to the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece and the ninth lamb, which were included at the value of 60s. in the taxation of Walford.[3] In Wolsey's Valuation the Chapelry is returned at the annual value of £5 4s. 4d. viz :—

Tithes of Milk, &c. - - -	2	10	0
Oblations - - - -		26	8
Tithes of lambs and wool - - -		10	0
Other small tithes - - -		18	8
	5	5	4
Less Sinodals to the Archdeacon - -		1	0
Clear . - -	£5	4	4

[1] Inq. p.m., 11th Edw. IV. No. 26.

[2] For further particulars of the descent of the manor from its acquisition by the Baynham family in 1471 to the death of John Vaughan in 1694, see ante, Transactions of the B. & G. Archæol. Soc., Vol. VI., pp. 123-209.

[3] Nonarum Inquisitiones, p. 147.

A memorandum is attached stating that the chapel of Ruardean is held between Dr. Parker, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and the Vicar of Walford.[1]

The Vicar of Walford, until of late years, always provided for the ministrations.

Before the conquest Walford was appropriated to the canons of the Church of Hereford,[2] and was eventually assigned to the Precentor of the Cathedral, who from that time held the great tithes and the patronage of the vicarage.

In a Diocese Book, earlier than 1758, in the Bishops' Registry at Gloucester, Ruardean is stated to be a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist, nominated to by the vicar of Walford, of which the Precentor of Hereford is patron. Following Atkyns, it is stated that "The old name is said to have been River deen, because bounded by the River Wye. Its value £15, the small tithes belonging to the curate. Mr. Philips has lease of the tithes from the Precentor of Hereford. Nine parcels of land had been given for the repair of the church of the value of about £6 per annum, and £60 was left by Mr. Greenway, the interest to be applied to the teaching of poor children. Service once a Sunday in the afternoon, but on the first Sunday in the month in the morning. Incumbent Walwyn Morgan, M.A.". Edward Kidley, B.A., Rector of Welsh Bicknor, was licenced to Ruardean at the whole income, population 300.

In 1830 Ruardean is described in the records in the Registry of the Bishops of Gloucester as a chapel of ease to Walford, of which Mr. Fosbrook was incumbent, and the Rev. William Walhal Cazalet was curate at Ruardean, at the stipend of £50 a year and the small fees, to reside in the parish, and the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, Precentor of Hereford, is stated to be patron.

Jan. 25, 1844. Henry Formby, Clerk, M.A., was licensed "to perform the office of curate in the parish church of Ruardean," on the nomination of Thomas Huntingford, Clerk, Precentor of Hereford.

This is the first instance, we believe, that the church was recognised as a Parish Church. Mr. Formby resigned 16th Dec.,

[1] Valor Ecclesiasticas, Vol. III., p. 25. [2] See ante pp. 116-117.

1845, and the church was sequestrated to the churchwardens, and on

Mar. 2, 1846, Theophilus Morgan, Clerk, was licensed to the perpetual curacy upon the nomination of Thomas Huntingford, Clerk, as before. Mr. Morgan resigned on the 30th of the same month, and on

Nov. 23 following, Edward Mansfield, Clerk, was licensed in the same manner, on the nomination of the Bishop of Gloucester by lapse, Mr. Mansfield resigned 23rd Sept., 1850, and on

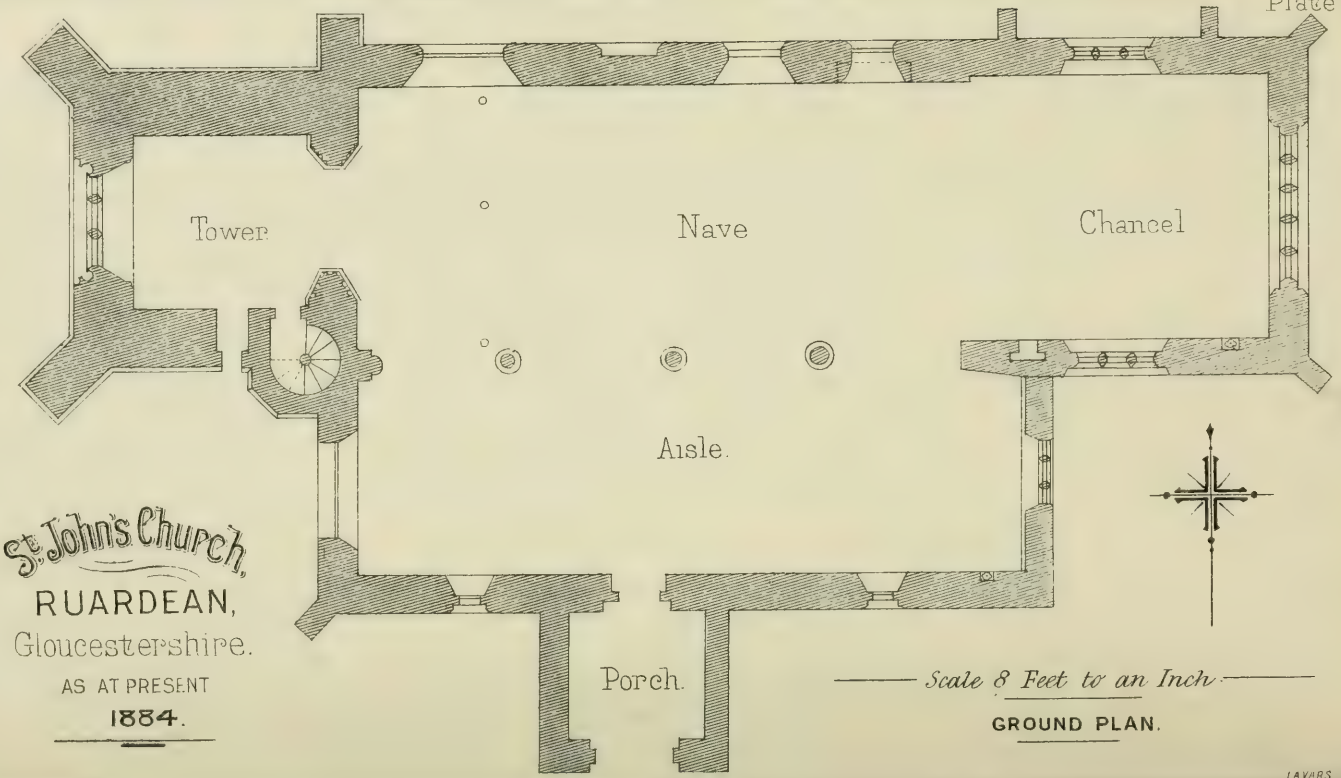
Mar. 9, 1851, William Penfold, Clerk, was licensed to the perpetual curacy on the nomination of Thomas Huntingford, Precentor of Hereford. During Mr. Penfold's incumbency by an Act of Parliament, perpetual curates were authorized to designate themselves *Vicars*, and upon Mr. Penfold's death the present encumbent

J. R. Beesley, clerk, was collated by the Bishop of Gloucester as *Vicar*, being the first *institution* that has ever taken place to this church, but inasmuch as the great tithes were, in 1875, assigned to the benefice, it has become, *ipso facto*, a Rectory.

The tithes were commuted on 7th January, 1847, when, upon the survey of the parish, it was found to contain the gross area of 1590a. 3r. 35p. viz.—

	acres.
Arable	643
Meadow and pasture	796
Homesteads and gardens	60
Woodlands	42
Roads	34
Part of bed of the River Wye	12

It is stated that the tithes of corn and grain are attached to the Precentorship of Hereford Cathedral, and that all the other tithes belong to the vicar of the Parish. To the former a rent charge of £135 a year was allotted, and to the latter £100—total £235. About the year 1871 a small house was purchased from subscriptions raised through the influence of the Rev. John Burden, Rector of English Bicknor, and conveyed to the Ecclesiastical



St. John's Church,
RUARDEAN,
Gloucestershire.
AS AT PRESENT
1884.

Scale 8 Feet to an Inch

GROUND PLAN.

LAVARS, BRISTOL

Commissioners, which has since been appropriated in augmentation of the benefice. This building has recently been partially re-built and enlarged.

By the Act of 3 & 4 Vic. c. 113, sec 41, called the Cathedral Act, the patronage of all benefices with cure of souls which were held by Prebendaries in right of their Prebends were transferred to and vested in the Bishops of the dioceses in which the benefices were situate, by virtue of which enactment the patronage of the benefice of Ruardean became vested in the Bishop of Gloucester, and by sec. 49 of the same Act the profits arising from such benefices became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This being the case, the Rectorial Rent Charge of Ruardean amounting to £135 a year, as above stated, was annexed to the Benefice by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as from Lady-day, 1875, the instrument of annexation having been published in the London Gazette on 7th May following, from which date the incumbent became, *ipso facto*, Rector of the parish.

The Church.

Ruardean church consists of chancel, nave, western tower, a south aisle divided from the nave by an arcade of five bays, large south porch, and a western tower with an elegant spire *(See plan Pl. IX)*. Over the door of the porch is a figure, apparently a representation of the Virgin Mary, and in the tympanum over the south door is a remarkable sculpture, which appears to be of the date of about the middle of the 12th century. It is almost identical, as regards the treatment of the subject, with a sculpture in the tympanum over the door of Brinsop Church, in Herefordshire. The latter church is dedicated to St. George, but Ruardean Church is said to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist. However, probably in ancient times, this church was also dedicated to St. George. The figure over this door is evidently a representation of St. George, though some persons have supposed it to be that of St. Michael ; for upon a careful inspection it will be seen that the flowing sculpture from the shoulder of the figure is not a wing but a mantle. The head piece is of the form called Phrygian, and is exactly like that which

appears in the monumental effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, father of Henry II., and like those on the great seals of King Stephen and Henry II. The tunic and mantle also resemble those in the effigy of Geoffrey, who died in 1150. The tunic fits closely about the body, and is apparently belted at the waist, whilst the skirt is open at the side; and over this is the flowing mantle, which is fastened in front by a brooch. The prick-spur has a recurved point without any neck. There is a *portraile* around the breast of the horse, and a high cantle to the saddle. It is of Norman work.

The arcade which divides the south aisle from the nave is of the Early English period. The columns would appear to be of 50 years later than the south door, which would therefore indicate that the latter belonged to an earlier structure; but as the south wall has been entirely re-built, it affords no assistance in fixing the date of the aisle. Probably the original foundations remain. The chancel, so far as any of the orginal work remains, appears to be of the Decorated period—say between 1300 and 1370. The east window is a modern insertion, of Perpendicular character. The elegant window in the south wall is an original one of the Decorated period, and of the date of the first quarter of the 14th century, but some of the mullions have been renewed. A third of the lower part has been walled up. The north window is of Perpendicular date. In the south wall is a very pretty piscina. There are no apparent traces of a chancel arch, but probably such might be found on excavation. The doorway to the rood loft staircase remains, but the staircase itself has been walled up, though traces of it still exist. The roof is of Decorated date, and is a good example of the period. There is a recess for a founder's tomb in the north wall of the nave, which is the most interesting object in the church, though it contains no memorial. It is of Decorated date. We found it blocked up. The north wall has been much pulled about, and some of it re-built. The north door is walled up, and so are the ancient windows, and new ones have been inserted. The font bears the date of 1657, and is remarkable, not for its beauty, but as being one of the very few fonts erected during the period of the Interregnum. Possibly it was erected through the

influence of John Vaughan, then lord of the manor and a resident in the village, who, though a Roman Catholic, seems to have attended the church, for his pew yet remains at the foot of the pulpit stairs, bearing his name and the date 1694, in December of which year he died in the 56th year of his age, without issue. He was grandson of Johanna, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Baynham of Clowerwall, and wife of John Vaughan. They were strict Romanists, and suffered greatly on account of their religion. Joan Vaughan, in 1641, being then a widow, was arrested and committed to Gloucester gaol for affording shelter to a priest, then a capital offence. There is a tradition in the family that she was hanged, but probably, in consequence of the political disturbances of the period, she escaped that fate. The tower is of the Perpendicular period, and has a very lofty and fine arch with continuous mouldings, which should connect it with the church, but which is now obstructed, not only by a singing gallery, but also by a false floor set in the tower for the purpose of making a vestry, concealing also the vaulting of the roof. The singing gallery was erected by subscription of the inhabitants towards the end of the last century, upon the plea that there was not sufficient room in the chancel for the "company of singers." The chancel, however, if properly arranged, would accommodate a large choir, and it is to be hoped that whenever the church is restored the whole of the erections just mentioned will be cleared away, the tower thrown open to the church, and the "company of singers" remitted to their proper places in the chancel. There are six bells in the tower, all of modern make. The oldest bell was cast in 1725, and the others in 1866, when the Rev. John Burden, late rector of English Bicknor, before mentioned, spent large sums upon the repair of the church.

The Bells bear the following legends :—

	Diam. Ins.
I.--RECAST BY MEARS AND STAINBANK, LONDON, 1866	29½
II.—PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND 1725	31
III.—The same as No. I.	33
IV.—Blank	35½
V.—FEARE * GOD * THAT * IS * THE * BEGINNINGE : OF : WISDOME CV * HM * IB * [1]	39
VI.—The same as No. I and III.	44

[1] The stops where these * marks occur would appear to be fleurs-de-lis reversed.

COMMUNION PLATE.

The only article of silver is the Cup, which is modern and of a bell-shaped form 7¼ins. high. It is inscribed IOHN BENNETT, IOS$^{H.}$ EVANS, Churchwardens, 1746 and the hall mark is a Roman small within a lobed or shaped shield being the hall mark for the same year. The maker's mark is in an oblong die, a mark not given in Mr. Cripps's valuable work on Old English Plate. All the other articles are of pewter.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers of the Parish, that is of a date prior to George Rose's Act of (52nd. Geo. III., c. 148) 1812, consist of :— Vol. I. This volume, now bound in sheep-skin, and somewhat decayed, consists of two books and several leaves of vellum of irregular sizes bound together. The first Register Book, which contains 52 leaves, 11ins. by 7½ ins., begins as early as 1539, the year after Cromwell's injunctions, which were dated 25th Sept., 1538. Some few Registers exist of an earlier date, and it is not improbable that this was begun earlier, for there is writing on the first existing page, though it had become almost entirely obliterated by wear and exposure before the documents in this volume were collected and bound. The outer margins of the first three or four leaves are, from the same causes, so damaged as to be in some places illegible. The entries down to 1600 are all in the same hand-writing, shewing this register to have been a transcript made from an earlier book or memoranda, in conformity with an Ordinance of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1597, approved under the great seal, and afterwards embodied in the 70th canon of 1603. From 1600 to 1627 the entries are made with tolerable regularity, but between the latter date and 1631, there were few made. From 1631 to 1641, when the book ends, it seems to have been pretty well kept. The second part consists of 27 leaves of vellum of various sizes, and contains entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials, promiscuously recorded, from 1642 to 1695. The entries are comparatively few and irregularly made between 1645 and 1661, from which date the registers are more carefully kept. After 1681 the marriages, christenings. and burials are separately entered under each year. The third part commences

with April, 1696, and consists of 29 leaves of vellum, 11 ins. by 5½ ins., and contains entries to 9th October, 1726.

Vol. II. Contains entries of baptisms, marriages and burials, from April 19th, 1727, to Dec. 25th, 1759. Some of the leaves of vellum are discoloured and a few cut. The writing is fairly legible. Two slips of vellum with entries of marriages have been pinned in for preservation.

Vol. III. This is also a vellum book, 13½ ins. by 8½ ins. The leaves are loose and in some cases discoloured. The entries are made very irregularly. The writing is good and distinct throughout. It contains a record of baptisms and burials only.

Vol. IV. This volume contains entries of marriages from 1754 to 1772.

Vol. V. Contains entries of baptisms and burials from 1785 to 1812, and are carefully made until 1810, but subsequently they are made in a very slovenly manner. In 1812 the register is attested by the officiating clergyman "Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, Minister." The parish clerk seems to have thought his signature also necessary and writes, "Joseph Harper Parish Cleark 1769 and now Tis 1813. 46 years."

Vol. VI. Contains entries of marriages from 1777 to Sept. 3rd, 1812.

Old Accounts, &c.

There are in the parish chest many deeds relating to the charities, and a series of churchwardens' accounts extending over six years, from 1677 to 1683 inclusive. The vellum has suffered very much from damp and neglect, so that the greater portion of the writing is illegible, but we have been enabled to gather a few notes of interest :—

1677

Rec[d] for Bread and Wine on Lowe Sunday	-	-	2 6
Rec[d] for Bread and Wine on Whitsunday	-	-	4 8
Rec[d] off Richard Jolfe for one halfe years rent	-	-	12 0
Rec[d] off Georg Eddy for one yeares rent	-	-	12 6
Rec[d] off Widow Marten for one yeares rent	-	-	2 6
Rec[d] off William Cooper for one years rent	-	-	4 0
Rec[d] off Mr. - - - rent	-	-	3 2
Rec[d] off Henry Dublock for one years rent	-	-	1 0 0

Rec[d] off Robert Munjoy for one years rent	-	-	16 0
Rec[d] off Henry Rudge for one years rent	-	-	1 0
Rec[d] for Bread and Wine on Palm sunday	-	-	3 0
Rec[d] for Bread and Wine on Easter Day	-	-	illegible
Rec[d] by Assessment - - -	-	-	4 16 0
	The som. rec.		£8 18 0

Mem[d].

Some items have been omitted and some portion is illegible. It shows that there were only four celebrations of the Holy Communion in the year : viz., on Low Sunday, on Whit Sunday, on Palm Sunday, and on Easter day, and that these four took place in a period of two months, so that during ten months there was not a celebration. It would appear also that special offerings were made for the provision of the elements on these occasions. These receipts may have been the amount of the respective offertories.

Among the disbursements for this year we can decipher the following items, but not all with certainty.

ffor one quarter of rye	-	-	-	-	-	1 6 0
ffor mending the clapper of the Great Bell	-	-	-			0 1 0
ffor signning the poors Bookes	-	-	-	-	-	illegible
ffor Parchment	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
at two Visitations	-	-	-	-	-	19 2
ffor Bread and Wine for Lowe sunday	-	-	-			4 6
ffor bread and wine for Whitsunday	-	-	-			2 4
ffor the hanging of Baker off Little Dean	-	-	-			1 6
ffor going to Gloster on parish (business ?)	-	-	-			2 10
ffor mending the lead	-	-	-	-	-	12 0
ffor tyling to William Brown	-	-	-	-	-	14 0
ffor making a new whele for the lyttle Bell	-	-	-			6 6
ffor awarren to remove Richard Goodman out of the parish	-					?

The rye, it is supposed, was provided for making bread for the poor. The charge of 1s. 6d. for hanging Baker is very remarkable, and is not understood. Possibly the next charge in the account for a journey to Gloucester may be connected with it. It will be observed that the amounts expended for bread and wine do not agree with the moneys received for that purpose. The accounts for the years 1678 and 1679 are so damaged that the writing cannot be read, but in 1680 it becomes more legible as regards expenditure. We find among the items the following :—

To Anthony Mutlow for keeping the bells	3	4	
ffor Bread and Wine for Easter	4	2	
Anthony Mutlow for mending the clock	4	0	
Bell rope	3	6	
Joan Dobbs for moss		6	
ffor Bread and Wine at Whitsuntide	5	0	
Washing surplice	1	0	
For making a terrier and presentment	2	6	
Visitation at Newent	9	0	
Bread and wine at Christmas	1	9	
For ringing the peale at Christmas	5	0	
For a Communion Prayer Book	4	8	
To Anthony Mutlow for keeping the clock	6	8	
For a Cummunion Table Cloth	illegible		
To Mr. Moore for making a new seat by the pulpit	5	1	0
To mending the seat in the lower range	3	0	

There are charges in this account for 12 Foxs' heads @ 1s. each and there are similiar charges in every year. It would appear from the accounts for this year that an effort was made to improve the appearance of the interior of the church, which we conclude had fallen into a bad condition, but it will be observed that the Celebrations of Holy Communion had been reduced to three: Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas; but in the following year an improvement was made in this particular. Among the receipts we find contributions for the provision of bread and wine for Low Easter, Whitsuntide, Christmas, and Easter. Among the Disbursements Charges are found for Trinity Sunday also. The Terrier charged for is printed in the Appendix. The following entries may be noted :—

Rec^{d} from Elizabeth Mutlow for making her mother's burial place	3	4	
Rec^{d} ffor ringing the peal at Christmas	5	0	

And among the payments we note

To Mrs. Jones for writing presentment	2	0	
To Mrs. Jones for puting down the buryinges and such things	2	6	

In the Expenditure for 1682 we observe the following items :—

For to make the companye drinke going on prossessioning and for a peall to ring them home	2	0	
For a booke of Artickls and Wols his fees	illegible		
For a frame for the clock	4	0	
To John Jones for a balring for the bell	1	0	
To Mary harris for ale while the clock was setting up	8	2	
For ringing the peal at Christmas	5	0	

To Anthony Mutlow for nails and his assistance in puting up the clock	1	0	
To Henry Waldin for a lock for the clock house dore and nails	2	6	
To Alice biddle at the casting of the bells and fetching on them home	4	0	
To Philip Hatton for ale for to make the company drink when we bargend with the founders and workmen that assisted them	8	0	
To Mary harris for ale at the plucking up the bells and bringing them home	2	6	
For five new Ropes	13	0	
For ringing the peal at Christmas	5	0	
To Steephen Reece his son bit with a mad dog	7	6	
to take off David Morgan's orders	15	4	
to Daniell Collins and Cowmeadow for work and three new ropes	1	2	4
For to set forth Edward Landen's sonn	10	0	
To John Bennet for carring and fetching home the bells	12	0	
to the founders	11	0	0
For the Clock	6	1	0

On the other side of the account £20 are credited as raised by assessment for the Clock and the Great Bell.

It would seem that the clock was a new one, but there was a clock here previously for we observed in the earlier accounts charges for repairs and keeping it. It is not very evident how many bells were re-cast in this year. None of the bells now remain. The oldest bell now in the tower was cast in 1725. One has no epigraph, and three, including the great bell, were re-cast in 1866. The charges for taking off David Morgan's orders is not understood.

APPENDIX.

Ruardeane Oct. 2 1680.

Dioces : In Answere to the Instructions for the making of Terriers &c.
Glouc :

There is no Parsonage, or Vicarage house nor Gleab lands belonging to our parish or Min^r.

The Tyths commonly called Privy Tyths, as Offerings, Wooll, lambs, Milk, Calves and the like do belong to our Min^r. or Vicar.

All the other kinds of Tyths comonly called Cock or Sheaf are paid to the Church of Hereford ; our Church being a Chappell vnder the Church of Wallford in the Diocess of Hereford.

Ja. Jones
Cler. & Curat *ib.*
Georg Edy
John B. Bennett } Churchwardens.

Ex^t in Registrū Glou^r
14 Oct 1680
Johēs Marston,
Reg̃. Depu^r.

Ruardeane
Sept : 25 : 1683 Gifts for Pious vses in the pish of Ruardeane

1st. One Tenem^{t} & garden adioyning to ye Church yard at the vsuall rent p annum - - - - - -	0 : 2 : 6
One other Tenem^{t}. & garden now held by lease by M^{r}. Hen : Wensley, p annum - - - - -	0 : 4 : 0
One other Tenem^{t} & garden at ye Towns-end at ye vsuall rent p annum - - - - - - -	1 : 0 : 0
One pcel of Land called ye pish pleck at the vsuall rent p annum - - - - - - - - -	0 : 12 : 6
Another pcell called ye pish pleck rent p annum - -	1 : 15 : 0
Another pcell called ye pish pleck rent p annum - -	0 : 1 : 0
Another pleck called the Ewes[1] at the vsuall rent p annum	0 : 15 : 0
Annual rent paid out of ye Church-meadowe - -	0 : 1 : 0
Annual rent paid for a back-side - - - -	0 : 1 : 4
tot.	4 : 12 : 4

2^{ly} The Lands, Tenem^{ts}: & rents aboue-specified were designed for repation of ye Church & reliefe of the Poor as need requireth.

3^{ly} The evidences for the said Lands, Tenem^{ts}, & rents are now in the custody of John Bennett sen^{r}. of ye pish aforesaid

Yet: We haue no other charitable gifts as yet bequeathed to our pish
This account is approved & attested vnder y^{e} & Seal of

II Ja : Jones Clerk and Curat is^{m}.

Richard Jelfe, Henry (H) Dubberley } Church wardens — Henry Wensley, John Bennett } Sidesmen

All good signatures except that of Henry Dubberley who writes H as his mark.

Ruardeane
Decemb^{r} y^{e}
21st 1704 A new and exact Terrier made December the one and twentieth One thousand seven hundred and four, at a Parish-Meeting held for that purpose at the Parish Church of Ruardeane in the County of Glouces^{r} in psuance of the instructions sent in the said year from the Chancell^{r} of the Diocese of Glouc. to pserve the Rights of the Minister from ptended and unjust compositions &c.

1st. There is no House, Outhouse, Garden or Orchard belonging to the Minister of our Parish.

2^{ly} There is no Glebe belonging to ye Minister of our Parish.

3^{ly} There are no Lands, or Estates that ptend to be Tith-free, nor are there any Compositions in Leeu of full Tithes in our Parish

1 This close of land was by deed Poll dated 10th June, 1674, granted by John Williams, of Ruardean, yeoman to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor for the use of the poor and impotent folk.

4ly No Mortuary is paid to the minister in our pish. The custom therein for Offerings is two pence at Easter for every person able to pay.

There is nothing paid ye Ministr in our pish for after meath, Agistment, or Herbage, tho' a vast number of Horses are kept in it on purpose for the carriage of Cinders & Char-Cole to the Iron Works that lye in the neighbourhood: & fforest-Cole into most parts of the country round about. The Custom in our pish is one peny per annum for the milk of each cow; an half peny for every calf bred, ye tenth peny if sold, & ye left shouldr if killed & an half peny fore very Lamb that any Parishionr hath under seven. There is no right of comon belonging to the Ministr in our pish, except it be in ye Forrest of Deane.

5ly All ye great Tyths of Corn & Hay belong to ye Impropriatr in our pish & all ye Small Tythes belong to ye Vicar, nor is any Portion of Tithes due to or from our Church

6ly There hath no angmentation been added to our Church since ye 12th year of the Reign of King Charles the Second.

A particular account of all Charitable Gifts in our Parish to Church or Poor

1st There are no Goods, Stocks of Money, or Pensions, that have been given to any pious use within our Parish.

2ly There have been given by Persons whose names are unknown unto us, for ye Reparacon of the Church at several times, in Rent-Charges of very ancient standing, upon both Lands & Houses lying in our Pish ye yearly sum of four pounds one shilling four pence.

3ly No Charitable Gifts bestowed on our Parish have been lost, detained, or mis-employed, as we know of.

4ly There is no ffree-School, or Hospital within our Parish erected or endowed, only Thomas Wade of the City of Glouc Gent hath lately allowed a School-Mistris five pound per annum to teach 12 poor children to learn to read English, to say without book ye Assemblies lesser Catechism instead of the Catechism appointed to be used in the Book of Comon Prayr; which practis of Chateshising in a publick School being contrary to the Canons of our Church we desire that Mr. Wade may be admonished by the order of the Chancelr to have it altered.

5ly There hath no other Charity been given to our Parish since 1683 but Godfrey Taylor, a Londoner who gave in the year 1697 thirty pounds towards the Relief of the Poor of our Parish wch is secured by ye Purchase of an House, Garden & orchard called ye Mean lying in our Parish.

Witness our hands the day & year aboue named.

Richard Greenway Vic: ibid:

George Edy
Stephen Teme } Church-wardens

ST. BRIAVEL—*MAY NOT HE BE IDENTIFIED WITH S. EBRULFUS?*

By the Rev. JOHN JAMES, M.A.

The present learned Vicar of St. Briavel's, in his paper full of research upon St. Briavel's Castle,[1] states on the authority of the late Mr. Ormerod that "the earliest mention of the name Castellum de Sco Briavel in the public records occurs in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I." A.D. 1131. And he conjectures that this name was given to it by its founder Milo Fitzwalter, on his transference to its present site of a castle of that name, which had previously existed "in the hamlet of Stowe, otherwise St. Briavel's stowe, about a mile northward," where there still exists an "ancient entrenchment locally known as the Castle." On the authority of Mr. Wakeman's "Antiquarian Researches," Mr. Allen places in this vicinity—"at the back of the present Stowe Grange," the 'bod'—abode, or hermitage of St. Briavel.

'Briavel,' says Mr. Wakeman, as quoted by Mr. Allen, 'was a member of the royal family of Glamorgan and Gwent. Cenedlon, his daughter, was the wife of Arthvael ap Ithel, King of Gwent, who died of the plague which raged in 679-80; and the church at Ganarew, near Monmouth, was dedicated to her memory' (for she was canonized by the Welsh, as was also her father). 'Briavel himself flourished in the first half of the 7th century, and he is commemorated on the 7th of August.'

Now neither Briavel the saint, nor St. Briavel's the castle, is named in Domesday. But "the church of S. Ebrulfus" is there stated to hold under the king, in the then hundred of "Holeford" a place called "Rawelle" And the church or abbey of S. Ebrulfus was undoubtedly (as Mr. Ellis, in his "Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire," tells us), situated at Ouche, in Normandy.[2] Cave, in his Literary History, tells us that Ordericus Vitalis, a

[1] Ante Vol. III., pp. 325-367, [2] Ante Vol. IV. p. 116-7.

native of Attingesham on the Severn, became in 1091 a monk of that community, cœnobii Uticensis, and there spent 50 years of his life in writing, among other works, what Mr. Ellis describes as "the most valuable history of Norman Times." Mr. Ellis indeed speaks of this Abbey as founded in 1050 by Hugh and Robert, sons of Robert de Grentmesnil. He should rather, perhaps, have said that it was re-founded or restored by members of that family.

For Fleury, in his Ecclesiastical History, Livre xxxii., ch. 46, says that "S. Evroul or Ebrulfe," after separating from his wife and retiring from Court life into a monastery, towards the end of the 6th century, founded an Abbey in the Forest of Ouche, which still in Fleury's time (160 years ago) bore the name of S. Evroul.

And now, by way of an attempt to find a solution of the question at the head of this paper, I venture to advance some grounds for giving an affirmative reply.

1. Evroul = Ebrulfe—the Ebrulfus of Domesday, and Briavel of Welsh Legend, are ascribeable to the same era. For the dates of 596 assigned by Fleury, and of 600 assigned by Mabillon in his Annals of the Benedictine Order, to the death of S. Evroul, are called in question by Cointius, who, in his Annals of the Church of the Franks,[1] alleges various reasons for believing that he lived well nigh a century later than those authors would lead us to suppose. And these divergent dates comprise the period during which the Welsh Saint flourished. Similar divergencies are noticeable as to the *day* on which the mediæval church kept the memory of St. Evroult or Ebrulfus; the 12th of February being named for such commemoration in Vol. II., February, and the 25th of July in Vol. VI., July, of the Acta Sanctorum Bollandi; while Fleury and Forster[2] name the 29th of December, as the day on which the

[1] See Acta Sanctorum Bollandi, Vol. vi., Julii, die 25. Let it here be noted that the great work of the Bollandists on the "Acts of the Saints" extends to 70 folio volumes or thereabout, and is not yet completed,—still lacking the months of November and December. For their plan is to arrange the various saints under the months and days proper to their several observance; each month occupying, in fact, several volumes; so that, for example, the 12th of February is to be found in Vol. II., the 25th July in Vol. VI., of those months Saints respectively.

[2] See his circle of the Seasons.

church "honours his memory." Discrepancies which, like those respecting the *year* of his death, may partly have arisen out of the fact noted by Fleury, viz: that there was another Saint Evroul, an abbot, who lived about the same time, near to Beauvais.

St. Briavel, as was noticed before, was anciently commemorated on the 7th of August. But after what we have now seen, neither these diversities as to days, nor these uncertainties as to years, really militate against the idea of the possible identity of St. Briavel and St. Evroult = S. Ebrulfus.

2. From the probable coincidence of the era ascribed to the existence of St. Briavel and St. Evroult respectively, let us now pass to the remarkable continuity of relationship between the two names of Briavel and Evroult.

Mr. Ellis incidentally brings to view a close relationship between the Grentmesnil—re-founders, in the eleventh century, of the Abbey of Evroult—and the Bréval family, founders of an Abbey at the neighbouring town of Ivri or Evreux.

This relationship or connection arose from, or was cemented by, the intermarriage of Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Grentmesnil, with Roger de Ivri, alias de Breio, whose father and elder brother were lords of Bréval.

Also he mentions that this Adeliza and her father were buried at Evroult, and that her father-in-law Robert de Bréval confirmed, with his other two sons, a grant to the Abbey of St. Evroult. He further states that her husband, Roger de Breio = Bréval, who with Robert D'Oyley accompanied William the Conqueror to this country, held many possessions in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, more particularly about Tetbury and Mixbury. And he takes the village of Rowell, near Tetbury, to be the "Rawelle" said in Domesday to have been held by "the Church of S. Ebrulfus," and which remained (he tells us) in possession of the monks of St. Evroult "until the reign of Edward I., when they exchanged it with the monks of Winchcomb for rents out of their estate in Drymarston and Admington."

It also appears, from Mr. Ellis, that Roger de Ivry, so variously styled Yvri, Breio, and Bréval, was first cousin, through his

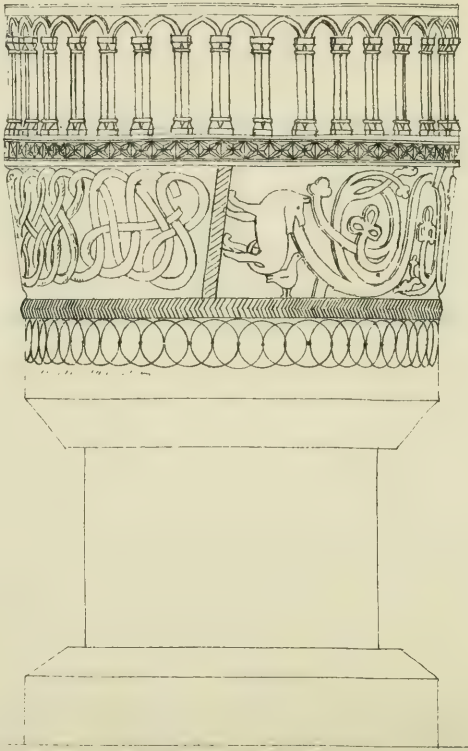
mother Albreda, to William Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford, who held lands in Herefordshire and in Gloucestershire—more particularly at Lydney on Wye, or St. Briavels—itself at that time called Ledene.

And now taking all these circumstances into account, may we not fairly conclude that there was a close historical and geographical connection, not only between Bréval and St. Evroult = Ebrulfus on the one hand, and between Briavel and St. Briavel's on the other, but also between St. Evroult = Ebrulfus and St. Briavel on the one hand, between Evroult and St. Briavel's on the other. And may not such close relationship be taken to indicate, or at least to suggest, the identity of St. Briavel with St. Ebrulfus?

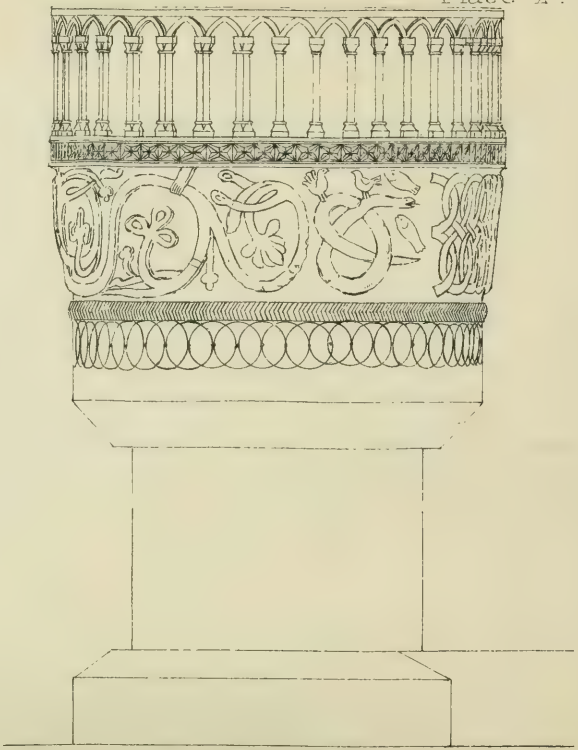
3. In further support of this identity may be alleged their etymological connection. Sir John Maclean, in a foot note to Mr. Allen's paper on St. Briavel's Castle, quotes an Inquisition of the 10th Edw. II., upon the death of Ralph de Hatheway which, referring to his farm at Rodmore "as of the manor of St. Briavel's,"[1] names it "St. Breauell"—a form identical with Bréval; *u* and *v* being the same, or at least interchangeable, in writing; as *é* and *ea* and *ia* are in pronunciation.

Therefore, Briavel and Breauell are identical with Bréval. By abbreviation they all become Brevl. By dialectic change of vowel sound, Bruvl. By interchange of labial, Brufl. By transposition of consonants, for the more euphonious collocation of the liquid, Brulf. By the favorite French prefix of *e* to an initial consonant (as Stephanus becomes Etienne, and Biscop evesque) Brulf becomes Ebrulfe = Ebrulfus. Even, as by interchange of labials, Ebrulfus = Ebrulfe undoubtedly became Evroult.[2]

[1] Ante Vol. III, p. 353.



East Side.



North Side

FONT AT HINTON PARVA WILTS.

Scale ins 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 Feet.

C.W.C. EDMONDS
Bishopstone.

FONT AT HINTON PARVA, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH, M.A.

The plan and ornamentation of this Font appear to be Norman. The Bowl may be divided into *three* portions. The *upper* consists of an arcade apparently late Norman. Below this is an ornamental band. The *central* is ornamented with a twisted pattern of vine branches and leaves. In the centre of this is the figure of a lamb standing, and a bird, probably a dove. From the mouth of the lamb proceeds the vine branch, this is continued round from east, and on the north side are two birds and two fishes and an eel or a serpent. Below this is an *ornamental border*, the lower portion having circular ornaments *(See Pl. X.)*

The ornamentation of Norman fonts is so varied that it is difficult to explain the meaning. Sometimes symbolical, sometimes legendary. Here the lamb and the dove seem to indicate christian symbols,—*atonement and sanctification.* The fish, the birds (intended for water fowl), and the eel, seem to indicate what is *waterborn.*

As birds and fishes have their natural life in and from the waters, so the new birth of the christian is by *baptism.*

The vine (*i.e.* the church) has its origin in the mouth, *i.e* the *word* or *teaching*, of the lamb. This is the best explanation I can put upon the design.

Many Norman fonts are given in Mr. Paley's work on Baptismal Fonts, and the ornamentation is very varied as well as the form, sometimes round, sometimes square, sometimes octagonal.

The subjects carved are also very varied. We have the Crucifixion of our Lord between two Thieves, and the soldier piercing his side with the spear, no doubt intimating that all Baptismal grace flows from the wounded side of Christ.

This is to be seen on the quadrilateral font at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, which is elaborately carved. The front face representing

the Heavenly Hierarchy, and the central panel on this face seem to depict some one clinging to the cross. The Heavenly Hierarchy would intimate that angels and cherubim are present when the sacrament of baptism is administered.

This font, on which special pains have been bestowed, is supposed to have come from the suppressed priory at Lenton, which was founded in the time of Henry I. (A.D. 1100).

At East Haddon there is a rudely formed figure holding two serpents by the neck, one in each hand, and appears to indicate that sin is conquered in and through baptismal grace.

Perhaps the most elaborate and highly finished font of Norman date is that at Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, around the circular bowl of which are ten niches or compartments. Eight of these indicate the triumph of virtues over opposing vices. The other two panels have figures of cherubim. One of these symbolises the church, having on the legend the word ECCLESIA. It is a figure crowned and clothed in a flowing garment, holding in the right hand a cross, and in the left a cup, and tramples upon the serpent, beside this are inscribed the words SERPENS OCCIDITUR.

In the west niche Heaven is represented thus : a cherubim with drawn sword and folded wings, the legend over it is CHERUBIM.

The other figures carry appropriate emblems, and have over them the name of the virtue which each represents, and under, the opposing vice, thus :

LARGITAS . . . Avaritia	HUMILITAS . . . Superbia
PIETAS . . . . Discordia	MESRICORDIA . . Invidia
MODESTIA . . . Ebrietas	TEMPERANTIA . Luxuria
PATIENTIA . . Ira	PUDITIA . . . . Libido

By this arrangement we see therefore that the grace of admission into the fold of Christ's Church, enables the baptised person to overcome all the vices of the natural man, and cultivate the opposite virtues, until, by divine strength imparted, he, having overcome sin, receives his final reward in Heaven, in other words, as the church catechism expresses it, "The death unto sin, and the new birth unto righteousness."

This, perhaps, is the most perfect and highly-finished font of the Norman period, and proves that we may generally look for some kind of symbolism in the sculptures on fonts.

But sculptures of a mythical or mystical meaning were not confined to fonts, they appear on sepulchral crosses, and memorials to distinguished persons. Many instances of this might be given. Heathen legends were made to symbolize christian mysteries. This has lately been shewn in a paper on the Sculptured Cross at Gosforth in West Cumberland, by the Rev. W. S. Calverly, published in the Archæological Journal, Vol. xl., p. 143.

Christian teachers made use of the traditions and beliefs of concerning Pagan deities to illustrate their teaching of higher and holier truths. The study of ancient Saxon memorial stones brings this clearly before us, and the same teaching by symbolical figures has always been common to the Church, and we may look for it especially in early Norman fonts.

It would be a great gain to archæology if the fonts in every county could be classified, and arranged according to their dates, and the subjects examined and described, and such an effort is well worthy the attention of our local Archæological Societies.

A ROMAN ROAD FROM CORINIUM TO LYDNEY.

BY JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

IN the History of Berkeley, prefixed to Fosbroke's "Abstracts and Extracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys," there is the following passage:—

"We have conjectural evidences of a Roman Road in this direction, if *Ridgeway*, alluding to the Causeway, has that signification, which it has elsewhere. In the Register of St. Augustine's Abbey we find that 'Robert de Berkelai gave to the Abbey all his demesne wood called Iwecumb, which lay by the road called *Ruggeway*, towards Nibley, that was between the said wood and the wood of Henry de Berkeley, and between a way called Tidway, which extends from Rudgeway towards Nibley, between the above wood and the wood of Otho son of Otho, and between the wood called Hullestig, which extends from the above Ruggeway towards Stancumbe.' Thus it is possible that there was a Roman road called Ridgeway, and a British trackway called Tidway, (as usual running parallel with each other) leaving Berkeley on the north, apparently to preserve the communication between Aust passage, or Oldbury, and Cirencester the metropolis of the Dobuni; but the author in vain enquired for a road denominated Rudgeway. Of course he could not pursue the subject."

I venture to think that if Fosbroke had gone a little "farther afield," he would have found the road he was in search of at the Ridge, near Symondshall, and that he would have identified it with the road which leads from the Ridge in a westerly direction towards Dursley. I am not aware that it is, or ever was, called the Ridgeway, or Rudgeway, but it runs for nearly three miles along the top of a narrow ridge or itshmus, which connects the the great outlier of Stinchcombe Hill with the Cotswold Range, and it is skirted for a great part of its length by the woods which

form part of the Ridge estate, belonging to J. C. Bengough, Esq.[1] Its situation also corresponds with the description of the "road called Ruggeway" in Fosbroke's quotation from the Register of St. Augustine's, (which is a literal translation of the original grant as it appears in that Register,) as far as it is possible to compare them. A marginal note in the Register identifies the "Wood called Iwecumbe" with Ucomb wood in the parish of Uley, which adjoins the road on the north-east side.[2] Adjoining the latter, and also adjoining the road, is another wood, in the parish of Dursley, which in the time of Robert de Berkelai, the grantor (grandson of Robert Fitz Harding), belonged to Henry de Berkeley, who was of the older family of the Berkeleys, Lords of Dursley. On the opposite or south-west side of the road are woods lying in the parishes of Wotton-under-Edge and Nibley, extending almost without a break to Stancombe. Below these woods, and running almost parallel with the road which I suppose to be the "Ruggeway," is an ancient road or trackway, now almost obliterated, but which ran from the Ridge through Waterley Bottom towards Nibley, and which may once have been called the Tidway.

So much by way of identifying this road with Fosbroke's lost "Ruggeway." As to its being a Roman road, there is but little evidence. It is however a causeway for a great portion of its length, from the Ridge by Bowcott towards Dursley, and other portions have been cut through elevated ground, so as to form easy gradients, more approaching a level. Where the existing high road turns off a little to the right and descends Whiteway Hill to Dursley, the ancient road continues its westerly course in a nearly straight line until it debouches on the plain of Stinchcombe. Here a few very slight traces still indicate its westerly course, until it descends the hill at the north end of the village of Stinchcombe, soon after which it merges into the high road lead-

[1] The Ridge estate originated in a grant of land there in 20th Hen. III. (A.D. 1236) by Thomas I., 4th Lord Berkeley, to Thomas his second son, who, dying unmarried, eleven years afterwards, gave the same to the Abbey of Kingswood, for the soul's welfare of himself, his father and mother, and of all his ancestors and friends.

[2] Iweley is one of the many ancient ways of spelling Uley.

ing to Berkeley Road Station and Berkeley, and thence to the Severn at Berkeley Pill, opposite to Lydney.

On the Drake-stone[1] extremity of Stinchcombe Hill is an ancient entrenched Beacon or Signal Station, which has been supposed to be of Roman origin, close below which is the site of the Roman Villa at Stancombe, which was excavated some years ago by the late P. B. Purnell, Esq.

At the eastern extremity of this Ridgeway, near Symondshall, it joins the Akeman Street, which has been traced to that spot from Cirencester. In Fosbroke's "History of Gloucestershire," Vol. I., p. 8, he says that Mr. Leman paced the Akeman Street from Cirencester, by the camps of Trewsbury and Hocbury to Cherrington, thence by Chavenage Green and Lasborough to the tumuli on Symondshall Down, from whence, as he says, "the first object is Lydney," on the other side of the Severn, "which was evidently a Roman Station." These latter words supply us with the object and destination of this ancient road. The recent discoveries at Lydney Park prove the Camp, Villa, and Temple, there, to have been one of the most extensive and important Roman stations in Gloucestershire. To such an establishment the means of communicating easily and quickly by a trajectus or ferry across the Severn to Berkeley, and thence by a military road to Corinium, instead of by the longer and more circuitous route, *via* Gloucester, must have been of the first importance; this necessary communication, I venture to suggest, was furnished by the ancient road which I have thus endeavoured to trace.

[1] The Drakestone is a long promontory, or tongue-like, extension of Stinchcombe Hill towards the south. The three "notches," or ditches, which isolate and defend the Beacon Station at its extremity, are distinctly visible from the vale below, or from the Midland Railway a little below Berkeley Road Station.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

THE EARLY GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL, being an account of the Origin of the Families of Montgomery, Albini, Fitzalan and Howard, from the time of the Conquest of Normandy by Rollo the Great, &c. By John Pym Yeatman, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barister-at-Law, &c., &c. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour St.

(Second Notice.)

Since our former notice of this important work in Vol. VII. of the Transactions of this Society, the third part, completing the volume, has been issued, and is found to be no less valuable than the former two parts. The third part is chiefly occupied with the history of the Arundels of the western counties. In the opening of his 24th chapter, the author states that, before the Norman Conquest of England, William Duke of Normandy granted the greater part of the estates of the House of St. Sauveur to his half brother Robert, whom he created Earl of Mortaine, and that this nobleman married Maud second daughter of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury, and that upon the Duke obtaining possession of the realm of England, he conferred upon this Robert the great fief of the Earldom of Cornwall. Mr. Yeatman dissents from the conclusion to which English Heralds generally have arrived, that the Arundels of Cornwall and of the West of England were descendants of Roger de Montgomery and settled in those districts through that relationship, and suggests that it was rather owing to the influence of Sybil, the youngest daughter of Roger, who married first Robert fitz Hamon Earl of Gloucester, and afterwards a certain I. de Rennes, whom Mr. Yeatman supposes to have been a member of the family of the Albinies of Belvoir. This I. de Rennes is only known through a mention of him in Camden's Brittannia. We cannot follow Mr. Yeatman through a series of extracts from records relative to the family of Rennes and his reasoning thereon, especially as no result bearing upon his primary enquiry is apparent.

The first question which engages our attention in the third part of Mr. Yeatman's work is the descent of the Arundels of Lanherne, in Cornwall, afterwards and now of Wardour Castle, which he has evidently studied with great care and much research. The Arundel pedigrees, like those of all our most ancient families, require strict critical revision. This Mr. Yeatman has given to the one referred to, and he says "it possesses the two-fold distinction of representing the family of St. Sauveur in the male line, and of being the only family now remaining who are entitled to that dignity," but he admits the possibility that there may be other families in existence, called by other names, who in the male line have a right to claim descent from the Arundels of Sandford Arundel, an elder branch to the Cornish family, supposed to be extinct. The origin of many ancient families has been obscured

in consequence of the non-settlement of surnames (sire-names) for several centuries after the conquest. Persons of the highest rank were designated from their chief places of residence or from some office which they held. The Albinies were not exempt from this. The name of Arundel itself is a territorial one, and Pincerna, also an Albini designation, is derived from the office which they hereditarily held as the King's butler. And Mr. Yeatman remarks that the members of this family, like those of others, were designated from their respective seats, and perhaps differently described in different counties. This circumstance greatly increases the difficulties in deducing early genealogies, and has been one of the obstacles Mr. Yeatman has had to encounter in establishing the early descents of the Arundels of Cornwall, an obstacle enhanced by the circumstance that persons of the name of Arundel were numerous and largely affected the same christian names.

In approaching the consideration of the pedigree of the Arundels of Lanherne and Wardour, Mr. Yeatman observes that the representative of this house is still holding a high rank among the English nobility, and retains in his possession much of the property which the branch held as early as the reign of King John, as shewn by certain charters which he adduces; and few families, he says, can shew so high and clear a pedigree, yet, like many others, they have suffered by having a spurious one foisted upon them, indeed quite a number of them; and he prints in parallel order a series of seven, which differ materially in nearly all the descents, agreeing only in the marriage of Renfred Arundel with Alice de la Hurne in the 15th of Henry III. He mentions that Sir Richard Colt Hoare, when preparing his great work the "History of Wiltshire," had full access to the Wardour Muniments, and that after a diligent search and careful study of those records, Sir Richard confesses his inability to carry the pedigree higher than Ralph de Arundel, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 44th of Henry III., and that he questioned the accuracy of the commonly received view that the family was descended from Roger Arundel, who held Poorstock at the time of the Domesday Survey; but Mr. Yeatman adds that Mr. Bond, the learned editor of the last edition of "Hutchins' History of Dorset," who had also free access to the Wardour muniments, still adheres to that opinion. Mr. Yeatman continues: that having ample time and full opportunity, he carefully examined every charter, indeed every scrap of paper, to be found at Wardour, and remarks that the whole (apparently) of the earlier charters, which are very numerous) had been carefully examined and abstracted by Mr. Michael Jones, who had pinned many together with innumerable pins, a practice which Mr. Yeatman very justly deprecates; but though Mr. Jones's search would appear to have been exhaustive Mr Yeatman determined to verify his abstracts, and was rewarded for his perseverance by discovering in one of the charters of the date of Henry III. a recital of a previous charter which had escaped Mr. Jones's observation, but which Mr. Yeatman was fortunate enough to find in a bundle of 33 charters, which, he says, Mr. Jones evidently had not examined, of which Mr. Yeatman has printed *fac-similes*. These charters, he says, are of the highest importance. They prove, in many particulars, the inacurracy of the previous pedigrees, and shew that Renfred Arundel, who married Alice de la Hurne, was the son of the Sheriff of 44th Henry. III., and also date the Hochesham deeds. After a critical examination of the several existing pedigrees, which,

apparently upon sufficient grounds, he sets aside, Mr. Yeatman proceeds to give an account of what he propounds as the true pedigree of the Arundels of Lanherne and Wardour, but, he says, "Even now the pedigree propounded is only offered tentatively, and no one would be better pleased than the author if a truer one should replace it if it be false."

Referring to the usual sources of information for early genealogies, the Domesday Survey, the Red Book of the Exchequer, and the Pipe Rolls, Mr. Yeatman says, the enquirer is doomed to disappointment. The name of Albini or Arundel under any known *alias* is not found mentioned. He refers to the immense holding of Geoffrey Bishop of Coutances in Cornwall, and observes that the Albinies do not appear to have been tenants there. He says the bishop's chief tenant in Cornwall was one Drogo, from the singularity of whose name he suggests he may have been a relative (probably a son) of Drogo of Ablages, the son of Tancred de Hautville, from whose house the family of Albini descended. The Drogo mentioned, however, was Drogo fitz Pons, who held, under the Bishop of Coutances, in Devon, 73 manors, besides manors in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Wilts, and dying s.p. they passed to his brothers.

The first great Roll of the Pipe, to which Mr. Yeatman refers with regard to Robert de Arundel, was formerly supposed to be of the date of 5th Stephen, but it is now considered by the authorities as being of 31st Henry I., so that, according to Mr. Yeatman, as it is of earlier date than Stephen, this Robert may be set aside so far as the Arundels of Cornwall are concerned.

The question then arises what is the earliest date at which any member of the House of Albini held lands in Cornwall under that name or under any other cognate name by which members of this family were known. The first of whom we have any knowledge of obtaining lands in Cornwall was Simon Pincerna. The Manor of Lannoho, in the Hundred of Trigg, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by the King in Royal demesne, but King Henry I. granted the demesne lands and advowson of the church to William Warelwast Bishop of Exeter, 1107-1137, who, in founding the Priory of Plympton, assigned it to the prior and canons, as a part of the endowment of that house, by whom it was held under the name of Lanho-saint down to the time of the dissolution. The residue of the manor remained vested in the crown until 7th Rich. I. (1196) when it was granted by the King to Simon Pincerna at the considerable rent of £10 2s. 6d. per annum, which under the name of Lanho and Lanho-mur (Great Lanho) was accounted for by the Sheriff down to 1314 (Rot. Pip. 7th Edw. I.) nevertheless the manor, though the rent was accounted for in the name of Simon Pincerna, had passed away from the family as early as 1283 (Pedes Fin. 11th Edw. I. Easter). It will thus be seen that Mr. Yeatman has erred in stating that it was the Manor of Lanhow *Saint* which was held by Simon Pincerna.

The family of Boterell, or Botreaux, which Mr. Yeatman suggests may be identical with Bosco Rohardi (which latter name does not, so far as we know, occur in Cornwall) held lands in Cornwall as early as the reign of Henry I., but the Boterells were descended from Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany, who was created Earl of Richmond in England, and married a daughter of William the Conqueror.

None of these families, so far as we can trace, were ancestors of the Arundels of Lanherne, but there was another family of Pincerna, to whom Robert Earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of Henry I., granted the Manor of Conarton in the Hundred of Penwith, who undoubtedly held that position maternally, by the marriage of Renfred Arundel, of Morchard, co. Devon, and Alice de la Herne.

The great touchstone of the pedigree of the Arundels of Lanherne was the possession of the Manor of Treloy, which Mr. Yeatman considers the first possession the family held in Cornwall. This manor is in the Hundred of Pyder, and is at a considerable distance from the Hundred of Trigg, in which Mr. Yeatman mistakenly states the estates of Robert de Arundel were situate. Inasmuch, however, as his connection with the Cornish Arundels has been set aside on account of the date of the Roll, there must be some misapprehension upon this point. At all events we have never seen anything whatever to shew that the Arundels held at any time a single manor in Trigg.

An act of parliament was passed in 1717 requiring all recusants to make a return to the Clerks of the Peace for their respective counties of all their estates, in obedience to which, Richard Arundel, of Lanherne, Esq., sent in a schedule to the Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall of all his extensive possessions in that county. It includes Treloy Conarton and other the ancient estates of his ancestors, and it so happens that not a single manor was situated in the Hundred of Trigg, and all are now alienated.

It is believed that Treloy was the first manor held by the Arundels of Lanherne, in Cornwall. Trelloi, at the time of the great survey, was held by the Earl of Cornwall under the church of Bodmin. How it passed from this house we know not, but it appears from the charter which Mr. Yeatman's patience and penetration discovered at Wardour Castle, that at a very early date it was vested in a certain William Harundel who granted it, with certain extensive reservations, to one Renfred de Harundel, to hold of the said William and his heirs. This charter is recited in one of Laurence son of R—— who confirmed the said grant to Ralph son of the aforesaid Renfred. Unfortunately the recited charter is not dated, and the names of the witnesses are not given. The charter of Laurence son of Richard, is also undated, but the names of the witnesses have enabled Mr. Yeatman to assign it to some year between 1240 and 1250, during the minority of John de la Herne. Mr. Yeatman then proceeds to cite from the Rotuli Curiæ Regis fragments of certain suits in the King's court in 1218 and 1225 relative to Treloy. In the first action a certain Egidia, relict of certain Roger, claimed against William Arundel the third part of the ville of Treloy, but William did not appear to defend his right, and the King seized the land into his own hand and a distant day was given in which William was to appear. No more is heard of this suit, and Mr. Yeatman concludes that William Arundel was absent on the Crusades and died, and from the fact that William Earl of Arundel died about this date, Mr. Yeatman concludes that the defendant and the earl were identical, but we have no evidence of the fact.

At the last mentioned date, in which Ralph the son of Roger was plaintiff and William de Arundel defendant, for the recovery of five and half

acresof land in Treloy, &c., William pleaded that Roger's father granted to the father of the said William all the said lands to hold to him and his heirs. Ralph admitted his father's charter, but contended that his father had not the power, the land being held by military service, to alienate it without licence, judgement was given for William and Ralph left in mercy and is said to be a pauper. So ends the suit, and Mr. Yeatman concludes that inasmuch as William obtained judgement against law and justice, he must have been a man of great power and influence, and none other than William Earl of Arundel the son and successor of the first Earl. Our author enters upon a series of reasoning in support of this view, into which we cannot follow him. His conclusions would appear plausible, and may be correct, but we are obliged to say the case is not proven. This, however, is the tie which binds the line of the Arundels of Lanherne and Wardour to the Albinies Earls of Arundel, and from this heading Mr. Yeatman deduces an extensive tabular pedigree.

Mr. Yeatman's researches have not been limited to the House of Arundel alone, but the records which he has collected and printed throw considerable light on the genealogies of many ancient families allied to that ancient House. The space at our disposal does not permit us to enter further into the subject. That Mr. Yeatman has been hasty in some of his conclusions and has erred in some of his opinions perhaps he would be the first to admit. Who could fail to do so in a work involving so much labour? No one, however, can deny that his work is full of most interesting genealogical and historical documents, and many of his conclusions are carefully reasoned out from very scanty evidence, though we may not, in all cases, agree in his conclusions. As a whole the work is a remarkable monument of labour, research, and critical study, and though we think he has not succeeded in his primary object in tracing the Arundels of Cornwall to the Great House of St. Sauveur he has produced a work of very high genealogical value.

We must add a word of commendation to the publishers. The typography is very clear and satisfactory, though in printing the abstracts of records it is to be regretted that the proper contraction forms were not used, as it would have made the typography very much more clear and finished. The 37 charters, which are re-produced in photo-lithography, are, however, some of them blotchy, though generally they are well executed.

GENEALOGY OF THE SOMERSETSHIRE FAMILY OF MERIET, traced in an unbroken line from the reign of the Confessor to its extinction in the reign of King Henry V., compiled from Public Records and other authentic sources, with notes and references. By B. W. GREENFIELD, Barrister-at-Law. Caunton: printed by J. F. Hammond.

MR. GREENFIELD'S little work will have special interest for the members of this Society. Those of them who are acquainted with Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys will remember that the theory adopted by that author that Harding, the ancestor of the Berkeley family, was a son or other near relative of a King of Denmark was shewn to be unsustainable, and that Harding was really the son of an important Anglo-Norman thane of Somersetshire named Aldod or Ealnoth, who was stallere or master of the Horse in succession

to Edward, Harold and William of Normandy. This Aldod lost his life in 1068 in resisting, with the men of Somerset, an incursion of the sons of Harold on the coast of that county, when William took the opportunity to seize his extensive estates and bestow them upon Hugh de Abrinces, who was afterwards created Earl of Chester. In consequence, Harding, who was probably at this time a minor, did not inherit any of his father's possessions, but before the Domesday Survey he had acquired six manors in Somersetshire, among which were Meriet and Lopen. He left issue several sons, the eldest being Nicholas, who inherited his father's estates, and Robert, the second, who having become a merchant in Bristol and accumulated immense wealth, was the founder of the great family of Berkeley. Nicholas seated himself at Meriet, and was styled Nicholas de Meriet or Nicholas the son of Harding.

Mr. Greenfield tells us he approaches his subject in the genuine spirit of historical research, basing his statements on the evidence of authentic records, and that his objects are to trace the descent of the family of Meriet to its extinction in the male line—to separate and ascribe to the right person the history of four kinsmen of the same name who flourished at the same time: viz., Sir John Meriet, of Meriet, Knt., and John Meriet his eldest son, and Sir John Meriet, of Hestercomb, and John Meriet his eldest son, and lastly, to solve the question whether the Manor of Hestercombe devolved upon the Warre family by descent.

We do not know of any genealogist more competent than Mr. Greenfield to deal with questions of such intricacy as those he has undertaken to solve and has succeeded in solving. He has deduced the Meriet descent with great clearness, shewing, in a tabular form, each descent supported by abundant evidences of the two lines, that of Meriet and that of Hestercombe, down to the extinction of the respective houses:—that of the latter down to the death of Sir Simon Meriet between 1367 and 1372, when all the manors and lands, subject to his widow's interest, devolved upon his kinsman Sir John Meriet, of Meriot, the head of the senior branch of the family, the representation of which passed on the death of Elizabeth his infant daughter and sole heir through the marriage of Agnes or Ellen Meriet his aunt with Sir William d'Aumarle, of Middle Chynnock, co. Som., to the family of Bonville and Stafford, and the family of Meriet is believed to have become wholly extinct in the male line on the death, subsequent to 1418, of Thomas Meriet, half brother of the last mentioned Sir John.

In the course of the evidence cited it is shewn that the Manor of Hestercombe was acquired by the family of Warre by purchase in 1375, and was held by them for the long period of 500 years without being subjected to alienation by sale or purchase.

The value of such works as this and that previously noticed is not limited to the illustration of the families to which they are primarily directed, but the numerous evidences cited throw much light on the history of other families especially of the West of England.

NORHAM CASTLE. By HERBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, M.P. Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1883.

THE BALLAD OF FLODDEN FIELD.—A Poem of the 16th century, edited by CHARLES E. FEDERER, L.C.P. Manchester: Henry Gray, 1884.

MESSRS. Hutchinson and Raine, in their respective valuable works on the History and Antiquities of Durham, have very fully treated of the great Border fortress of Norham Castle, nevertheless, as the scene of many important historical events affecting both England and Scotland it is well deserving of separate treatment. In undertaking this task Mr. Jerningham has given his readers two or three short introductory chapters containing a succinct account of the introduction of Christianity into Norhamshire, and the foundation of the Great See of Durham, Ralph Flambard, the third Bishop of which, of the Norman era, was the founder of Norham Castle. An interesting account is given of this remarkable personage. Born of "the dregs of the people," he seems to have been a shrewd able man, of pleasing appearance and agreeable manners, and of a bold enterprising spirit, but of dissolute and unprincipled character. The Red King saw in him exactly such an instrument as he required, and Flambard was, in 1099, raised to the throne of Durham; the King requiring him to strenghen the northern borders of the diocese and principality by a chain of fortified castles.

Within a year William was slain by an arrow whilst hunting in the New Forest, whether by design or accident who shall say? And the first step of Henry I. was, at the desire of his council, to commit the hated minister a close prisoner to the tower. Such, however, were his cunning and address that he prevailed upon his keepers to connive at his escape, and such his indomitable courage and endurance that, though through the friction of the rope by which he descended from a height of 90 feet his hands were cut to the bone, he landed, in other respects, in safety. Eventually he was restored to his diocese, and in 1221 the erection of Norham Castle was commenced, the site, according to the legend, having been pointed out by the miraculous interposition of St. Cuthbert; at all events the selection of the site, according Mr. G. T. Clark, shews much strategical judgment and engineering skill.[1]

According to Mr. Jerningham, Bishop Flambard accomplished no more than the erection of the Keep, for he died in 1128, and he is probably right. Flambard's two immediate successors did nothing for Norham. It was left to his third successor, Hugh de Pudsey, a nephew of King Stephen, who, after much squabbling, was consecrated in 1154, to carry on and complete the work which Flambard had begun.

The author, in carrying on the history of the castle, gives a pleasing narrative of the times and of the various historical incidents by which the castle was affected. Soon after the accession of King John, William the Lion, King of Scotland, who was, Mr. Jerningham tells us, the first to blazon the achievement of Scotland with *a lion ramp. gu. on a field or*, on his way to England to prefer his claim to the Earldom of Northumberland, visited Norham with a great *retinue*, and subsequently King John, in his quarrel with the King of Scots for affording shelter and encouragement to some of his discontented subjects, himself visited Norham Castle; and it

1 Archæol. Journal, Vol. xxxiii., p. 309.

was here the treaty of peace with Scotland was signed, from that circumstance called the Peace of Norham. It was here also that Edw. I. sat in state as Lord Parramount, to arbitrate upon the rival claims of the ten competitors for the Scottish crown. The decision was in favour of Baliol, who swore fealty to Edward in the Church of Norham. The nobles of Scotland, however resisted this encroachment on the independence of their country, and Edward seized Berwick and carried off to Westminster the famous Stone of Scone, upon which the Sovereigns of Scotland had been inaugurated from time immemorial. This led to the rise of the patriot William Wallace, who being captured at the battle of Falkirk, was carried to London and executed. Then arose Robert Bruce, who laid seige to Norham Castle and took it by storm in 1327. The spirited and romantic story of William Marmion in connection with this seige is well told. In 1498 the castle was again beseiged by James IV. in person, but after 15 days' attack he raised the seige and departed among the joyous shouts of the garrison.

Soon afterwards an incident accidentally occured at Norham Castle, which led to the most important results, viz.: the treaty of marriage of King James IV. and Margaret Tudor eldest daughter of Henry VII., and eventually to the happy union of the two Kingdoms under the same crown.

Again in 1250 the castle was beseiged by the Scots, but though gallantly defended by Sir Richard Cholmondeley, from want of ammunition was obliged to be surrendered, as some suppose, not without treachery; but the battle of Flodden soon afterwards, which was most disastrous to the Scottish nation, of which a spirited account is given, again restored it to England. It is a remarkable circumstance that during the border contentions, extending over five centuries, Norham Castle was taken by the Scots three times only—by King David- by Bruce and by James IV., and still more remarkable is it that on no one of these occasions was it in Scottish hands more than a month.

Mr. Jerningham, in publishing his work, modestly disclaims seeking to produce anything beyond a pleasant fire-side or railway companion. He has succeeded in this, and though he seems not to have attempted much original research, his work contains much historical matter well arranged and of much interest, and we unite with him in the hope he expresses that it will stimulate others to investigate the contents of the muniment chests of the old Border families.

The second work under this heading may almost he regarded as a sequel to the first. The author of it is not with certainty known, but it is supposed, from internal evidence, to have been written some 50 years after the battle by one Richard Jackson, a schoolmaster at Ingleton, in the Craven district of Yorkshire. The original manuscript is now lost, and the earliest transcript known, which was made in 1636, is now among the Harleian MSS. (No. 3526) in the British Museum. The earliest printed edition appeared in 1664, and was founded on this transcript. Henry Weber took this copy, then in the possession of Sir Walter Scott, as the text of his edition published in 1808.

There is another transcript of the Ballad in the possession of John Askew, of Palingsburn, Northumberland, Esq., which was printed by Gent, about 1755, and this copy, revised and corrected, forms the text of the present edition.

There are also some other editions. It appears from the opening stanza that this poem is a continuation of another on the affairs of King Henry VIII. in France. The narrative of the battle is spirited and, apparently, faithful. Though agreeing, generally, with the historical accounts, it is more minute as regards details, which may have been obtained by the author from some one who was present at the fight. The diction is rugged, as was generally the case with the ballads of the period. We extract a few lines, selected because they would appear to confirm the suspicion that it was through the treachery of one of the garrison that James IV. captured the castle in 1513.

After reciting the investment of the castle and the profuse expenditure of all his powder by the governor, together with the little effect of the assaults of the enemy, the author goes on to say :

"But all their power had not prevailed
Was it not for a trait'rous thief
Who came King James' face before
That in that hold had got relief
The space of thirty years and more.
"I say" quoth he, "King James my liege !
Your brave assaults are all in vain ;
Long may you hold a tedious seige
Yet all this while you get no gain.
But what reward shall I receive,"
Quoth he, "express and speak anon
And I shall let you plain percieve
How that this castle may be won ?"
"If that to pass thou bring this can,"
The King did say where he did stand,
"I shall make you a gentleman,
And livings give you in our land."
"Oh King !" quoth he, "then quit this place,
And down to yonder vallies draw
The wall shall you so rend and raze
Your batteries will bring them low."

This was quite successful and the castle won, and it is satisfactory to learn that afterwards the traitor caitiff received his deserts.

In addition to the ballad itself there are appendices containing—"Annotations and various Readings—Historical and Biographical Notes—Fawkes's Contemporary account of the Battle and a List of Craven men who fought at Flodden.

The work is admirably got up and does much credit to the publisher as well as to the editor. The only thing we see to regret is the modernizing of the spelling.

RESEARCHES INTO THE LOST HISTORIES OF AMERICA, or the Sodiac shewn to be an Old Terrestial Map in which the Atlantic Isle is delineated; so that light can be thrown upon the Obscure Histories of the Earthworks and Ruined Cities of America, illustrated by 77 engravings. By W. S. BLACKET. London : Trübner & Co., 1883.

THE vast remains of ancient races on the American continent from the day of their discovery to the present have been considered an unfathomable mystery. No antiquary, so far as we know, has ever attempted to investigate them upon any scientific principle. That they were raised by numerous and powerful races possessing a high degree of civilization is self-evident, nevertheless their history has by general consent been deemed impenetrable—absolutely and entirely for ever lost.

The author of the remarkable work before us has undertaken to unfold the closed scroll and to display before our eyes the lost history of those great and powerful empires which would appear to have disappeared from off the face of the earth, leaving these marvellous and stupendous works as the only evidence of having ever existed. Mr. Blacket's method is as surprising as it is ingenious, and we are bound to add, it is not unreasonable.

The ancient Americans must have had a history, and we think a history well deserving the researches and careful consideration of the learned. The difficulty has been that no basis has been discovered upon which to found a theory. Everyone who has given any serious thought to the subject has been groping in impenetrable darkness. Mr. Blacket has made a bold plunge. He has spread out before us the celestial map, and on comparing the constellations with the myths of the ancient classical writers, considers that he has found the means to remove the veil which has shrouded this great mystery from our sight.

We are all aware that ancient maps are very unlike those formed upon scientific principles which are now in use. Mr. Blacket points out that those which go by the names of Herodotus, Strabo and other ancient goegraphers, convey the probable idea of the form of the earth in the old system of geography, but these maps shew no indication of America. On the other hand, however, the ancient Japanese maps have the coast line of America as well delineated as the lands of Asia and Europe, and he prints an old Hindoo map of the world, in which, in the fashion of the time, America is distinctly laid down. The space at our command will not admit of our entering into details and, indeed, were it otherwise our observations would be unintelligible without illlustrations.

The author's theory is that the Zodiacs are terrestial maps of the mystic ages by which it is seen that America formed a part of the known world at that early period and that it was set in the stars. He says "that the Zodiacal map is, in point of fact, a good delineation of the countries of the ancient world. The signs adapt themselves to the countries that are beneath them, and this he says, must be proved or the argument fails. There ought to be a universal agreement between the constellations and the nations that lie beneath them. They ought to agree in name, nature and place. If the sign is a human being he ought to be the proper person to educe the histories of the country. If it is an animal it ought to be some animal peculiar to the country, and the animal ought to have the name of the nation it represents. If the sign is a fish the sign ought to overhang some sea, or to lie along some sea coast. In all cases the position of the sign must correspond with the relative position of the surrounding countries" (17). These are the principles upon which his argument is based.

As regards America all the countries are placed under the light of mythology. The author states that his is "a comprehensive attempt to pry into the antiquities of the land by giving considerable attention to the mysterious writings of the ancients." With respect to America he takes each of the Zodiacal signs separately, and examines the adaptation of the constellation to the locality, and we must admit that in the main his arguments are worthy of attention.

Not the least interesting portions of the work are the comparisons of the antiquities discovered in America with the same class of representations handed down from the Greeks and historically known ancient peoples. In these comparisons the same conception is apparent, though the expression is differently conveyed. This is shewn by a Mexican figure of Atlas, from Lord Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities being placed, for comparison, in juxta position with a Greek Atlas. The Mexican figure carries the simple vault of heaven, whilst the Greek Atlas bears upon his shoulders the spherical form of the earth, exhibiting a more advanced state of astronomical knowledge, and the author raises the question as to which is the type and which the antetype, and says the rule that must decide the question is that the simple is the father to the complex, and that, therefore, the Mexican must necessarily be the oldest.

The general result of the author's studies and researches is that at some unknown and remote era there must have been an Asiatic pre-occupation of America, which amalgamated with what may be called the aboriginal inhabitants, forming two powerful kingdoms, that of Mexico or North America and that of Peru or South America, and that the former, in process of time, became sub-divided into two great nationalities.

A great deal of evidence is exhibited to shew that the existence of America was well known to the ancients, that there must have been maritime intercourse between the hemispheres, and that it is probable that Egypt and India received their astronomical knowledge from central America. That from some causes which are not very apparent, great wars arose between the two North American kingdoms we have mentioned above, which led to a great exodus into Europe and Africa from the transatlantic lands. In the mythic stories of the ancient nations we have, the author thinks, a traditionary account of the irruption of these powerful and warlike races. In the opening of real history an account is given of these transactions. Plato, the father of history, who died 384 years B.C., speaks in his *Critias* of this eruption. He says: "First of all let us recollect that it is about 9000 years since war was proclaimed between those dwelling outside the Pillars of Hercules and all those within them. Of the latter party then this city (Athens) was the leader. Of the former the Kings of the Atlantic Islands. To the Gods was once locally allotted the whole earth:—different Gods having received by lot, different regions, proceeded to cultivate them. But Hephæstus and Athena, having a common nature, from having the same father, arranged the order of government." He says further that, "in the distribution of the earth Poseidon got, as his lot, the Atlantic Island, begot children by a mortal woman and settled in the island." The passage is too long to quote further. It will be observed that Plato speaks of this warlike eruption as great, and though it happened 9000 years

before his time as a well known fact, and Mr. Blacket considers that though the knowledge must have been preserved by mythic traditions, he is justified in using these traditions in the construction of his work.

America was known to the Egyptians as the Atlantic Isle, which is described also by Plato in his Timœus. He says "the Island was larger than Libya and Asia put together, and that it was reached by travellers, who first landed on islands before they reached the main land." They, like Columbus, reached the West India islands first. The invasion of Africa and Europe referred to, constitutes, Mr. Blacket says, a very large portion of the mythology of all nations. It has been supposed that this island through some great convulsion of the earth must have sunk in the sea, but that would be impossible, for according to the description, it would be 8000 miles across. It is more probable that it was only lost because the ancient mariners had not the power or the courage to proceed sufficiently far west to find it.

We must not attempt to follow the author through the analysis of the ancient myths or to sum up his argument for the application of them historically and ethnologically. Upon these points we must refer the reader to the work itself. Doubtless exception may be taken to some of his theories. He is, however, an able man and a scholar, and it must be borne in mind that he is walking in untrodden paths. The work is full of very curious and interesting facts, and will be read with much interest. It is in itself so closely condensed as not to admit of justice being done to it in a short notice. It must be read to be understood, and the author courts criticism.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF LEIGH, LANCASHIRE, from February, 1558, to March, 1625. Edited by J. H. STANNING, M.A. Leigh, 1882.

IT is very gratifying to those who have long recognised the value of Parish Registers to observe the growing interest taken in them and in their preservation after centuries of neglect. Within the last few years many have been printed and thereby secured to posterity and their use facilitated, but in no instance which has come under our observation has this been accomplished in a more handsome volume than that of the Parish of Leigh, printed by the vicar. The entries in this volume extend from the accession of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles I., and the work shews evidence of its having been edited with scrupulous care.

Mr. Stanning gives his readers a very interesting Preface and excellent advice. He deprecates the practice of jumping to conclusions in doubtful cares, saying, with respect to a difficult word this must "be such and such a name." He remarks that transcribing is closely akin to translating, and that it cannot be done in cases in which the handwriting is peculiar without a certain amount of translating, and he judiciously says that in transcribing one needs to be acquainted not only with the old writing but with the handwriting of the particular scribe whose writing one is copying, and he gives this excellent advice that before any one undertakes the task of copying let him read through a considerable portion of the document before he begins to write. In this case he will avoid writing "Juce" for Ince, and such like blunders.

Mr. Stanning has also introduced an interesting Introduction containing many curious notes on the history of the parish of Leigh, or Westleigh as it was anciently called. Among these he gives an account of the ceremony of cursing with Bell Book and Candle, as practised in Leigh church in 1476, the ritual of which is very obscure. He also gives a list of the Rectors and Vicars of the parish from the year 1318, with the names of the patrons of the benefice, and adds four plates of trickings of arms borne by the principal inhabitants. These were presented by Mr. J. Paul Ryland, F.S.A., whose skill we should have recognised in the bold and effective drawing had his liberality not been acknowledged.

The entries in the Registers themselves have been edited with evident closeness to the original, the letters elided in the contractions being supplied in italics. The entries, however, are very matter of fact. The Registers do not contain any of those characteristic touches and notes of local events and usages which make some of our parish registers so specially interesting. It is, however, no less valuable on this account to the genealogist, and the full and novel index will very greatly assist his researches. Mr. Stanning must be highly complimented upon the manner in which he has printed and edited this first part of the Registers of his Parish, and we trust he will be encouraged to continue the work down to the passing of Rose's act in 1812.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY examined in its relations to the Manorial and Tribal systems and to the Common or Open Field System of Husbandry. An Essay on Economic History. By Frederic Seebolm (second edition). London: Longman Green & Co., 1883.

THE TOWN, FIELDS, & FOLK OF WREXHAM in the time of James I., containing a contribution to the history of Ancient Common Tenures under Manorial System. By Alered Neobard Palmer, F.C.S. Manchester: Gray, 1883.

Great progress has been made of late years in the study of our early history. Mr. Coote, in his valuable work "The Romans of Britain," (1878) completely overturned the generally received theory that in the Saxon invasion the original inhabitants of this country, so far as that invasion extended, were entirely exterminated, leaving no trace of British customs or Roman civilization, and that the country was repeopled from Germany; and he conclusively shewed that on the contrary in pre-Norman times England was completely steeped in Roman institutions and observances. Mr. Gomme, in his "Primitive Folk Moots" (1880), and Kemble and Stubbs before him, shew by the method of comparative induction, that in no instance has any conquest been one of the complete annihilation of the conquered race or of their manners and customs, and that special systems of jurisprudence, and especially the tenure of lands and other local customs were suffered to survive.

Mr. Seebohm, in his most important work before us, the result of vast intelligent labour and research, treats upon an economic basis of the subject of the Open Field System, which in early times almost universally obtained, not only throughout Europe but also in India. He modestly states his object to be to aid in the solution" of the still unsettled question whether that

system began with the *freedom* or with the *serfdom* of the masses of the people—whether the village communities living in the 'hams" and "tons" of England were, at the outset of English history, *free* village communities or communities in *serfdom* under a manorial lordship; and further, what were their relations to the tribal communities of the western and less easily conquered portions of the island." And he says that "if this question be answered in one way, English Economic History begins with free village communities which gradually degenerated into the serfdom of the Middle Ages. If answered in the other way, it begins with the serfdom of the masses of the rural population under Saxon rule—a serfdom from which it has taken 1000 years of English economic evolution to set them free."

"The English, like the continental village community," Mr. Seebohm says, "inhabited a shell—an open-field system—into the nooks and corners of which it was curiously bound and fitted, and from which it was apparently inseparable," and, he continues: "The remains of this cast-off shell still survive in parishes where no Enclosure Act happens to have swept them away. The common or open field system can even now be studied on the ground within the township in which I am writing as well as in many others."

Mr. Seebohm, in treating of this subject, adopts the same principle as did Mr. Anderson in dealing with the antiquities of Scotland, beginning from the known and tracing the facts up to the unknown. Shewing in the first instance the distinctive marks of the open field system, as illustrated in the township of Hitchin, co. Herts., which from the time of Edward the Confessor—and probably from much earlier times—with intervals of private ownership—has been a royal manor, with which no Enclosure Act has hitherto interfered. Under this system the fields were divided into strips, separated from each other by parallel balks of unploughed turf. These strips contain generally about a statute acre, and are about a furlong, or "furrow long" in length, *i.e.* the length of the drive of the plough before it is turned, and that this by long custom was fixed at 40 rods is shewn by the use of the Latin word *quarantena* for furlong. The word *rood* naturally corresponds with as many furrows in the ploughing as are contained in the breadth of one rod, and four of these rods, lying side by side, made the acre strip in the open fields and still make up the statute acre. In some places the open fields were divided into half acre strips. The strips by the country people were called "balks," but in Latin terriers and cartularies the word used is usually *selio*, and now in English they are often called selions. We cannot, however, enter further into details upon this point, but must pass on to another feature of importance in the open field system: viz., the scattered or intermixed ownership. There were many owners of selions in an open field, and some owners held several selions, but in no case did they adjoin each other, and this brings us to the origin of this arrangement. These open fields were common fields of the village community, and each estate was divided into three fields, each cultivated in successive seasons: first, tilth grain; second, etch grain; and third, fallow; and so on in rotation.

This seems, in our day, a very inconvenient and uneconomical method of cultivation. The system of scattered proprietary naturally arose from the principle of co-operative tillage. The ploughing of a selion was considered

a day's work for a plough and eight oxen, but as few owners possessed a plough and eight oxen, and his land would not support such a team, it was arranged that each person should contribute his share of the joint labour, and the strips were allotted to each holder in rotation in proportion to the number of oxen contributed by him to the plough team, &c.

This is illustrated in the Welsh system, which, in respect to the open field and scattered holdings, differred not from the English. Some of the proprietors provided the oxen and others the plough, &c., and it was settled by law, doubtless based upon immemorial custom, that the produce of the field should be divided in this manner :—The first acre ploughed was to go to the ploughman, the second to the plough irons, the third to the outside sod ox, the fourth to the outside sward ox, the fifth to the driver, the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh to the other six oxen in the order of worth, and the twelfth for the maintenance of the wood-work of the plough. The share in the produce was determined by the number of oxen contributed. He who provided one ox had the produce of one acre of the twelve, and he who found two oxen had the produce of two acres and so on.

We have given this very brief and imperfect outline of the common or open field system, but it will be interesting to the members of this Society to know that Mr. Seebohm makes the Manor of Tidenham, which is situated on the point of the confluence of the Severn and the Wye, one of his typical manors to illustrate his theory that the open fields were held by village communities in villanage under the Lord of the Manor. The lands, and even the Royal Chase of Tidenham, are now all enclosed. Open fields, were, however, very common in this district. The fields of Staunton and Bicknor are mentioned in a perambulation of the Forest of Dean in 10th Edward I., and the former are referred to in a terrier of the early part of the 17th century, in which the selions are mentioned under the name of "rudges" (see *ante* vol. VII., p. 251), and a very curious relic still exists in the parish of English Bicknor, represented in the continuance of two selions, divided by a balk only. Though only so slightly marked these selions belong to different proprietors, and form portions of different farms, in the tenure of different persons. There is also a most interesting example of a common field with its scattered holdings which no Enclosure Act has yet interfered with, in the parish of Upton-St.-Leonard's, about two miles from Gloucester.

We have said that the method adopted by Mr. Seebohm is to trace this system from the known up to the unknown. He describes the open field system as existing before the passing of the Enclosure Acts, and traces it up, from various unquestionable evidences, through mediæval times to the period of Domesday, and we all know from that priceless record that manors existed everywhere, and that wherever there was a manor there was a village community holding land in villanage. A Villanus usually held a yard-land which contained 60 acres, but sometimes only half-a-yard-land or bovate, equal to 30 acres. The former contributed two oxen to the common team and the latter only one. The strips comprised in these areas were scattered all over the common field. The Domesday Book shews that two-fifths of all the arable land in England was held by the villani. Mr. Seebohm next proceeds to shew from Saxon charters and Saxon laws that the same system prevailed back to a very early period of the Saxon occupation. He next points out

that though in Wales, a somewhat different principle obtained, under the tribal laws as regarded the division of land by the allotment of equal shares to the brethren free-born, there were the same scattered holdings, and the same system of co-operative labour was practised, but that as regarded the unfree, the system did not differ much from that of the village communities under a manor. This, Mr. Seebohm considers, was the ancient British system of agriculture under which the abundant crops of corn were produced which Cæsar found upon the British shores before the Christian era. This system was probably improved during the Roman occupation by adopting the three field system, to which we have before alluded, which rendered Britain the granary of the Roman Empire." The equality in the yardlands of the open field system," Mr. Seebohm says, "and the single succession which preserved this equality we have found to be apparently marks, not of an original freedom, not of an allodial allotment on the German 'mark' system, but of a settled serfdom under a lordship—a semi-servile tenancy implying a mere usufruct, theoretically only for life, or at will, which carrying with it no inherent rights of inheritance. But this serfdom, as we have seen reason to believe, was to the masses of the people, not a degradation but a step upwards out of a once more general slavery." It is impossible to over value the importance of Mr. Seebohm work. It is a model of research and close of reasoning. He, however, adopts a new theory on a most important question in economic history upon which many able students have arrived at a different conclusion, and though his reasoning may be to a great extent convincing, the logical result will scarcely be accepted until the subject has received a further careful examination in all its bearings which it is certain to receive.

Mr. Palmer's pamphlet gives, from a Survey made in 1620 an interesting description of the condition of the Manor of Wrexham at that date. This record contains a list of the demesnes, freeholds and leaseholds of the Lordship, and the rent paid therefrom to the Lord, together with the names of the tenants and a description of their respective tenures, &c. The author gives a particular account of the manor with the British or Welsh names of the fields with their meaning, a part of the subject well worthy attention, but the latter portion of the treatise, in which he treats of the Common Fields of Wrexham, is to us, at this moment, of greater interest.

The Common Field System at Wrexham, even as early as 1620, had fallen into a state of decay, nevertheless traces of its original condition still existed. Mr. Palmer says the Town Fields were all divided into parcels lying parallel each to each and held by different tenants. The parcels varied in width according as they included several selions or buttes of land or a single selion or butt, and they were of all sises from an acre-and-a-half to eight perches. They were divided from the parcels on each side either by balks or strips of unploughed grass, or by lines of mere stones, as quillets in Common Fields are in this district marked off one from another. They were held some under lease and some as free, but in either case were assumed to belong, in the last resort, to the Manorial Lord, who granted and gave. "These parcels, or quillets, represented the strips into which the common ploughed fields of Wrexham were aforetime divided for distribution among the several members of the community." It appears that in 1620 some of

the inhabitants of Wrexham held many of these quillets, and a few only one, but if many belonged to the same owner they were in general widely scattered over the fields. There are indications that the three-field system obtained.

Mr. Palmer does not state what was the origin of the different status of the two classes of tenants, and intimates that the solution of that question could only be obtained from the more ancient records of the manor, but he remarks that the leaseholders pay a higher rent for their quillets than the freeholders.

He mentions that as early as 1620 some of the quillets were beginning to acquire distinctive names as *Erw fechan*, *Erw glai*, &c., signifying a definite area of ploughland equivalent to an English acre, and that the average area of the quillets was half-an-acre. There cannot, we think, be any reason to doubt that originally the land appropriated to the several tenants or members of the village community was of equal area to be held by servile tenure, that in process of time these services had been commuted into money payments, that the more wealthy had obtained from the Lord the partial enfranchisement of their holdings and had watched their opportunities to purchase the quillets adjoining their own.

Mr. Palmer states that he has found distinct traces of the former existence of a system of associated tenure, similar to that formerly existing in Wrexham, in thirty other townships situated within the Hundred of Bromfield and the adjacent parts of Denbighshire and Flintshire. We are glad to say that he expresses a hope of publishing some notes on the Common lands of these village communities, and we trust that in doing so he will have an opportunity of examining some of the Ancient Manor Rolls and Custumals of such manors, which will give most valuable evidence upon the subject.

THE BONE CAVES OF OJCOW, IN POLAND. By PROFESSOR DR. FERD. RÖMER. Translated by JOHN EDWARD LEE., F.G.S., F.S.A., author of "Isca Silurum," &c. Translator of "Keller's Lake Dwellings," "Merk's Kesserlock," &c. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1884.

THIS is a descriptive catalogue of the contents, so far as the investigations have extended, of the Bone Caves of Ojcow (pronounced Oiizoff) and of other similar caves in the same district, and English readers are greatly indebted to Mr. Lee for making Professor Römer's work known to them. These Polish caves have not been discovered more than ten or a dozen years, since which they have been extensively excavated for agricultural purposes, because they were found to be very rich in bones and phosphoric acid, but only quite recently have the excavations been made under scientific guidance.

The geological formation, in which the caves are found, consists of white limestone of the oolitic formation, of great thickness and very massive in character. The openings to the caverns vary from ten to thirty feet above the present level of the valley, but it is supposed that they were originally of the same level and that the valley has been deepened by erosion. The form of the entrances vary. In some cases it is merely a fissure in the rock, and the caves penetrate more or less deeply as they extend further from the entrance, and sometimes end in narrow fissures, penetrating still further into

the earth. The bottoms are very uneven, sometimes sinking into deep holes and again rising, and the floor is usually covered with a deposit, more or less thick, of broken stones and earth, the former derived from pieces of stones fallen from the roof, the intervals between the stones being filled with a brown earth. The stones have never been subjected to the action of water. No water-worn pebbles have been found. In most of the caves the floors are covered by layers of stalagmite, generally, however, of only a few inches in thickness, though occasionally reaching to a foot, and stalactites hang down from the roof, and are still in the course of formation, as water containing lime is continually dropping from the roof.

Remains have been found of the Cave Lion, the Cave Bear, the Mammouth, and other extinct animals, and the number of specimens of individuals of the same species in the same cave, which, in some instances, may be reckoned by thousands, is very remarkable, and would seem to prove that the cave had been the habitation of such animals for a very long period of time. Remains were also found of animals of species still existing.

The most interesting remains discovered are those which seem to prove the human occupation of the caves in what is believed to be very far distant ages. These consist partly of human bones and partly of implements and other traces of human industry. The most common of the latter are what are called flint-flakes, designated flint knives, or scrapers. These flakes are a few inches in length. More perfect implements and ornaments more distinctly marking the hands of man, and baked pottery of a coarse, rough, description and unglazed, have also been found. Such relics have been discovered in large or small quantities in most of the caves which have been examined. They occur in the rubbish at the bottom of the caves at various depths, sometimes under the stalgamite, and not unfrequently embedded in it; and it is remarkable that the bones and skulls of animals occur separately, indeed it is stated that in no instance has a complete skeleton been found, nor even the lower jaws united to a skull, and the two halves of the former are almost always separated.

A complete description is given of the contents of each of the caves which have been excavated, and the objects found are illustrated by twelve well executed plates. Besides the remains of animals and the flint-flakes already alluded to, spindle whorls of burnt clay, needles, awls, and other implements of bone, glass beads, objects of bronze, and a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius, cir. 140.

A large number of human skulls have been found in various caves, but it is said to be evident that they belong to very different ages. When they were found the different animal remains occurring with them unfortunately were not accurately noted, but it is said that man was contemporaneous with animals now extinct, more especially with the Cave Bear, and it is mentioned that a piece of rock, a foot long, was taken out of a bed of crystaline stalagmite, lying several feet deep, containing a vertebræ of the Cave Bear firmly embedded, and also an undoubted flint implement made by human hands. Much depends upon the accuracy of the latter conclusion as to the antiquity of the deposits. From all we can gather there is very little distinct evidence that the human remains found are of any high antiquity. They are undoubtedly of different ages. Some are supposed to extend back

to the palæolithic period, and reach down to the bronze age. The human skulls found at a considerable depth below the surface of the floor have been examined by Prof. Virchow. There is no doubt these are of the same age as the deposit containing the implements of the most ancient inhabitants, and Prof. Virchow considers some of the skulls to be dolicho-cephalic or meso-cephalic; but it is said there is no striking peculiarity which indicates a very high antiquity, nor any essential differences in the form of the skull from those of the present inhabitants of Poland.

Though the examination of these caves does not appear to have been very satisfactorily carried out, and the results therefore not very conclusive, the work is of considerable interest and value to those who are engaged in the important study of Bone Caves and their contents in England.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: being a classified collection of *The Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Edited by George Lawrence Gomme, F.S.A. MANNERS & CUSTOMS. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1883.

Mr. Elliot Stock, in the publication of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, is supplying a literary want long felt. The work of our old and respected friend *Silvanus Urban*, extending to 224 volumes, is so large and contains so much of heterogeous matter, and moreover so much of merely temporary interest, as to render it in use very cumbrous. This inconvenience has been so long recognised that as early as 1792 a proposal was made to print selections from it. Two or three similar propositions were made subsequently, but they came to nought, and it has remained to Mr. Stock, to whose enterprise the public is much indebted in other respects, to carry out this very desirable object. The work before us does not, however, contain simply *selections*. It is rather a classification and reprint of the text of all that is in the old magazine upon any given subject, and a better editor for such a work could scarcely have been found than Mr. Gomme.

The subject of Manners and Customs, which forms the first volume of the series, is as wide as it is interesting. It has been classified by the editor under the heads of *Social Manners and Customs*, *Local Customs*, *and Games*, which have again been sub-divided under many heads. The whole volume is of great interest and value as illustrating the condition of the country in the olden time, and it preserves a record of many ancient customs which, in practice, have passed away and been forgotten; and the value of the volume is much enhanced by an excellent index. We do not know if it be intended to print in the series one or more volumes to contain the record of the births, marriages and deaths found in the old magazine. This is much to be desired.

The name of the publisher is a sufficient guarantee for the general "get up" of the work. The only exception we can take to it is the character of the binding, which, though very chaste, is, in our opinion, too delicate for a standard book of reference.

YE OLDEN TIME.—English Customs in the Middle Ages. By EMILY S. HOLT. London : John F. Shaw & Co.

MISS HOLT is well known as the author of many popular tales illustrative of the olden time, and for her contributions to "Notes and Queries" as a learned genealogist under the *nom de plume* of Hermentrude. Her present work is one of great interest. It brings under the notice of its readers many curious facts connected with the manner of life of our mediæval ancestors, and dispels many popular errors which disfigure our history. She justly remarks that notwithstanding such errors have over and over again been exposed, they are continually being propagated by the class of writers whom she designates as the "follow my leader" school, who either lack the ability or are too idle to verify their authorities. There is scarcely a usage which in her fifteen chapters under the heads of christenings, marriages, religion, education, homes and furniture, clothing, food, &c., plate, jewelry, wages and money, trade and service, travelling, names and words, popular errors and funerals, she does not cite from ancient records many curious illustrations. The work is chiefly designed for the young and will form a very pretty and useful present for a boy or girl, and may be read by their seniors with interest and advantage.

HYMNS OF THE EASTERN CHURCH, translated with Notes and Introduction, by the Rev. J. M. NEALE, D.D., Warden of Sackville College (fourth edition), with Music from Greek and other sources, Verifications, Various Readings, and Prose Translations, by the Very Rev. S. G. HATHERLY, Mus. Bac. (Oxon.) Archpriest of the Patriarchal Œcumenical Throne. London : Hayes, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

DR. NEALE'S elegant translations of Greek Hymns have been for some time well known. Some of them have been introduced into "Hymns Ancient and Modern" and other Hymnals, and are great favorites. In the Preface to his first edition in 1862 Dr. Neale expressed his surprise that the compilers of Eclectic Hymnals had never turned their attention to the eighteen volumes of Greek Church Poetry, though there was scarcely a first or second-class Hymn in the Roman Breviary which had not been translated, some of them several times. This, however, is, perhaps, easily accounted for by the facts which he himself states : viz., that the Greek Hymns are all in prose, and that it was difficult to determine what measure should be employed, and that in other respects they would seem to be unsuitable for use in our churches. A second edition of Dr. Neale's Hymns was called for in the same year, and a third not long afterwards. They have now found their way, with permission, and in some cases without, into most Church Hymnals.

This fourth and posthumus edition is marked by an attempt on the part of the Archpriest of the Greek Communion at Bristol to set Dr. Neale's translations to Greek music, but he appears to have undertaken this task at the request of Dr. Neale's publishers with much reluctance, representing that from his experience of Oriental music he considered the object impracticable, because "the rhythm of the translated hymns differed essentially from that of their originals, and that, were the rhythmical difficulty got over, the fact remained that the Oriental musical scales, including among them those of the ancient Byzantine Church, differed from the scales to

which western ears were attuned to such an extent as to make their reproduction in modern notation, and their utilization, an almost hopeless task." After some consideration, however, he assented to the proposal, and the result is before us.

Mr. Hatherly says the melodies of the hymns used in the service of the Greek Church may be roughly divided into three classes :—1. Those of the most unquestioned antiquity, based upon the diæretic scale, which she possesses by virtue of her Oriental position ; 2. Those of mediæval origin, based upon the four diatonic scales of D, E, F, and G, with their four plagal inversions, which scales are common to both the Greek and Latin churches ; and 3. Those of modified form. Of these three classes, the first, as is evident, presented the greatest stumbling block. The frequent introduction of tunes based on the abnormal diæretic scale could not, consistently with any degree of hoped-for popularity of the work, be encouraged. But to ignore their existence entirely was not just to that ancient church, the bulwark of Orthodoxy, whose were the hymns about to "be noted." Accordingly two short instances are given, which will, it is believed, satisfy the solemn demands of the words of the respective hymns, and the claims of justice also. The second class of tunes, those based on the mediæval system of tonality, presented no such difficulty as the former class. And yet the so-called Gregorian modes or tones do not, in all cases, commend themselves to modern ears, on account of their strangeness. Still singers *can* sing them if they will ; and bodies of people in the Anglican, no less than in the Latin, Church, have learned to love them. Of the third class four specimens are given. These modified tunes, with their clever German harmonies, are found in use at all Greek Churches in western parts, from Trieste to Liverpool.

The remaining tunes are taken from the compositions of the Rev. W. H. Havergal and other eminent musicians, whilst four new tunes have been specially contributed for this work by the Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc., the distinguished Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.

The work also contains interesting biographical notices of Sainted Martyrs and Confessors, Authors of the Canons and Odes, of which translations are given in the volume.

In conclusion Mr. Hatherly expresses his astonishment at the marvelous ignorance in which English ecclesiastical scholars are content to remain of the huge treasure of divinity of the Greek Church, the gradual compilation of nine centuries at least.

All lovers of hymnology will feel grateful to Mr. Hatherly for bringing under their notice this introduction to a knowledge of the music of the ancient Greek Church in connection with Dr. Neale's very popular translations of some of the hymns of that communion. The conscientious care which he has evidently bestowed in the production of the work testifies that to him it has been a labour of love.

We may mention that Mr. Hatherly has in preparation a little work to be entitled a HAND-BOOK OF THE SEVENTH COUNCIL, which will contain a succinct History of the Council and of the Controversy which called it forth, and an unabridged translation of the following Official Documents :—1. Refutation of the Definition of the Iconoclast Council of

Constantinople; 2. Definition of the Second Nicene Council; and 3. Canons of the same. The obnoxious Definition and its Refutation will be printed parallel-wise for more easy comparison. As much misapprehension exists with regard to this Council it is desirable to be able to know, at a trifling cost, what it does say *and what it does not say*. The little work, which will be of much interest, especially to our clerical members, will be published by Mr. Hayes, like that above noticed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GENEALOGIST. A new series of this valuable periodical has been commenced. The proprietors have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Walford D. Selby, of H.M. Public Record Office, as Editor, whose position in that establishment gives him special facilities for carrying on the work, irrespective of his well-known antiquarian and genealogical acquirements. It will contain from time to time distinct articles on those classes of records which afford the best materials for the genealogist, topographer and historical student. The serial will be enlarged by thirty-two extra pages in each number, which will be devoted to a NEW PEERAGE, which will include all the *extinct* and *dormant*, as well as the *extant* Peerages, upon a plan similar to the well-known Synopsis of the Peerage by the late Sir Harris Nicholas, which will in reality be presented gratis to the subscribers. Two numbers of the new series have been issued, which, irrespective of the new matter, fully maintains the high character given to this critical Genealogical Journal by its former editor, Mr. G. W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES. The several series of Local Notes and Queries are making steady progress, and well deserve the support of all who are interested in local antiquities :—

THE "GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES," which is being ably edited by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, has, of course, the greatest claim upon the members of this Society.

Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the editor of the WESTERN ANTIQUARY, announces an intention to continue that periodical as a regular Monthly Journal with considerable improvements both in type and style without departing from the original plan. Each monthly part is to consist of twenty pages of letter-press with one or more illustrations.

The PALATINE NOTE BOOK, under the able editorship of Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A., maintains its high character.

Of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES, a new series has been commenced under the title of LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN NOTES, edited by Mr. William Dunscombe Pink, F.R.H.S. Of this, three parts have been issued, containing articles of much interest. Two other new similar serials claim a word of notice : viz.,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, County Records, &c., &c., of that county. Edited by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., and

THE MIDLAND ANTIQUARY, to which our talented and industrious friend the Rev. T. P. Wadley contributes to the first part a paper on the Churchwardens' Accounts of South Middleton, Worcestershire.

FONT AT HINTON PARVA, WILTSHIRE.

By The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH, M.A.

The plan and ornamentation of this Font appear to be Norman, The Bowl may be divided into *three* portions. The *upper* consists of an arcade apparently late Norman. Below this is an ornamental band. The *central* is ornamented with a twisted pattern of vine branches and leaves. In the centre of this is the figure of a lamb standing, and a bird, probably a dove. From the mouth of the lamb proceeds the vine branch, this is continued round from the east, and on the north side are two birds and two fishes and an eel or a serpent. Below this is *an ornamental border*, the lower portion having circular ornaments (*See Pl. X.*).

The ornamentation of Norman fonts is so varied that it is difficult to explain the meaning. Sometimes symbolical sometimes legendary. Here the lamb and the dove seem to indicate christian symbols,—*atonement and sanctification.* The fish, the birds (intended for water fowl), and the eel, seem to indicate what is *waterborn.*

As birds and fishes have their natural life in and from the waters, so the new birth of the christian is by *baptism.*

The vine (*i.e.* the church) has its origin in the mouth, *i.e.* the *word* or *teaching* of the lamb. This is the best explanation I can put upon the design.

Many Norman fonts are given in Mr. Paley's work on Baptismal Fonts, and the ornamentation is very varied as well as the form, sometimes round, sometimes square, sometimes octagonal.

The subjects carved are also very varied. We have the Crucifixion of our Lord between two Thieves, and the soldier piercing his side with the spear, no doubt intimating that all Baptismal grace flows from the wounded side of Christ.

This is to be seen on the quadrilateral font at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, which is elaborately carved.. The front face representing

the Heavenly Hierarchy, and the central panel on this face seem to depict some one clinging to the cross. The Heavenly Hierarchy would intimate that angels and cherubim are present when the sacrament of baptism is administered.

This font, on which special pains have been bestowed, is supposed to have come from the suppressed priory at Lenton, which was founded in the time of Henry I. (A.D. 1100).

At East Haddon there is a rudely formed figure holding two serpents by the neck, one in each hand, and appears to indicate that sin is conquered in and through baptismal grace.

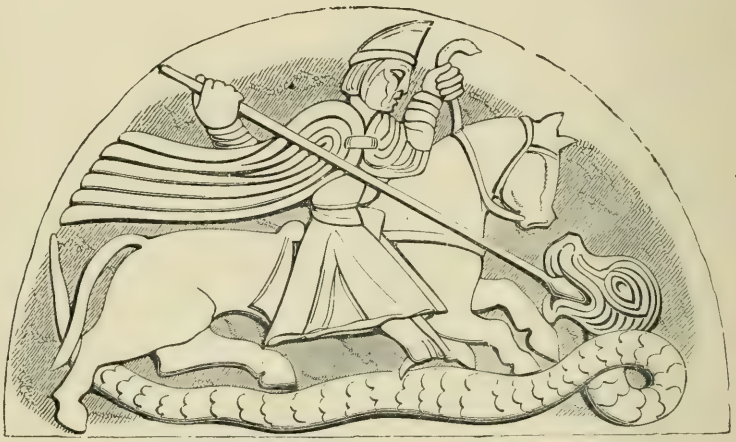
Perhaps the most elaborate and highly-finished font of Norman date is that at Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, around the circular bowl of which are ten niches or compartments. Eight of these indicate the triumph of virtues over opposing vices. The other two panels have figures of cherubim. One of these symbolises the church, having on the legend the word ECCLESIA. It is a figure crowned and clothed in a flowing garment, holding in the right hand a cross, and in the left a cup, and tramples upon the serpent, beside this are inscribed the word SERPENS OCCIDITUR.

In the west niche Heaven is represented thus: a cherubim with drawn sword and folded wings, the legend over it is CHERUBIM.

The other figures carry appropriate emblems, and have over them the name of the virtue which each represents, and under, the opposing vice, thus:

LARGITAS . . Avaritia	HUMILITAS . . . Superbia
PIETAS . . . . Discordia	MISERICORDIA . Invidia
MODESTIA . . Ebrietas	TEMPERANTIA . . Luxuria
PATIENTIA . . Ira	PUDICITIA . . . Libido

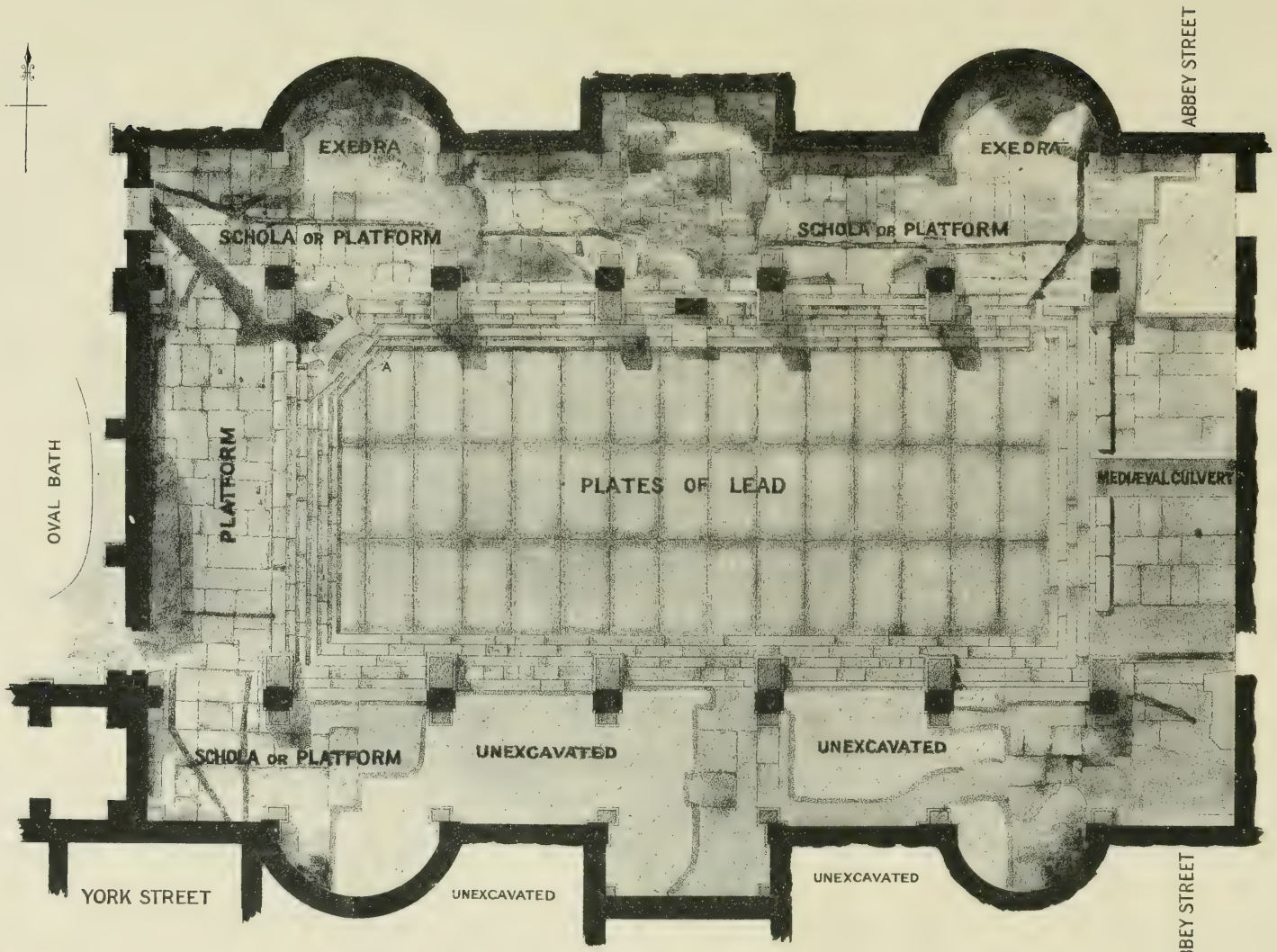
By this arrangement we see therefore that the grace of admission into the fold of Christ's Church enables the baptised person to overcome all the vices of the natural man, and cultivate the opposite virtues, until, by divine strength imparted, he, having overcome sin, receives his final reward in Heaven, in other words, as the church catechism expresses it, "The death unto sin, and the new birth unto righteousness."



Sculpture over the South Door of the Church of Ruardean.—*See pp. 148-49.*

PLAN OF GREAT ROMAN BATH, BATH.

Discovered 1880-81 and measured 1884. by Charles E. Davis. F.S.A.



Bath discovered 1755, and walls a distance of 6 or 8 feet of Great Roman Bath 1763.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Transactions at the Spring Meeting of the Society, held at Cirencester, on *Thursday, 8th May, 1884.*

The arrangements for this Meeting were made by a Local Committee consisting of Messrs. Christopher Bowly, T. B. Bravender, Wilfrid Cripps, F.S.A., Robert Ellett, John Mullings, and Edward Trinder, Mr. Edward C. Sewell acting as Secretary. The day was a little dull but fine, and there assembled at the King's Head Hotel, at eleven o'clock, a fairly numerous gathering of members. Among those present, in addition to several ladies, were Sir Brook Kay, Bart., Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., Mr. Granville Baker, Mr. K. H. Fryer (Mayor of Gloucester); Messrs. W. C. Lucy, G. F. Riddiford, A. E. Smith, J. Bush, J. Latimer, W. George, W. C. Grist, B. M. Whitwell, T. C. Cox, E. C. Sewell (Local Secretary), J. Creese, H. Zachary, E. Hartland, E. Cripps, J. B. Hale; the Revs. the Hon. R. Stapleton, W. Bazeley, J. M. Hall, S. Bartleet, T. A. Smith, E. A. Fuller, F. J. Poynton, J. Emeris, T. Holborow, J. W. Caldicott, D.D., G. W. Phillips; Dr. L. Pitcairn, &c.

The party proceeded to take a hasty view of the fine parish church. They then inspected the Town Hall, which, under the name of "the Church-house or the Vice," originally formed a portion of the sacred edifice, but was assigned in 1671-2 by Bishop Nicholson, of Gloucester, to the Town, and in the following year was converted into the Town Hall.

The Rev. A. E. Fuller made the following remarks on this structure:—He said that the room where they were now met was commonly called the Town Hall, the upper portion of the porch having been dedicated to public uses by faculty granted by Bishop Nicholson in 1672. In those days instead of one upper floor there were two stories of rooms. The building itself is of the early part of the 16th century, the older porch having been re-built at that date, as witnessed by sundry wills, and the account given by Leland. What the original purpose of these rooms was does not appear, but possibly they may have been used by the gilds connected with the church, there being a way down from this floor by the eastern turret into the church; or again, the upper rooms may have been used by some of the chantry priests. But whatever may have been its use before the suppression of the gilds and chantries, there is no record of

its being put to any regular use afterwards until the reign of Charles II., when, in 1672, "The Vice was made a Towne Hall." The whole building was re-constructed in 1831, when the two upper stories were thrown into one, and the connecting portion between the church-house and the church was also considerably altered, for it will be noticed that as originally built it cannot have blocked up the window over the door of the church. Besides these upper rooms there is on the left side of the porch a "little house" of two rooms, one above another, originally used by the keeper of the clock and chimes. Underneath the building is a large vaulted cellar.

In answer to questions, Mr. Fuller said that the meaning of the name *Vice* was uncertain. It is always so written in the vestry book, never Parvise, and the only suggested interpretation of the name is in Bishop Nicholson's faculty, where it is treated as short for *Device*, the idea being that it was so called because of the clever construction, very little light being lost to the church. The carved panel work in front of the platform was formerly the front of the organ gallery erected in the church in 1668. It was removed here at the restoration in 1865-7.

A visit was then made to the ruins of

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,

or the Paen, Gloucester Street, and as the trustees have undertaken the task of removing the old cottages by which the remains of this ancient and interesting structure have for so many years been concealed, it well repaid a visit. The work has been for sometime progressing. Most of the arches are now exposed, and a good idea can be formed of the dimensions and appearance of the ancient Hospital. The company having assembled, Mr. Edward Sewell read some notes collected chiefly from Rudder's History of Cirencester, with a view of opening a discussion upon the subject. In these it was stated that the chapel was erected by Hen. I. after the completion of the Abbey, that is from 1132 to 1135. And he added the following interesting particulars relative to the present state of the Hospital :—

From the report of the commissioners appointed by Government for Inquiring into Charities, taken at Cirencester in the year 1829, we find that the sum borrowed by the Trustees in 1793 was £250, with which they built six new cottages. In 1807, the debt being paid, the new cottages were appropriated to the alms-people. According to a minute in the vestry book, dated 23rd November, 1786, the goverment of St. John's Hospital was by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in the 6th year of Charles I., vested in the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Cirencester. And in the same minute a resolution of the vestry is recorded, that the then minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish should be requested to take possession of all the lands and tenements belonging to the said hospital, and to apply to the executors of one Thomas Bush (who is stated to have surreptitiously obtained in the year 1740 a Grant under the Privy Seal of the Mastership of the same Hospital) for the deeds and writings in their Possession belonging to the said charity, and for an account of all such moneys, if any, received by them and not applied to the purposes thereof.

The dimensions of the pillars and arches, as ascertained, by Mr. Bravender, are as follows :—

	ft.	ins.
Circumference of pillars below capital - - -	5	4
Height from present floor to crown of arch - -	13	0
Width between each pillar - - - -	11	3

Sir John Maclean said he would not enter upon the many inaccuracies in Rudder's statement, but it was evident from the remains, of which a part of the arcade still exists, that the erection of the structure was not so early as stated. They had to thank Mr. Sewell for his interesting notes, but they did not require written evidence to assure them that the architecture was Early English, and was to be referred to the latter part of the 12th century—that was to be gathered from the face of the structure itself.

The Rev. E. A. Fuller following, said he quite concurred in the remarks of Sir John Maclean as to the date of the building being later than Hen. I. Rudder's date of the completion of the building of the abbey was entirely erroneous, and the mistake originally arose, he believed, from an error in Leland, aggravated in copying from him. The date of the consecration of the abbey, as given by Benedict Abbas, was 1176, and he proceeded to shew in what manner the error arose. But in truth there was no documentary authority whatever for placing the building of the hospital either before or after the completion of the abbey. It is a question of style of architecture, and that would point to the middle or end of the reign of Hen. II. He added, it was alleged that no mass was celebrated in the hospital till the beginning of the 14th century. In the abbey register, between the dates of 1300 and 1342, there was a deed under which the abbey allowed mass to be said, and it was therein affirmed that was the first time it was permitted. The permission was accompanied by the reservation that the mass at the hospital should commence after the Gospel at the parish church, and that the minister should not take any offerings for himself, but hand them over to the mother church. Another mistake of Leland, in describing the hospital as one of three parish churches in Cirencester, was perpetuated by Rudder. It was no such thing. It was simply the chapel of the hospital.

In passing round the ruins attention was directed to a fragment of incised stone, found in the course of pulling down the cottages. It forms a portion of a mediæval monumental inscription. The reading of it is "· · · low cujus anime propicietur deus amen." The letters "low" would form part of the description of the deceased, either of his name, his place of residence, or of some office held by him.

There was also found among the rubbish, in clearing out the chapel, another small fragment of sandstone, bearing a few letters in Roman characters. No other similar pieces, which might have formed portions of the inscription, were discovered. This piece was, perhaps, brought in with other old *debris* at the time of the erection of the chapel, to be placed under the floor. The only perfect letters are :—AVGVˢ and the upper part of S following. Having shewn the fragment to the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, he remarks that "the fragment is so small, and the letters so few, that it is extremely difficult to offer a satisfactory reading. He says there appears to him to be indications of the letter E preceding the (•) and the A. (This (•) looks like a hole bored in the sandstone, probably after it was broken, but it is not connected with the inscription). AVGVˢ might stand for AVGVSTVS, AVGVSTINVS or some other similar name of which there have been several found in Britain. And if the mark preceding the initial A be an E the fragment is probably part of a dedicatory or votive offering as: PRO SALVTE AVGVSTI, for the health of the emperor, or the erection of a building, VIRTVTE AVGVSTI by the authority of the emperor, or NVMINE AVGVSTI, the Divinity of the Emperor. We are, however, unable to detect any appearance of the remains of the upper part of the E suggested by Mr. Scarth, and the state of the Stone would rather forbid it. The incision in the midst of the line of writing might well be the middle arm of an E, though it much resembles the horizontal arm of a cross. There are portions of other letters decernible both above and below the line of which we have been treating. *(See fac-simile Plate XI.)*

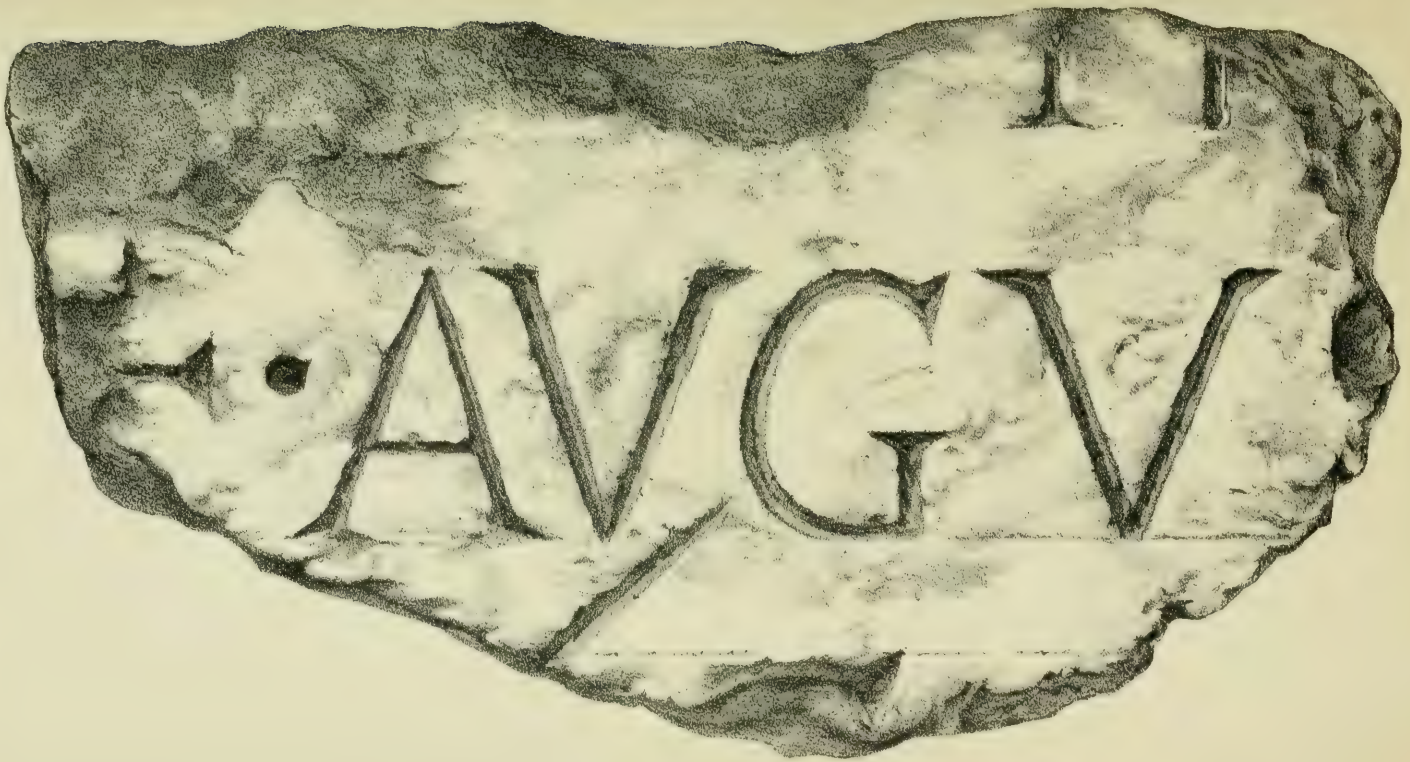
A move being now made, Sir John Maclean said they must not go away without thanking Mr. Sewell for the interesting notes he had communicated to the meeting, and Mr. Fuller for his valuable remarks thereon ; and inasmuch as neither the President of the Society nor the President of the Council were present, the former being detained in London by his parliamentary duties and the latter being absent from indisposition, he would take the liberty of proposing on behalf of the Society, a cordial vote of thanks to those gentlemen, which was adopted.

A memoir on this Hospital, by the Rev. A. E. Fuller, will be printed in the present volume.

THE WEAVERS' HALL

was noticed in returning to the town. Mr. Sewell remarked that King Henry IV. granted to the town a charter for a merchant gild, for the encouragement of trade by the execution of the Statute Merchant. But this charter after a long suit in the Exchequer was decreed to be cancelled.

He observed that possibly the Weavers' Gild dates from the fourteenth century, but all the returns concerning the Cirencester Gilds made in the reign of Richard II. have perished with the exception of that relating to the Trinity Gild, printed in Mr. Fuller's History of Cirencester Church, page 12. At any rate there was here a Gild of Weavers at least as early as the reign of Edward IV. or Richard III., when Sir William Nottingham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, founded a hall for them, with four habitations for the poorer sort of that fraternity, by the name of St. Thomas' Hospital, and endowed it by his will with a small revenue. King Philip and Queen Mary granted them a charter, which was recited and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in the charter of the Weavers' Company, in the 8th year of her reign (1565).


I I
·AVGV

The Charity Commissioners' Report states : "Sir William Nottingham, by his will dated 1st September, 1483, directed his trustees to convey certain property to the persons therein named, for the use, profit, and maintenance of four poor men dwelling in a certain house lately built by him in Cirencester, in a street called Battle Street, and for the use of them who after his decease should dwell in that house, being chosen by the Wardens of the Weavers' Company in Cirencester, and their successors."

There is an ancient stone building in St. Thomas Street, called St. Thomas' Hospital, supposed to be the house originally built for this charity by Sir William Nottingham.

The lands belonging to the Hospital, worth in 1550 £15 8s. 9d. a year, were granted in 1581 to the Earl of Leicester, who re-granted them that same year; and two years later, these lands again changed hands by sale, the £6 18s. 8d. payable to the four alms-folks being charged as reserved rent.

The company then proceeded to the place called

The Bull Ring, or Amphitheatre.

This is situated at a place called "The Querns," which latter consists of mounds of *debris* and hollows, resembling the results of ancient quarrying, probably the site of the quarries whence the Romans obtained the stone for building the town. On the north side of these "tumps" is what is believed to have been a Roman Amphitheatre. The first historian who noticed it was Rudder, in 1779, who suggested this as its origin. It is of an Eliptical form, measuring in its longer axis about 200 feet, and in its shorter about 130 feet, having an entrance at each end. "Round it," as described by Rudder, "is a mound, or wall, of earth thrown up to about the height of 20 feet, sloped on the inside with so much exactness as to manifest the hand of care and design ; and I am of opinion that there were original rows of seats or steps, one below the other, from top to bottom, but time has much defaced them," and Rudder mentions a third "strait approach, about 30 inches wide, on the north side, between two stone walls, which were designed to keep up the high bank of earth on each side." It was visited in 1868 by the Members of the British Archæological Association when an animated discussion arose whether it was, or was not, a Roman Amphitheatre. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, a valued member of our Society, who has made Roman Remains his study for many years, gave several reasons for answering the question in the affirmative, as did also the late Rev. J. G. Joyce; but other members of the Association desired to withhold their opinions until excavations should have been made, to the execution of which the late Earl Bathurst, upon whose estate it is situated, with ready courtesy kindly consented. We believe, however, that this examination has not yet been carried out. A plan of the ground is given in the Journal of the British Archæological Association for March, 1869, and there is a view of it in "Illustrations of Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester," by Professor Buckman and Mr. C. H. Newmarch, 1850. On returning the party visited the Corinium Museum, in which are deposited some fine tesselated pavements and other valuable Roman remains discovered in the town and neighbourhood. Returning to the King's Head Hotel an excellent lunch was provided, which was partaken of by about thirty ladies and gentlemen. Sir John Maclean was requested to preside. As soon as lunch was finished the company started on

THE CARRIAGE EXCURSION,

which proved a very enjoyable trip, although perhaps not very rich in material for archæological research.

SIDDINGTON

was the first placed visited, and the interesting and restored church of St. Peter was the object to which attention was chiefly directed. The Rector, the Rev. the Hon. J. Gifford, had written expressing his regret at being unable to be present. He supposed that the attention of the company would doubtless be directed to the peculiar shape of the Norman font, and also to the fine south porch. The tympanum over the south door contained a representation of our Lord, with St. Peter, the patron saint, on the right hand, and on the left hand a figure apparently making an offering to the Saviour, and Mr. Gifford desired to have from the members of the Society some explanation of the latter figure. The members carefully examined the work referred to, but were unable to afford the information which the Rector sought. The north aisle is called the Langley aisle, after the family of the Langleys of Siddington. This manor had been held by the family of Musard from the Conquest, and was purchased of the heirs of Hascult Musard as early as the reign of Henry III. by Geoffry de Langley, who died seized on 2nd Edward I., leaving Walter his son and heir, aged 30 years and more (Inq. p.m. 2nd Edward I.) From this date the manor continued in the family and name of Langley, with remarkable variations of descent, which are briefly traced by Fosbroke in his History of Gloucestershire (Vol. II., pp. 482-3), until 21st Henry VII., when it fell to female heirs, and was subjected to a partition, but the representatives of the coheirs continued to hold it until 5th James I., when it was alienated. The Langleys doubtless built the aisle, probably the whole of the present church; and the monogram of one of the members of the family was to be seen on the apex of one of the arches. A quaint story was related—the painted glass from one of the windows was removed from the church and placed in a window of the parish church at Cirencester. This was done by order of the lord of the manor, one of the Earls Bathurst, and the glazier on being remonstrated with in the course of his work in removing the glass, was said to have made the irreverent reply "The lord is on my side, I do not fear what man doeth unto me." There was a second church in the parish, dedicated to St. Mary, now destroyed, and Mr. Gifford considers its site to be near his residence, a number of stones of Norman work which had evidently belonged to it had been found in his garden.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY drew attention to the peculiar shape of the font, and threw out the suggestion that it appeared to be an imitation in stone of a leaden font. There were two leaden fonts of that shape near Chepstow. He only made the suggestion, observing that our ancestors did strange things sometimes.

SOUTH CERNEY

was the next place visited, and the interesting church of All Hallows was inspected under the guidance of the vicar, the Rev. W. E. Hadow. The features most admired were the handsome and almost unique south porch, with an almost equally interesting doorway in the north wall; a very beautiful piscina, with elegant decorations, and the whole building

was viewed with much interest. In the south aisle, before the "restoration," there was an old chantry chapel, and the piscina still remains. The low square tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, but about 25 years ago some three or four of the courses were displaced by lightning, and the people (the vicar being then non-resident), being seized with panic, had the whole spire taken down and the stones thrown under the wall of the churchyard, where they still remain waiting funds necessary to replace them. The parish registers date from 1583. An interesting tomb in the churchyard was inspected, and the three old manor houses were pointed out. At the date of the Domesday Survey Walter de Gloucester held one manor in South Cerney, and it is probable that on the death of his five grandsons, sons of Milo Fitz Walter Earl of Hereford, s.p., the manor became partitioned between their three sisters and coheirs, thus forming three manors, and hence the three manor houses. An old ivy-clad tower in the garden of Mr. Snell was glanced at, chiefly for the reason that it was locally known as "The Chapel," but grave doubts were expressed as to whether it had any pretensions to antiquity. The Rev. W. Bazeley said it was stated that in 1139 King Stephen took the castle of South Cerney, which Milo had erected for the purpose of the insurrection against him, and in the same year Milo was recorded to have re-possessed himself of the fortress, which was supposed to have formed one of a chain of forts between Cricklade and Malmesbury. No trace of the stronghold now remained, and its site is unknown.

A pleasant drive brought the party to

Ashton Keynes,

where the substantial and well kept church was visited, as well as the moated farm house close by. The three crosses in the village were also noticed, and then the party proceeded to

Cricklade.

Time would not admit of more than a very hasty inspection of the handsome parish church of St. Sampson, its many interesting features being hastily noticed. A cross in the churchyard was just glanced at, and the visit intended to be made to the old church of St. Mary was necessarily abandoned, the horses' heads were turned homewards, Cirencester being reached a little before 6.30.

THE EVENING MEETING

took place in the King's Head Hotel Assembly Room, when Sir John Maclean presided.

A paper was read by Mr. T. B. Bravender *On Recent Roman "Finds" in Cirencester*, which will be printed in this volume, upon the conclusion of which the chairman invited remarks thereon from the members. Responding to this invitation,

Mr. Sewell, referring to Mr. Bravender's statement, that no portion of an earthenware lamp had been found, observed that he had one that had been discovered near Price's Row in the Watermoor Road.

Mr. Bravender said that was the only one he had heard of.

In the course of a short conversational discussion, the chairman enquired if any of the potters' marks and the coins that Mr. Bravender had mentioned as having found were rare or unique.

Mr. BRAVENDER replied that some of the potters' marks were previously unknown. Professor Church was endeavouring to find some information upon them, and there were some marks that he had been unable to discover.

The CHAIRMAN said he should like to have a correct copy of the rare or unique marks in order that they might be published in the Transactions of the Society.

Mr. BRAVENDER said he should be happy to let Sir John Maclean have the pieces themselves in order that they might be illustrated.

In reply to an enquiry by the chairman relative to the coins, Mr. Bravender said some of the coins were also very rare, and he promised to lend these to Sir John in order that he might have them examined by an expert, and such of them published as were worth it.

The CHAIRMAN also alluded to the Tokens. He supposed that they were tradesmen's tokens. They were very interesting objects, and those of them hitherto unknown should be published. He thought a collection of all Gloucestershire tokens should be made for the County Society's Museum. It was a small museum at present, but it could be made to grow by contributions of interesting objects, and he would suggest that if no better use could be found for the objects mentioned they should be sent to the secretaries for preservation in the museum of the Society.

Mr. SEWELL said they had an excellent receptacle in the Corinium Museum.

Mr. BRAVENDER said he had some duplicates to which the Society was welcome.

Mr. SEWELL referred to the paved Roman road exposed in Gloucester Street, about three feet below the surface, during the recent drainage works. He said the road was very perfect, and there were grooves in the pavement made by the wheels of the vehicles passing over it The grooves were two inches deep, and some of the stones from the road, showing the grooves, were deposited in Earl Bathurst's Park, near the Museum.

Mr. BRAVENDER remarked that the paved roads had the same grooved appearance in Pompeii.

Dr. CALDICOTT suggested that as Cirencester was so rich a neighbourhood for remains, all "finds" of interest should be communicated to the Society, in order that they might be published in the Transactions, and thus attract the attention of archæological students.

The thanks of the Society having been accorded to Mr. BRAVENDER,

Mr. E. C. SEWELL followed with a paper on *Cirencester during the Civil War in 1643-45*, which was listened to with much interest. After some introductory remarks on the previous state of political affairs, he referred to the appointment by the King of George Lord Chandos as Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, stating that how, upon his Lordship's visit to Cirencester to execute his commission of array on behalf of the King, he and his unarmed attendants were attacked by the towns-folk, and barely escaped with their lives. The insurgents expecting that this gross insult to the King's representative would not be endured by the Royalists placed the town in a state

of defence and garrisoned Sudeley Castle. This, to a great extent, interfered with the means of obtaining supplies for the Royal forces in the western districts, and in January, 1642, the Marquis of Hertford, with a large army, threatened the town, and summoned it to surrender upon the promise of a free pardon for all their past offences. This summons, with great professions of loyalty, was refused by the towns-people, but the general withdrew his forces without molesting them further.

On 21st January, 1642, Prince Rupert marched from Oxford with the greater portion of the King's army with the primary object of relieving Colonel Hastings, who was besieged in his own house at Ashby de la Zouch, but learning that that officer had beaten off his assailants the Prince determined to proceed to Cirencester to punish the rebels there. On the 2nd February he made an attack on the town. Rudder, who was at that time chaplain to Prince Rupert and present with the army, gives a very detailed and graphic account of the attack, which Mr. Sewell read to the meeting. Among the Officers serving under the Prince was Lord Carnarvon. The town was taken by storm, with a loss to the rebels, according to Rudder, of about 300 men, and many were made prisoners. It is alleged that the prisoners were treated with much barbarity. That a great amount of suffering must be endured by prisoners in such circumstances would be unavoidable, but it is to be hoped that no wanton cruelty was exercised on this occasion. Among the notable men who were slain in the conflict, Mr. Sewell says, was one Hodgkinson Pain, a wealthy clothier, who fell with the colours in his hand, and was buried on the 5th February, 1642, as recorded in the parish register; and on a small brass plate in the south aisle of the church the following quaint epitaph is inscribed :—

"Here lyeth buried ye Body of Hodgkinson Pain, Clothier, who died ye 3rd of Feb. 1642."

"The Poores Supplye his life and calling grac't
'till warre's made rent and Pain from poore displac't
But what made poore unfortunate Paine blest
by warre they lost their Paine yet found no rest
Hee losing quiet by Warre yet gained ease
by it Paine's life begun, and paine did cease :
And from the troubles here him God did sever
by death to life, by Warre to peace for ever."

The capture of Cirencester caused the greatest terror and consternation among the malcontents of the West of England. Sudeley and Berkeley Castles were evacuated by their Parliamentary garrisons. Tewkesbury and Malmesbury submitted, and the King's authority was acknowledged throughout the district. Gloucester only stubbornly held out. Even the inhabitants of Cirencester appealed to the King's mercy, which was graciously accorded to them on the condition that they demeaned "themselves with that duty and obedience to his Majesty's just and necessary commands as the condition of the present time and his Majesty's necessities require." Prince Maurice was left governor. The town remained in the King's hands until after the battle of Newbury, when it was again taken by the Parliamentarians. After this the town played a less conspicuous part in this internecine conflict, but the following entries of burials in the parish registers shew that skirmishes occurred as late as

December, 1644

The 11th day—Mathew Woodcock, a Lieftenant of the King's slaine
The 22nd day—A Captain's Sonne, no name knowne
The 25th day—Mr. Thomas Lea, Chaplain of Coll. Hodgkinson's Regiment
The 30th day—Leiftenant Colonell Guddridge.

January, 1645

The 6th day—A Quartermaster, that was hanged

As in 1642 the first opposition in the county to the constituted authorities occurred at Cirencester, so, in 1688, was the first blood shed on account of the revolution. Rudder states in his History of Cirencester that this occurred when Lord Lovelace, being on his march to join the Prince of Orange, with a party of horse, was attacked by a Captain Lorange, of the County Militia, at the instigation of the Duke of Beaufort, "who was very zealously attached to King James." Capt. Lorange was the proprietor of an estate called Haynes, near Tewkesbury, and though both he and his son were slain in the fight, his men overpowered Lord Lovelace and carried him prisoner to Gloucester jail, having slain some unfortunate gentlemen at the same time. Capt. Lorange selected the town as a particularly suitable place to attack the Prince's party, knowing that the greater part of the inhabitants were implicit followers in the Beaufort train, and had imbued the Court principles of indefeasible right and non-resistance—a remarkable change of opinion within a short time.

Mr. Sewell's paper, of which a brief abstract is here given, contained a very clear and detailed narrative of the connection of Cirencester with the events of the unhappy civil war during the period referred to.

On the conclusion of Mr. Sewell's remarks, the chairman, invited a discussion on the subject. He said there were probably many old documents of great interest in the family archives of the county bearing on the period referred to, which were at present quite unknown, but which might be made available, and he said he would ask his friend Mr. Gael, who he was glad to see in the room, and than whom no one would be likely to possess better information, did he know anything upon that point?

Mr. S. H. GAEL, who had joined the party at the Evening Meeting, said he did not at present recollect any such treasures as the chairman had referred to. The great house now owned by Lord Bathurst was at the period indicated in the possession of the Poole family. He did not know who the present representatives of the Poole family are, and he never heard that Lord Bathurst had any documents of the kind. The Howe family had a great many papers for they took a very conspicuous part in the times referred to; and the Spring MSS. probably also contained interesting documents, but they were taken away in bulk, and had not been examined. It was exceedingly difficult to find out these things, and if anything did transpire he thought it would be partly by accident. There were no doubt a great many documents in the possesssion of the Benetts of Wiltshire.

Mr. SEWELL said he thought these had been published in the Pyt House Papers.

Mr. GAEL added that he could never make out what became of Sir Robert Atkyns's papers, for he must have had a great store, and his great

house was at Saperton, contiguous to Cirencester. He had never heard that Lord Sherborne had any such documents, but the Dutton family must have taken a prominent part in the proceedings of that district. He hoped that the fact that these things were being enquired after would lead to their being discovered. Now that Mr. Sewell had kindly undertaken that particular epoch of the history of Cirencester, he trusted there would not be wanting among their Cirencester friends some gentlemen who would follow up the enquiry in the subsequent stages. There must be in that town and neighbourhood a great many treasures connected with the Howe family and also the Master family. Cirencester was also the scene of a great political confederation of singular importance at the revolution of 1688, and interesting information could be furnished as to that. There was hardly anything more interesting than the operations of Jack Howe in that town, and as he flourished well into the 18th century no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining information.

A short conversation followed, and Mr. Sewell was heartily thanked by the chairman for his interesting paper.

Dr. Caldicott moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sewell for the able manner in which he had organised and carried out the meeting, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Sewell acknowledged the compliment, and said their old town had very great interest in his eyes, and if they could show strangers the various objects of interest it contained he thought it was their bounden duty to do so.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Sir John Maclean for presiding.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 21st APRIL, 1884.

Dr. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
To Miscellaneous Printing	37	16	3
Printing Transactions	194	19	5
Purchase of Books	6	16	3
Petty Disbursments	5	14	1
Advertising	0	13	6
Balance	273	8	7
	£519	8	1

	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per Bank Book	237	8	6
Life Subscriptions	15	15	0
Annual do. 1877-8		10	6
Do. do. 1878-9	0	10	6
Do. do. 1879-80	0	10	6
Do. do. 1880-81	2	12	6
Do. do. 1881-82	4	14	6
Do. do. 1882-83	21	10	6
Do. do. 1883-84	159	1	6
Entrance Fees	21	10	6
Dividend Consols	12	13	10
Donations	8	5	3
Sale of Transactions	13	18	3
Balance of Meetings—Bath	10	14	10
Do. do. Bristol	3	19	1
Do. do. Ruardean	5	12	4
	£519	8	1

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Bills paid	284	18	5
	£284	18	5

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	94	16	9
Subscriptions	40	0	0
Balance	150	1	8
	£284	18	5

	£	s.	d.
Balance General Account	273	8	7
Less Balance Berkeley MSS.	150	1	8
Balance of Bank Account	£123	6	11

Audited June 6th, 1884 — W. C. LUCY, WM. T. PRICE } Auditors.

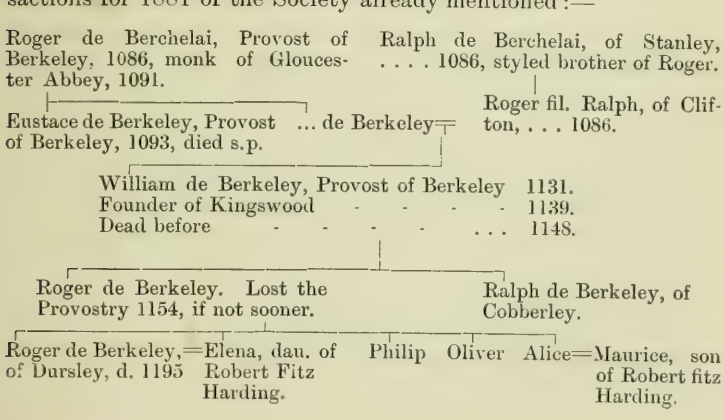
THE EARLIER HOUSE OF BERKELEY.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G, &c.

The recent issue, under the auspices of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, of the full text of "The Lives of the Berkeleys from 1066 to 1618," by John Smyth of Nibley, suggests this attempt to give a more correct account of the first family which derived its surname from the possession of the Berkeley Lordship. Such an attempt seems all the more called for, because Smyth's errors have been added to rather than diminished through the hasty assumptions and strange oversights of subsequent Gloucestershire historians—more especially Atkyns and Fosbroke.

Even at the present day, when various sources of information, to which neither he nor they had access, are available, eminent genealogists—like the editor of the work above referred to—rest content with rectifying a glaring inaccuracy here or there, instead of undertaking that thorough revision so greatly needed.

Subjoined is the latest version of the Pedigree in question, as given in an able and interesting paper on "The Domesday Tenants in Gloucestershire," contributed by Mr. A. J. Ellis to the Transactions for 1881 of the Society already mentioned :—



In opposition to this, I hope to establish that the headship of the family descended from father to son through five consecutive generations of Rogers; and that the junior line branched off from a second son of the fourth, named William, the reputed ancestor Ralph of Cobberly being an imaginary person.

ROGER DE BERKELEY (I).

The statement borrowed by Smyth from Abbot Newland that this Roger was "an ancient Saxon Baron of the same blood as King Edward the Confessor,"[1] need scarcely have been noticed, had it not been revived within the last few years, and an air of authenticity given to it by alleging that Domesday shows him to have held a hide of land in Dursley, which is described as his præconquestal inheritance.[2] It may be well, therefore, to point out 1st, "that in the generation represented by Domesday, a man's name is an absolutely certain guide to his nation,"[3] so that no Roger can have been of Saxon extraction, albeit he may have acquired his surname from long residence in an English town; and 2nd, that as regards relationship to the Confessor, although through his mother, Queen Emma, the Saxon King had Norman relatives, some of whom settled in England, it is most improbable that Roger de Berkeley was of the number, inasmuch as "Domesday affords no evidence whatever that he inherited any lands from before the Conquest."[4] On the contrary, the names of the Saxon predecessors both of himself and his brother Ralph, in each of the manors held by them *in capite* at the time of the Survey, are specified; whilst so far is there from being any trace of previous independent tenure of Dursley, that it is only noticed incidentally as one of the members belonging to Berkeley. It has been suggested indeed that *Hirslege*, where Roger is said further on to hold a single hide, is a misreading in the printed version for *Dersilege*, but a glance at the zinco-photographic *fac-simile* will suffice to show that this is not the case, and there can be no doubt that *Horsely*, near Kingscote, is intended.

[1] Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 32.

[2] Dursley and its Neighbourhood, London, 1877.

[3] Freeman's Norman Conquest.

[4] Mr. A. J. Ellis, in Gloucestershire Tenants at Domesday,

That Earl William (Fitz Osbern) first put him into possession as "Præpositus" (Provost) of the great Manor of Berkeley, which had been an escheat of the crown since its forfeiture by Earl Godwin in 1051, is clear from Roger's own statements to the Domesday Commissioners, "that the Earl had assigned him in that capacity the Services of two Saxon Freeholders at Cromhal,"[1] and had set apart likewise five hides at Nesse, for the construction of a small castle for him."[2] This must have been done between 1068, when the subjugation of the western counties was completed, and 1071, when Fitz Osbern quitted England never to return.[3]

At a later period,—possibly not till after the rebellion of Earl William's son in 1074,—Roger was confirmed in his possession of the Lordship at a fixed money rental by the King himself, from whom also he received, as we are expressly told,[4] the adjacent Royal Manor of the Barton of Bristol, on a similar tenure. He continued in favour throughout the reign of the Conqueror, who spent Christmas at Berkeley in 1080, but he must have suffered severely during the struggle for the throne which ensued at its termination, for the Saxon Chronicle informs us that in 1088 "all Berkeley Hernesse was wasted and the town (one version adding—"and castle") burnt, by the Barons in arms against William Rufus. His disputes too with Serlo, Abbot of Gloucester, who accused him of having at the Survey surreptitiously asserted the rights of the Crown over Nympesfeld, as well as of having encroached elsewhere on lands to which St. Peter's Abbey laid claim,—must have occasioned him much trouble and anxiety. In the end he succumbed to the spiritual terrors brought to bear on his mind, and on St. Sebastian's day (17th January), 1091, became a Benedictine monk under Serlo's rule, confessing his trespasses and making such restitution as he could by restoring to the monastery

[1] "Hos Willielmus Comes accommodavit præposito de Berchelai, ut eorum haberet servitium, *sicut dicit Rogerius.*"

[2] In Nesse sunt v hidæ pertinentes ad Berchelai quas Willielmus Comes misit extra ad faciendum unum castellulum huic Rogerio calumniatas.

[3] *Vide* Planché's Companions of the Conqueror, Vol. I., p. 179.

[4] "Quando Rogerius recepit hoc Manerium *de Rege* inventi ibi, &c., &c."

the lands of Shotesore.[1] He is styled in the Cartulary, on this occasion "Rogerius de Berkeleye *Senior*," implying that he had a son of the same christian name; but his successor, nevertheless, is assumed in the Pedigree to have been Eustace, on the strength of *his* being mentioned as restoring Nympesfeld in 1093.[2] Another entry, however, appears to have been overlooked, which states that "Rogerius de Berkeleye *Junior*" took it away again in 1094.[3] Elsewhere, too, the latter is said to have deprived the monastery of Shotesore (which Roger *Senior* had restored three years previously), leaving only "a little piece of land" called Clehanger,[4] *his* gift likewise as recorded in the Conqueror's general confirmation of its possessions in 1086.[5] Either therefore we must conclude that Eustace died within a twelve-month of the first notice and was succeeded by Roger, Junior, or that his intervention in regard to Nympesfeld was purely ministerial, in virtue, probably, of an order from William Rufus, who, we read, in that very year, 1093, when he thought himself dying at Gloucester, vowed that he would make restitution of all church lands;—a vow which he forgot to keep on his recovery. At all events no more is heard of Eustace de Berkeley,[6] and we henceforth have to deal with the history of

ROGER DE BERKELEY (II).

There is no sufficient reason for supposing him to have been the nephew of Roger (I), still less for identifying him, as suggested in the Pedigree, with Roger son of Ralph, the Domesday tenant of Clifton; an idea started by Dr. Seyer,[7] because he considered that manor might have been given him by Roger (I) as a

[1] *Vide* Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S^ti^ Petri, Gloucestriæ—*Rolls Series*, 1863-7, p. 112.

[2] *Vide* ditto, p. 101. [3] *Vide* ditto, p. 72.

[4] Hist. et Cart, S^ti^ Petri, Glouc., p. 72—Clehanger, or Clinger, in Camme, not a place of that name in Herefordshire, as supposed by Dugdale—*vide* Fosbroke.

[5] Hist. et Cart., ut supra, "Clehangra in Gloucestrescyre de dono Rogerii de Berkeley pro animâ suâ et parentum suorum."

[6] Ninety years later, 29th Hen. II., another Eustace de Berkeley occurs. Madox History of the Exchequer, Vol. I., p. 165.

[7] History of Bristol.

dependency of the Barton of Bristol. It had, however, been separated before the Conquest,[1] and there is no connection traceable between the family of de Clifton, which sprang from Roger Fitz Ralph, and the de Berkeleys.[2] That the second Roger de Berkeley possessed the Manors of Wapley and Stanley, which belonged to Ralph de Berkeley at the date of the Survey, is true, but it is easier to assume that on the death of the latter without issue a few years later, they were allowed to go to his elder brother, who had just suffered so much in the cause of Rufus, than, conversely, that the far larger heritage of Roger, Senior, including the Royal manors which he held in fee-farm, was allowed by so avaricious a monarch to be, within a year of his son Eustace's decease, at the unquestioned disposition of a cousin. It is, moreover, hard to imagine that so masterful an ecclesiastic as Abbot Serlo would have quietly allowed lands conferred by two successive generations to be again wrested from the church by one having no stronger title than cousinship; whereas if it were the son and heir of the first donor who refused to confirm his father's grants, it may have been deemed politic to temporise. The result showed the wisdom of this policy. Kinley, in Nympesfeld parish, an ancient Saxon college for priests, having been given up to the monks of St. Peter's by order of William Rufus, in 1097,[3] whilst Shoteshore, the value of which lay in its stone quarries,—after being, according to the ordinary compromise, held by this Roger (II) for a time under the monastery, was, in the days of Serlo's successor, Abbot William, altogether surrendered, for the purpose of re-building Gloucester Abbey, which had been burnt down in 1122.[4] These are not the only symptoms that Roger (II), like his father, totally changed his attitude towards the church, for before the close of his life he founded and liberally endowed the Priory of St. Leonard's on

[1] *Vide* Domesday, Vol. I., p. 170—"quod tenuit Sewin Præpositus de Bristowe de rege Edwardo."

[2] *Vide* Transactions Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. III. for 1878-9.

[3] *Vide* Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

[4] The Gloucester Cartulary in noting the restorations by Roger de Berkeley, junior, says, Hic Shoteshora gratâ largitur in horâ (p. 112), a distich which Canon Lysons explains as above.—*Vide* Article in Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, part xx.

his Manor of Stanley, and furthermore obtained licence from Hen. I. to alienate his Manor of Acholt to monks or canons, a step which led to the subsequent foundation of Kingswood Abbey by his nephew William. The moving cause of these acts of devotion is not far to seek. Berkeley had belonged to the Church for centuries before it fell into the clutches of Earl Godwin; a fact not likely to escape notice in that age of religious revival. King Henry—overwhelmed with grief for the loss of his son—had been himself persuaded by his bishops and clergy in 1120 to re-build the ruined Abbey of Reading, in the foundation charter of which he recites that it had,—together with the Abbeys of Cholsey and Leominster,—"been in former days destroyed by reason of their sins, and their lands long possessed, alienated, and divided by laymen."[1] His visit to Berkeley at the following Easter,[2] shortly after his re-marriage to Adeliza of Lorraine, can hardly have failed to remind him that the history of its nunnery,—the ruins of which still stood near the castle,—was precisely similar. There was too, in the suite of his youthful bride, her countryman and chancellor Simon, a few years later to be made Bishop of Worcester, the very diocese which then included all that part of Gloucestershire,—who must have taken a warm interest in this matter, for his name stands conspicuous in all the subsequent arrangements. Much eloquence would not be needed on his part to force home the conviction on his hearers, that the original sacrilege, involved in the confiscation of the abbey lands had been aggravated ever since the Conquest by the transfer to the first Roger de Berkeley[3] of the 5 hides of land of "Bernard the Priest," evidently the provision made by Edward the Confessor for the religious wants of the population when the manor escheated to the crown. The result may be seen, on the one hand, in the abortive attempt of Queen Adeliza to re-establish a nunnery in the neighbourhood,[4]

[1] *Vide* Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. IV., p. 28.

[2] *Vide* Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Hearne—after describing the loss of the White Ship—he says, "the King held at Bromtone thereafter all in peace," His feast at Midwinter with Theobald de Bleys.—*His Easter sooth at Berkeley.*

[3] "Idem Rogerius tenet terram Bernardi Prebyteri v hidas."—Domesday, Vol. I., p. 165.

[4] *Vide* Magnus Rotulus Scaccarii, 31st Henry I., where 60/- is deducted from the Ferm of Berkeley for the clothing of three nuns.

followed many years later by her gift of the "Nuns' Prebend," and six of the churches of Berkeley Hernesse to Reading Abbey;[1] on the other, in the settlement by Roger de Berkeley (II) on his Priory, of "the Prebend which '*Bernard the Chaplain*' had in Berkeley, and all the lands which he had held in Berkeley Hernesse in franc almoigne," together with the tithes and advowsons of two of its churches, as well as of those of his own manors.[2] This Roger's death must have occurred several months before Michaelmas, 1131, judging from the Great Roll of the Pipe for the year ending at that date.[3] Some of the facts therein recorded tend to corroborate the tradition[4] that he had previously assumed the cowl in the religious house he had founded. For instance, "Sabricht the Canon," whose name in after years occurs as Prior of St. Leonard's, accounts for Roger's pecuniary transactions in a way that can hardly be explained on any other supposition. The principal representative of his estate, is, however, his nephew William,[5] who is credited with payment to the treasury of a balance of £234 14s. 8d. on account of the ferm of Berkeley,[6] an amount equivalent at the Domesday rate to sixteen months rental; besides £61 15s. for the ferm of Roger's own lands. He is moreover said to render account of £190 (of which he only paid in £40) "that he may have in Custody the Land and Office of his Uncle."[7] Despite this explicit statement, that this enormous fine was paid in order that he might temporarily be Custos of the Honour of Berkeley, and not by way of relief on succession thereto, this William de Berkeley is generally regarded as having inherited the possessions of Roger (II), on the ground, apparently, of his having been instrumental in carrying out his wishes as to Acholt by founding an Abbey at Kingswood. Yet a reference to its

[1] *Vide* Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. IV., p. 42.

[2] *Vide* do. do. p. 470—and Calend. of Charters in Bodleian Library.—Oxford, 1878.

[3] *Vide* Magnus Rotulus Scaccarii xxxi Hen. I., p. 78.

[4] *Vide* Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

[5] Probably the William de Berkeley who held a Knight's fee in Eldresfeld, Worcestershire, under Robert Earl of Gloucester.

[6] *Vide* Magnus Rot. Scacc. de Anno, xxxi Hen. I.—Will[s] de Berckelai reddit compotum de firma de Berckalai, etc.

[7] "Ut habeat in custodiâ terram et Ministerium avunculi sui.".

Chartulary will show, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the actual successor was no other than[1]

ROGER DE BERKELEY (III)

who, by Charter No. x., for the souls of his *father* and of his ancestors confirms the whole of Kingswood to the abbot and monks, "free from all claims, particularly from the service of one Knight which *William de Berkeley* used to owe me[2] for the fee of the said Abbot, the Monks in their Chapter acknowledging me on the other hand as Founder of the said place." Nor does the evidence stop here, for more than twenty years later, Roger de Berkeley (IV) in Charter No. XII. repeats the statement as to the Knight service due by William to his father (Roger III) adding the further information—that the said William was present and consented in 1148 to the transfer of the foundership.[3] The inference from all the facts on record seem to be, that William de Berkeley holding Kingswood under his uncle Roger (II), and entrusted by him, when dying, with the fulfilment of his wishes as to Acholt, availed himself of his position as Custos of the Lordship of Berkeley to treat his subinfeudation as if it had been tenure *in capite*, and to take to himself the credit of bestowing both Kingswood[4] and Acholt[5] on the newly introduced Cistercian Order, to the disgust, doubtless, of the Benedictines located in the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard's.[6] Where Roger (III) can have been at the

[1] Sir Robert Atkyns, who gives a very incorrect version of the deeds, is partly answerable for the mistake.

[2] Register of Kingswood Abbey—Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. V., p. 414, "Liberam et quietam ab omnibus querelis, et nominatim a servicio unius Militis quod Will de Berkeley pro feodo ipsius Abbatis mihi debebat."

[3] "Prædicto Willo de Berkeley annuente et consentiente domus suæ fundator."

[4] There is no mention of Kingswood among the possessions of Roger (I) in Domesday, but it was probably the three carucates held by him of the Ferm of Chippenham.—*Vide* Domesday for Wiltshire.

[5] Acholt (Oakwood) is a hamlet of Upton in the Manor of Barton at Bristol.

[6] The sequel to the whole affair is apparently to be found in certain entries in the Pipe Rolls of somewhat later date, indicating that the offender had to pay into the exchequer annually, during the rest of his life, the full value of the fee thus alienated to the church without the Royal license.

Rot. Pip. Glouc. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Henry II.—"William de Berkelai owes 100s. for right of the Knight's Fee which Roger de Berkelai holds."

time of his father's death is a mystery. The probabilities are against his being under age, for Roger (II) must have been over sixty when he died, and not a word is said in the Pipe Roll about minor heirs. Possibly he was absent from England, and as he at a later date bore on his seal a knight fighting with a lion, a device often assumed by Crusaders to typify their adventures in the east, it needs no very violent stretch of imagination to suppose that he had gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It would seem that he returned to claim his inheritance before the death of Henry I., 1135, for in his charter as to Acholt (No. XI), he refers to his *Lord* King Henry, an expression signifying, in a feudal sense, that he had performed homage to him for his lands.[1] It is not very easy, however, to reconcile this with the fact that William de Berkeley did not found Kingswood until 1139, though the letter addressed by the latter to Pope Innocent the 2nd a year or two later clearly denotes that serious dissensions had arisen, and still existed, among the parties concerned,[2] which may account for the delay then, as well as for that which was afterwards occasioned by the dispute as to the right of foundership. Roger de Berkeley (III) does not indeed appear to have been in any hurry to confirm his father's profuse donations to the church, for even in the case of those to St. Leonard's, he can scarcely have done so earlier than 1144, since Archbishop Theobald styles himself in his commendatory epistle[3] *Papal Legate*, a dignity to which he did not attain until that year. About two years later Roger, "adhering (says Dugdale) to Maud the Empress, met a very hard fate."[4] Smyth, on the contrary, represents him as an active partisan of King Stephen's throughout the civil war, and

Rot. Pip. Glouc. 20 Hen. II.—"William de Berkelai renders account of £4 for right of one Knight's Fee which Roger de Berkelai holds."

Why the payment was reduced from £5 to £4 is not stated, but it was probably in virtue of a general reduction in that proportion.

[1] "Ego Rogerius de Berkeley pro Deo et salute animæ domini mei Henrici Regis."

[2] "Ut si quis exactionis cujus-libet aut etiam detrimenti calumpniâ molitus Romano insuper privilegio versucium conetur inferre, anathematis gladio repercussus absistet."

[3] Apostolicæ sedis legatus.—Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. IV., p. 470.

[4] Baronage, Vol. I., p. 349.

as owing much to the personal favour of that monarch,[1] but this is alike improbable, and opposed to such contemporary evidence as remains. It is improbable, for these among other reasons. He not only held two Knights' fees of the Honour of Gloucester[2] but was closely allied to Earl Robert through the marriage of his niece with Philip the Earl's youngest son; and he was besides related to Milo Earl of Hereford,[3] the other chief supporter of Matilda's cause. Even had these ties not sufficed, it would have been out of the question for him to have held possession of Berkeley for six or seven years in Stephen's name, as it is situated on the road between Bristol and Gloucester, the respective head-quarters of the two Earls. A passage moreover in the "Gesta Regis Stephani" places the question beyond all doubt, for in describing the outrage perpetrated on him by Milo's sons, in causing him to be drawn up and down by a rope round his neck in front of his own castle, with a view to compel its surrender, the writer dwells strongly on the fact that they were allied to Roger de Berkeley not merely by ties of friendship and of blood, but by "*a league of mutual peace.*[4] The cause of their treacherous and cruel conduct clearly was, that as Philip of Gloucester had after his father's discomfiture at Farringdon in 1145 gone over to the King, along with Ralph Earl of Chester,—his brother-in-law, and other leading men,—they had become apprehensive lest Roger should follow the example, and had resolved at all hazards to seize Berkeley Castle as a means of securing their communication with Bristol. There is no proof that Roger meditated deserting the Empress, though a phrase employed by the Stephanite writer[5] to account for Philip's violent indignation, looks as if it were not improbable that an understanding between them had previously existed. It does not appear that the injuries sustained by Roger were of such a nature as to disable him permanently, still less that they proved mortal, as Dugdale—from the inflated language

[1] Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 32.

[2] Liber Niger Scacc.—edit Hearne, 1774, p. 161.

[3] Gesta Regis Stephani. Edit Duchesne, p, 969-970.

[4] Alternæ pacis fœdere."

[5] "Quia eum sub defensionis suæ jure tutandum susceperat."

of the Chronicle—[1] inferred. It would be convenient indeed to conclude with him that it was so, and that the confirmations of 1148 emanated from a new Roger, but the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. Dr. Seyer supposes that he was kept in confinement at Bristol till his death, which he conjectures to have occurred about 1151 ; [2] but this gets rid of none of the difficulties, whilst it is equally inconsistent with the "History of the Foundation" of Kingswood, a formal document laid before the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, about the year 1190, by the Abbot of Tintern in support of the right of his abbey, in preference to that of Waverley, to rank as the mother house.[3] In the narrative therein given *two* Roger de Berkeleys only are spoken of, the one still living [4] (shown by his charter of nearly even date to be the son-in-law of Robert Fitz Harding) the other—his father who had successfully claimed the foundership from William de Berkeley.

The most probable deduction from the facts on record is, that after the ineffectual attempt to seize Berkeley Castle, Roger was carried off by his captors to their head-quarters at Gloucester, where, through the intervention of Bishop Simon, he placed his Priory of St. Leonard's, as a measure of precaution, under the protection of St. Peter's Abbey, in 1146,[5] and that having regained his liberty on the general pacification which ensued on the death of Earl Robert, in November, 1147, and the final retirement of his sister Matilda to Normandy a few weeks later, he ratified under the Bishop's influence his cousin's gifts to Kingswood—at Chiveley [6] in March, 1148, and subsequently at Bristol. The second charter, confirming Acholt,[7] is undated, but as it is attested by the Abbot of

[1] "Miserumque seminecis Rogerii cadaver, * * * * secum ferentes ad carceris preferenda supplicia diutius reservaverunt."

[2] History of Bristol.

[3] Kingswood Abbey Register, Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. V., p. 424.

[4] Kingswood Abbey Register. Historia fundationis.

[5] Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, A.D. 1146. Rogerius de Berkeley dedit ecclesias, &c., per manum domini Simoni Wygorniensis Episcopi."—Vol. I. p. 113.

[6] Register Kingswood Abbey, charter No. x.

[7] Do. do. do. No. xi.

St. Augustine's, which was not consecrated until April in that year,[1] it must have been executed later than that confirming Kingswood. Probably Bishop Simon travelled from Chiveley to assist at the consecration, accompanied by Roger, and this may account for the attendance of the founder, Robert Fitz Harding, at the subsequent execution of this deed. It is quite possible, however, that the latter had already acquired proprietary rights over the Manor of Barton at Bristol, of which Acholt was a member,[2] for it then formed part of the Honour of Gloucester, and the late Earl had mortgaged almost everything he could lay hands on, in order to raise funds for carrying on the war.[3]

That Roger, despite the illusage he had experienced from his former friends, cherished no very violent animosity against them is manifest from his thus associating with them at their head-quarters, but it is on the other hand not improbable that he took an early opportunity, like most of them, of making his peace with King Stephen, now master of the position, and we may safely assign to this period the Grant of Free Warren from that monarch, which Smyth states was extant in the archives of Berkeley Castle when he wrote, and which he describes as constituting a confirmation of the Lordship to Roger and his heirs.[4] Whether the favour thus shown induced him to take up arms against Prince Henry on his coming over from Normandy in the following year to assert his claim to the crown, may be doubted, since one of the charges on which he was eventually deprived of Berkeley was that he had refused to pay the fee-farm rent to either party.[5] His attitude probably was that attributed by contemporary historians to a large number of the Barons, who at this epoch ceasing to interest themselves any longer in the protracted struggle for the throne, fortified

[1] Leland says, "the 3rd Ides of April (which was Easter), 1148.

[2] Acholt is a hamlet of Upton within the Manor of Barton.—*Vide* Cartulary, St. Peter's, Glouc., Vol. II., p. 207.

[3] *Vide* Rotuli Chartarum, p. 54; also Cart. St. Peter's, Glouc. charters No. 653 and 803.

[4] Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 32.

[5] "And the same the King took from him because he paid not his ferme.—Robert Ricart's Kalendar, Camden Society's Publications.

their castles, and rendered themselves independent of all authority.[1] Finding that Roger de Berkeley neither joined his standard openly, nor offered him pecuniary aid, Henry must have felt fully justified, from his point of view, in declaring him to have forfeited all the rights over the Royal manor, which had been granted by his great-grandfather the Conqueror, and in proceeding to dispose of them to the best advantage. There is no clue to the exact date of his first grant to Robert Fitz Harding, but as he styles himself Earl of Anjou in the preamble, it must have been *after* the death of his father in September, 1150, and on the other hand, *before* his departure from England in January, 1151, since when he came back in the following year he had assumed the further title of Duke of Acquitaine in consequence of having married Eleanor, the heiress. As the charter in question conferred only one hundred pounds worth of land in the Manor of Berkeley [2] and stipulated that a castle should be built,[3] the young Duke's original intention would seem to have been to retain the town and old castle in his own hands, but the exigencies of his situation proved too strong, and on recommencing a second campaign early in 1152, he made over all Berkeley and Berkeley Hernesse to Fitz Harding, as a military fief for the almost nominal consideration of one Knight's service.[4] It was doubtless at this juncture that Roger de Berkeley finding his position no longer tenable, now that Bristol was once more garrisoned by the Duke's forces, fled from his castle ; though, as we are told that "he ceased not to vex and trouble the said Lord Robert in many sundry wises," [5] he can scarcely have gone further than to the adjacent forest, which then extended nearly to Dursley. Hence, for upwards of a year and a half he kept up a sort of guerilla warfare against his

[1] Gesta Regis Stephani, p. 459.

[2] *Vide* copy of Charter—Lives of Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 22. "Et insuper centum libratas terræ in Manerio de Berkelai." Less than a fifth of the annual value of the whole.

[3] Et pepigi ei firmare ibi castellum secundum voluntatem ipsius Rodberti." Ibid. p. 23.

[4] "Sciatis me concessise Rob. fil. Hard....Berkelai et totam Berkelai Hernesse tenendum in feodum . . . per servicium unius militis, vel centum solidos." Ibid. p. 24.

[5] Robert Ricart's Kalendar, p. 21.

rival until the King and the Duke came to terms in October, 1153. As the Convention of Winchester contained clauses providing that Gloucestershire should recognise the former, and that there should be a restoration of all lands forfeited during the war, he may perhaps have anticipated that he would be reinstated in his former tenancy of Berkeley, but in this he was disappointed, Henry's right to dispose of the Lordship being admitted,[1] and the solicitations of Roger's friends prevailing no further than to obtain for him the concession of a small portion of the estate, chiefly that which was extra manorial. Roger, upon this, is said to have resumed his attacks more vigorously than ever, and to have been on the point of ousting Fitz Harding, when the Duke, who had spent his Christmas at Oxford with Stephen, came into the neighbourhood, and inviting both parties to meet him at Bristol, hit upon the plan of effecting double marriages between the sons and daughters of the two antagonists.[2] This expedient proved a success, for although the seniors were never perhaps thoroughly reconciled, the two succeeding generations evidently lived in the utmost harmony.[3] Henceforward[4] the great bulk of the Royal manor was to be held by the Fitz Hardings as the Honour of Berkeley by the augmented service of five Knights; whilst the remnant retained by the earlier house, combined with their other Gloucestershire manors, Dodington, Cobberly, Wapley, and Stanley, was erected by the King into another military fief,—held, on far more onerous terms,—as "the Honour of Dursley."[5] Near this rising town the disinherited Roger proceeded to erect a castle[6] as his new "Caput Baroniæ," which continued for centuries to be the principal

[1] King Stephen confirmed the grant by Henry Duke of Normandy of Almondsbury and Ashelworth, both in the Honour of Berkeley, to St. Augustine's, Bristol.—*Vide* Report Royal Com. on Hist. MSS. Vol. IV., p. 363—MSS. at Berkeley Castle.

[2] Robert Ricart's Kalendar.

[3] *e.g.*—They witnessed each others charters—*Vide* Kingswood Cartulary.

[4] *Vide* third charter, in which Henry II. confirmed grant—about Aug., 1155.—Smyth's Lives, Vol. I., p. 24.

[5] *Vide* Robert Ricart's Kalendar, and Testa de Neville, p. 77.

[6] No previous mention of it is to be found, and it is certainly improbable that anybody established at Berkeley would have built a second castle in so out-of-the-way a place.

residence of the Berkeleys of Dursley, as he and his heirs were for the future styled.

As the story of their connection with Berkeley is finished, it may not be amiss to say a few words here regarding the social status of the three generations that held it, which, after having been at one time absurdly exalted,[1] now stands in danger of undue disparagement.

In the Pedigree already cited they are styled "Provosts of Berkeley." Doubtless they were so, but they were a good deal besides. They held at least 25 hides of that Lordship extra-manorially, that is presumably by "military service"; and the remaining 160 hides, together with the market town and castle, at a fixed money rent, which, even at the conquest, judging from the evidence of Domesday, was extremely moderate, and at the close of their possession—eighty years later—infinitely below the real value. This mode of tenure "in Fee Farm," which was that by which the domains of the crown had been held under the Saxon Kings,[2] was left unaltered by the Conqueror, and although in after days, when the feudal system had fully developed itself in England, it was characterised by writers on the subject, as less honourable than tenure by the sword, there is no proof that it was originally regarded so, some of William's principal followers having, on the contrary, accepted large grants under it.[3] Practically indeed the rights and privileges exercised by these de Berkeleys appear from the beginning to have differed in no respect from those incidental to military tenure. Thus we have seen the first Roger bestowing in his own name on the church, Clinger and Shoteshore, portions of the Royal manor; whilst the second Roger not only gave the lands of Bernard the priest, but the tithes and advowsons of churches in Berkeley Hernesse, to his own Priory. Of course these donations had to be confirmed by the King, but the Royal confirmation would have equally been needed if the manor had

[1] Playfair, in "British Family Antiquity," says they were in the position of Earls.

[2] *Vide* Bishop Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

[3] *e.g.*, Roger de Ivry and Roger d'Oilly in Gloucestershire.—*Vide* Domesday.

been a military fief, since in theory all land belonged to the crown. Nor did the second Roger confine himself to grants for religious purposes, witness his son's return in the Liber Niger, which shows that in the portions of Berkeley Hernesse which he still possessed numerous sub-enfeofments had been made during the reign of Henry I. by his predecessor.[1] The third Roger's own intromissions are not here referred to, as it might be urged that they were under cover of King Stephen's re-grant. Some stress has been laid on the absence of the first Roger's name from the list of witnesses to a grant made by Walter de Lacy to Gloucester Abbey in presence of King William at Berkeley in 1080; but reference to the chartulary[2] will show that the monk who transcribed the deed into the register only took the trouble to enter the names of three laymen, and those of the highest rank, that of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, the third, being followed by an "et cetera," which may be taken as covering the representatives of the Baronage always present at Court on such occasions.

On the other hand, it may be seen in the same chartulary[3] that on one occasion the second Roger, acting for Robert Fitz Hamon,—no doubt when the latter was incapacitated by the blow received on his head at Tinchebrai in 1106,—had the honour of being sole witness to a charter of Henry I. executed at Newnham, in the Forest of Dean, by which a tithe of the venison killed therein is granted to the monks of Gloucester.

On the influential position held by the third Roger in the early part of his career, it is needless to insist. The man who was alied in blood to Milo Earl of Hereford, Hereditary Constable of England, and whose niece was deemed a fitting bride for one of the sons of Robert Earl of Gloucester, the most powerful subject in the kingdom, was assuredly something more than the mere Provost of a Royal burgh.

[1] Smyth, in his Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 32, expressly states that these enfeofments were in the Manor of Berkeley, tenures by knight service and rents thereupon, to be holden of himself and his heirs, being reserved.

[2] Hist. et Cart. S^ti Petri Gloucestriæ—sub voce —Ledene.

[3] Ditto, No. DCCXX De Venationis decimâ—Henricus rex Angliæ—omnibus etcet. "teste Roberto filio Haimonis per *Roy.* de Berchelei." (*Reg.* in one copy.)

Dugdale therefore was not mistaken when he included the earlier house of Berkeley in the English Baronage, and if he erred at all did so in assuming that on forfeiting the Barony of Berkeley they ceased at once and altogether to hold baronial rank. There is on the contrary proof positive that the third Roger was officially included among the King's Barons[1] when summoned to the Great Council held by Hen. II. at Gloucester three years after his accession (1157) to decide a dispute between the See of York and St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. He still, in fact, retained jurisdiction over at least a portion of the Hundred of Berkeley,[2] and was in possession of Knights' fees enough to constitute a fair Barony, as shown by the returns of 1166. In his letter to the King on that occasion,[3] he acknowledges his liability to pay scutage for $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the old enfeofment of Henry I. reign, and enumerates further 5 fees, plus 8 hides, equivalent to 2 fees more, as held by himself in demesne. In addition to the $9\frac{1}{2}$ fees thus held *in capite*, his name occurs in the return of William Earl of Gloucester as holding 2 fees in that honour[4] (presumably at Dodington), and in that of the Abbot of Glastonbury[5] as holding 1 fee (Siston), thus making his tenure $12\frac{1}{2}$ fees in all. It is true that in several cases his superiority must have been merely nominal, since, in consequence of former benefactions to the church, or loss of authority over

[1] Cart. St. Petr., Glouc., No. DXCVII—sub presentiâ * * * * Hunfridi de Bohun, Ricardi de Lucy, Ricardi de Humez, Henrici de Pontefracto, Walter de Herefordia, William de Bellocampo, Will. fil Johanis, Henrici de Oilly, Helya Giffardi et Helya fil ejus, *Rogerii de Berkeley, baronum regis.*

[2] *Vide* Rot. Pip. 5th Hen. II. (1159) "Roger de Berckale owes 40 marks for mens pledges for killing men."

Do. do. 7th Hen. II. (1161) "—— de Berckale renders account of 20 marks for killing men."

[3] *Vide* Liber Niger Scaccarii—edit T. Hearne, p. 165—Carta Rogerii de Berckley.

[4] Roger specifies his ancestral fief of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Dodington as still held *in capite*, but apparently the lands which had been held at Domesday in that parish under the Bishop of Coutances, were afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester. In 47th Hen. III, the Inq. p.m. of Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester sets forth 2 fees in Dodington, co. Gloucester, as held by Henry de Berkeley.

[5] The overlordship of Siston had been restored to that abbey by Stephen.—*Vide* Monasticon.

vassals during the civil war, he could no longer exact the service to the crown with which the lands were burdened. For instance it may well be doubted whether he got any service from the Prior of Stanley St. Leonard's for the virgate held of him, or from the Abbot of Malmesbury in respect to Codrington; and he certainly did not from the Abbot of Kingswood, as he himself pathetically remarks.[1] Again, on the other hand, he reports that Walter de Holcumbe, and Gerald, each holding $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides under him, and Roger de Albamarle who held 3 hides, refused to do service for more than $\frac{1}{4}$ hide apiece, whilst he had no service at all for the 3 hides at Slimbridge which he *had given with the King's assent to Maurice son of Robert.*[2] It was doubtless in consideration of some of these circumstances that he was let off with a payment of 100s. only towards the aid levied in 1168, at the rate of a mark per fee, for marrying the King's daughter, thus paying for $7\frac{1}{2}$ fees instead of $9\frac{1}{2}$.

At about the same period this Roger, who had previously consented to the removal of the Kingswood monks to Tetbury, gave 40 acres of land at Mireford, near the old site, to Bernard de St. Valery to enable him to erect a new abbey thereon.[3] It is probable that he died soon afterwards,[4]—leaving, as will be seen hereafter, several sons, besides his heir Roger, who joined in the above gift. Before, however, proceeding to trace their history, this seems the proper place to call attention to two deeds in the Register of Malmesbury Abbey[5] by which the descent, as set forth up to this point, is in every respect corroborated. In the first (No. XCVIII) Roger de Berkeley confirms under his seal to the church of St. Adhelm a hide of land

[1] Kingeswodam tenent albi monachi ex dono Willielmi de Berchley; unde vobis integrum militem facio, quamvis ipsi nullum servitium mihi facere volunt. Liber Niger. Hearne, Vol. I., p. 166.

[2] This proves conclusively that the Roger de Berkeley of the Liber Niger was the disinherited Baron whose daughter married Maurice son of Robert Fitz Harding.

[3] *Vide* Kingswood Abbey Register, No. IV.

[4] The pedigree in Blunt's Dursley states positively, 1170, but no authority is cited.

[5] *Vide* Registrum Malmburiense Rolls Series, Vol. I., 1879.

in Cuderintone (Codrington) which *Roger* his *grandfather* and *Roger* his *father* [1] had granted to the said church in pure alms. By the second (XCIX) Roger de Berkeley (presumably son of the preceding) declares that he gives and confirms under seal to the same church the hide in Cuderintone "which the monks had held of the gift of his ancestors from olden time." [2] Both charters are undated, and the names of the attesting witnesses have been omitted by the copyist, but it is clear that the latest of the two must have been executed considerably prior to the close of Henry II.'s reign, because the Manor of Wapley (whereof Codrington was the chief vill) had ere that date passed, either by marriage or escheat,[3] from the Berkeleys to Ralph Fitz Stephen the treasurer, who shortly after 1189 took it from Malmesbury and bestowed it, for the benefit of the late King's soul, on the Abbey of Stanley in Wiltshire, by which it continued to be possessed until sold by its monks in 23rd Henry VI. to John de Codrington.[4] Assuming, as we can hardly help doing, that the grantor of No. XCIX was Roger IV., and the grantor of No. XCVIII Roger III., it follows that the father spoken of by the last named must have been Roger II and the grandfather, Roger I of Domesday, who is thus shown to have survived his brother Ralph and to have inherited Wapley.

Roger de Berkeley (IV.)

Shortly after succeeding to his inheritance was, together with his son and heir, heavily amerced for transgression of the Forest Code.[5] The nature of their offence is not stated: it may have been some encroachment on Kingswood Chase,—though in that case Roger, Junior, who can barely have attained his majority, would scarcely have been included; or they may have been making

[1] "Rogerus avus meus, et Rogerus pater meus."

[2] "Ex dono antecessorum meorum ab antiquo tempore habuerunt."

[3] The Abbot of Malmesbury had certainly alienated a moiety before 1156, apparently without the King's leave.

[4] *Vide* Sir Robert Atkyns' History Glouc., also Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. IV., p. 563.

[5] *Vide* Rot. Pip. 22nd Henry II. (1176) Roger de Berckelai, the father, renders account of 40 marks, of mercy, for the forest. Roger de Berckelai the son, renders account of 100s. for the same.

too free with the King's deer, a serious matter in those days. As, however, the slightest breach sufficed to entail severe penalties on those who had in any way incurred the Royal displeasure, and as at about this very date these forest laws are said to have been rendered instrumental for the punishment of those suspected of sympathising with Prince Henry's rebellion against his father,[1] it seems not improbable that Roger de Berkeley was of this number. His relationship to Walter de Berkeley,[2] chamberlain to William the Lion (one of the Prince's chief allies), who had been taken prisoner with his Royal master at Alnwick, in July, 1174,[3] probably exposed him to suspicion, which may have been perhaps aggravated by the discovery of communications passing between Walter and his Gloucestershire cousins during the long detention in England of the former as a hostage under the subsequent treaty of Falaise.[4] Some intercourse may fairly be inferred, since within two years of Walter's return to Scotland, Roger is found in his company at the Scottish court. Both

[1] The Rev. Mr. Eyton relates, in reference to Walter de Dunstanville, Lord of Heytesbury, in the adjoining County of Wilts, that at Michaelmas, 1177, the King himself sat in judgment on those accused of trespassing on the Royal forest, and fined this Walter £100, an enormous amount in those days, due probably to his being in disgrace for his connection with Prince Henry's rebellion in Normandy in 1174.—*Antiquities of Shropshire.*

De misericordia Regis de Foresta.—"During the year 1176 the King in person traversed the realm holding everywhere forest courts, and amercing all those who in the recent disturbances had shown their disaffection to the crown by overt trespass on the Royal forests."—Vol. I. *Staffordshire Collections Salt Society*, p. 83.

[2] Smyth derives the Berkeleys of Scotland from Henry and Richard younger sons of Maurice, Robert Fitz Harding's heir, who, he says, accompanied William the Lion on his return to Scotland in 1175. If such individuals ever existed—of which there is no proof, they could not—judging from the age of their eldest brother, have been above six or seven years old at that date. On the other hand Walter became chamberlain in 1165, and there is evidence that he and his brother Robert settled in the north under King David, who died in 1153. The estates of both passed to daughters, the Scottish Berkeleys tracing their descent from Theobald de Berkeley, born early in the 11th century, said to have been a son of Roger (II).—*Vide* Playfair's British Family Antiquity sub voce Barclay.

[3] *Vide* Chronique de la guerre entre les Anglais et les Escossais eu 117 et 1174 par Jordan Fantome.—edit Pellechal Paris, 1839.

[4] *Vide* Rymer's Fœdera.

appear at Perth in 1178 as witnesses to a charter of King William, by which he granted the lands of Monethin to the abbey which he had just founded at Arbroath in honour of St. Thomas a Beckett,[1] the precedence allotted to Roger de Berkeley being such as to show that he could be no less a person than the Lord of Dursley. His name precedes that of his cousin Walter, who, in virtue of his office of chamberlain, ranked—with the constable and the steward—next to the Earls, and before all other Barons; a position which may have been assigned by Walter to the head of his house on this particular occasion without the protest from the Baronage, which it would certainly have evoked except in the case of a passing visitor.[2] Whatever the motive of his visit to Scotland, Roger soon returned home to live for the rest of his days a loyal subject of the English King, and to prove himself a no less devoted son of the Church than his predecessors. Besides confirming his father's gifts to Malmesbury Abbey, and ratifying the agreement with Bernard de St. Valery as to land for re-building Kingswood,[3] he gave, of his own accord, several small plots of ground at Dodington and elsewhere to the black canons of Bradenstoke Priory[4], Wilts, founded by Walter de Evreux in 1142, and further did all in his power to accelerate a compromise of the dispute between the Abbeys of Gloucester, Reading, and Bristol, as to the Churches of Berkeley Hernesse, by ceding to the last-

[1] *Vide* Liber S. Thomæ de Aberbrothoc, Vol. I., No. 72 (Bannatyne Club).

[2] "The name of Roger de Berkeley occurs in two other Scottish chartularies. In the Munimenta de Melros (Bannatyne Club)—as a witness to a charter of Patrick de Riddell concerning a grant to that abbey—and in the Registrum Abbaciæ de Kelchou (Bannatyne Club)—to the charter of a still more potent Baron of English origin, Alan son of Walter, Steward of Scotland. The former may have been executed in 1178 during the visit already referred to; but the latter was certainly not at an earlier date than 1190, as it contains a remarkable clause fixing the term from which an annual rent of 20 shillings was to be paid in these words: "inceptus autem terminus ad festam Sĉi Martini proximam p q Phillip Rex francie et Riĉ Rex Anglie iuerunt ierosolinam. Q'fuit anno millesimo centesimo nonagesimo ab incarnacione Dñi." It seems more probable that the witness in this case was not Roger de Berkeley (IV) but his son Roger (V) who, we know, was absent from home about this period.

[3] Register of Kingswood Abbey, charter No. VII.

[4] Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. VI., p. 339, also Atkyns' sub voce Dodington.

named "the third Prebend" of Berkeley, subject to the life interest of Walter Dean of Cam.[1] At a later period of his life,[2] moreover, in view of the arbitration by the Chapter of the Cistercian Order as to the respective claims of the Abbots of Tintern and Waverley to ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Kingswood, this Roger renewed, in the fullest terms and in presence of several members of his family, the grant to the monks of the manor of that name, originally made by William de Berkeley half-a-century earlier, the witnesses including Robert de Berkeley his nephew, Philip and Oliver his brothers, and William his son.[3] The nephew who thus occupied the place of honour was, it need hardly be said, his sister Alice's eldest son by her husband Maurice, the heir of the Fitz Hardings, who had a few years prior to his death in June 1190, on obtaining a re-grant of the Barony by promising to pay the enormous relief of 1000 marks,[4] assumed the surname of "de Berkeley." The assumption was evidently recognised without protest by its ancient possessors, and in no way disturbed the peace of the family, as is clear, not only from the charter in question, but from another, whereby Robert de Berkeley himself confirmed a gift by Gilbert de Tudenham of land at Newington to the Abbey of Kingswood, the first witness thereto being described as "Roger de Berkeley my uncle."[5]

As the latter is thus doubly identified with the Roger (miscalled Robert by Smyth) who espoused Robert Fitz Harding's daughter Elena, said to have lived till 1209,[6] it is puzzling to find

[1] *Vide* Fosbroke Extracts from Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys. He cites as his authority for the assent of Roger son of Roger de Berkeley to the award of the Delegates of the Apostolical See, the Register of St. Augustine's Bristol, fol. 55—sub anno 1175.

[2] Probably about 1190. The Abbot William of Citeaux, before whom, as we learn from the Kingswood Register (No. 11), it was held, ruled from 1184 till November, 1194.—*Vide* "Gallia Christiana," Vol. IV., p. 986.

[3] *Vide* Register of Kingswood Abbey, charter No. XII.

[4] *Vide* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I., p. 351. The earliest use of the surname by Maurice with which I have met is in the Pipe Roll of 33rd Henry II. (1187, but the Relief was not paid till 2nd Rich. I. (1191), after his death, and his son Robert had to add £1000 in the following year before he got livery.

[5] *Vide* charter in 5th Report Royal Commission on Historical MSS.

[6] *Vide* Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 56.

him speaking in No. XII of the souls of *his wives*,[1] as if he had been twice married. The language of the marriage contract of 1154 precludes the idea of his having been then a widower, so that it only remains to assume, in spite of counter allegations, that Elena had died so long prior to 1190[2] as to have admitted of Roger's wedding and losing another wife in the interim. This view receives support from the fact that the Manor of Siston, which had been settled on Elena for jointure, must have passed long before the supposed date of her death to her daughter Isabella. It was given with *her* in free marriage by her father to Thomas de Rochford, who[3] died about 1205, when she carried it to her second husband William Walerand, who, a few years later, was sued, in conjunction with his wife, by the Abbot of Gloucester for hindering his presentation to the living,[4] which he asserted had been given to the convent by the grandfather of the

[1] "Uxorum mearum," which Atkyns, to escape the difficulty, renders "of my *Wife*."

[2] This is the earliest date assignable, as Robert did not succeed till June, 1190; Roger, however, perhaps, lived till 1195.—*Vide* p. 51.

[3] *Vide* Inq. p.m. 19th Edw. II. (1326), as to lands of Alan Plukenet (II) lineal descendant of this Isabella de Berkeley. She is called *Agatha* by the jurors, but mistakes are natural after the lapse of 120 years. Throughout that period the Berkeleys of Dursley retained the overlordship of Siston, holding it under the Abbots of Glastonbury and afterwards of Bath & Wells by presentation of a red rose on every St. John Baptist day. Roger de Berkeley (V) paid scutage for a Knight's fee held under the Abbot in 3rd John (1202) *Rot. Cancel.* His successor sub-enfeoffed Robert Walerand, eldest son of Isabella by William Walerand, in 20th Hen. III. (1236),—*Fosbroke's Hist. Glouc.*,—on whose death s.p. in 1st Edw. I. (1272) after brief tenure by his widow Isabell Russell as dower, it passed to his nephews Robert and John Walerand in succession, but the latter being found of weak intellect it went in 9th Ed. II. (1316) to his cousin Alan Plukenet (I), and from him to his son Alan (II) who had already by arrangement succeeded his uncle in the Barony of Kilpeck.

In face of all this, the vague statement of Sir Robert Atkyns, that "soon after the conquest Siston belonged to Serlo———, whose sisters and coheiresses, Agatha wife of Henry ———, and Juliana wife of William Stratton, assigned it in 4th Henry III. (1220) to his widow Anne, who had re-married Hugh de Stratton, is entitled to little weight. The deed alluded to relates probably to some other place of the name (=Side-stone) of which there are several in England.

[4] *Vide* Abbrevatio Placitorum Johñ incerti anni—not later, however, than 1209.

then Roger de Berkeley, whilst William asserts that each of the three Rogers presented a parson, and that he himself had done so.

With regard to the brothers of Roger (IV), who witnessed his charter not much is known. Philip was probably the Philip de Berkeley whose name appears later in the chartulary as father of a Roger, and grandfather of a Nicholas, who, under the designation of de Newington, were benefactors to Kingswood during the first half of the 13th century.[1] Oliver no doubt was the Oliver de Berkeley who witnessed likewise his nephew the Baron's charter already referred to, and who was deputy constable of Bristol under him in 3rd John.[2] He likewise appeared at Westminster Hall at Easter term in 1200 as "essoniator" for Richard de Clifford[3] of Frampton, in his suit with his eldest brother Walter de Clifford. The former was married to Letitia de Berkeley,[4] a daughter, presumably, of Roger (III), and as these Cliffords were fair Rosamond's brothers, this connection perhaps accounts for favours shown by Henry II. to the Dursley line early in his reign.[5] The last member of the family named as present at the execution of No. XII is William, described by the grantor as "my son." On grounds to be hereafter stated, I believe him to have been the founder of the Cobberley line.

According to the Pedigree given by Mr. Ellis, Roger (IV) died in 1195. On the other hand, Dugdale, in his Baronage, cites from the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 2nd Rich. I. a payment of 100 marks as "Relief" in that year (1191) by one of the name, and it is certainly more natural to suppose that this amount, instead of being an arrearage in respect to the seisine of the Barony granted to Roger (IV) twenty years previously, was for that of his son and heir

[1] *Vide* 5th Report of Royal Commission on Historical MSS. as before.

[2] *Vide* Rotuli Cancellarii "de tertio anno Regni Regis Johanis.—Rolls Series.

[3] *Vide* Rotuli Curiæ Regis 2nd Johñ—Salopse.

[4] *Vide* Eyton's Shropshire Antiquities, Vol. V., p. 346.

[5] Robert Ricart names "William son of Duke Harry of Normandy" as a surety for Roger de Berkeley (III) in 1154, a strange anachronism as the future Earl of Salisbury was then less than a year old.

to whom consequently subsequent marginal references in that work must relate, beginning with that of 6th Richard I. (1195) when he paid 40 marks as scutage for not attending the King into Normandy: in 8th Richard I. (1197) he gave 60 marks for licence to marry "Hawise the Mother of Ralph de Somery [1]: in 1st Joh. (1199) he paid 40 marks for 8 Knights' fees which he held in demesne, to the intent that he might not be compelled to go beyond Sea with Horse and Arms: in 13th Joh. (1212) he paid £7 10 on levying of Scutage for Scotland and 15 marks for that of Wales: and about the same time it was certified that there belonged 6 knights' fees and-a-half to his Honour of Dursley."

There is reason to suspect that this decrease in the number of his fees was due to extravagance. He had not indeed inherited the whole of the demesne lands of his father, who had had a large family to provide for. We find, for example, that Robert, a younger brother of Roger (v), held a Knight's fee of the Honour of Dursley *in capite*,[2] and that he was otherwise so well off[3] as to be able to settle the annual revenue of £4 derived therefrom upon his sister Isabella on her marrying Thomas de Rochford, confirming the gift on her re-marriage with William Walerand about 1206. Save for the fact that the latter was adjudged to restore this fee to the Honour after Robert's decease without issue in 1224,[4] it might have been inferred that it formed part of Coberley, and that that outlying manor, which comprised two fees, was left by Roger (iv) away from his heir. It has already been suggested that he sub-enfeoffed another of his sons, William, in at least a portion of it during his lifetime, the proofs being that whereas

[1] Dugdale here avoids the blunder made by his friend Smyth, who states that this very Hawise married Roger son of Nicholas son of Robert Fitz Harding.—(Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 46).

[2] *Vide* Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 8th Hen. III.

[3] He was no doubt the Robert de B. who held lands in Frampton under Richard de Clifford.—*Vide* Cart. St. Petri. Glouc.

[4] *Vide* Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum 8th Hen. III. "Sheriff ordered to give Engelard de Cigony (curator of the heirs of Henry de Berkeley of Dursley) custody of the said fee, any impediment on the part of William Walerand being removed."

Roger (III) in 1166 stated [1] that he had made no enfeofments, and that the manor was still held by him in demesne, it is found that in 1182 one William de Berkeley established a right to pasturage in the wood of Little Cobberley against the Abbot of Gloucester,[2] and in 1188 had a further controversy with him concerning the advowson of Cobberley Church, which ended in half the tithes of the said William's lands in Cobberley being declared to pertain to the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard's.[3] This William de Berkeley married Dionisia daughter of Robert de Turberville, with whom he got the Manor of Saltford, Oxon,[4] and died in or about 1207, in which year she, as his widow, was obliged to pay six marks (£4) to William Walerand [5] for the services which he required in the Manor of Cobberley. This, according to my conjecture, was for a moiety only, the other Knight's fee continuing to be held under the Berkeleys of Dursley.[6] In addition to these rights over Cobberley, and to the subinfeudation of her husband in Siston already referred to, Isabella de Berkeley had received from her eldest brother lands in Oselworth, on the occasion of her first marriage, for she is found in 1207 claiming as widow of Thomas de Rochford her third of the vill, whereof she alleges herself unjustly deprived by Robert de Rochford, who pleads, however, that the whole had been left to him by his brother Thomas her late husband.[7] The question was a complicated one,

[1] *Vide* Liber Niger Scaccarii—edition of Thomas Hearne, 1774, p. 65. "nullumque feofatum habeo novum de meo tempore. Si vobis in animo de Dominio meo placet audire, in manerio meo de Cubberley habeo feodum duorum militum."

[2] Hist. et Cart. Monast. Sci Petri Glouc., p. 72.—Sub voce Cuberleye.

[3] Calendar of Charters in the Bodleian Library.—Turner & Coxe, Oxford, 1878.

[4] Inq. p.m. Oxon, 27th Henry III. (1243) Egidius de Berkeley.—*Vide* Calend. Geneal.

[5] Placita 8th Joh.—quoted in Fosbroke's Hist. of County of Glouces., Vol. II., p. 522.

[6] Robert Walerand (II), William's grandson, held only £4 rent in Cobberley, whereas in Domesday the whole two fees were worth £8. Sir Giles de Berkeley occurs as holding under Robert Walerand (I) at the latter's death in 1272—but at a later period Sir Thomas de Berkeley is said to hold under Nicholas de Berkeley of Dursley.

[7] *Vide* Abbrevatio Placitorum 8th John.—Pub. Record Commission.

for Roger de Berkeley (v), when called on by the said Robert, in a suit instituted about the same time, "to warrant his right to the advowson of Oselworth against the Abbot of Gloucester, who claimed it in virtue of the gift by Roger's grandfather, denied that he ever granted a charter to Robert, and challenged him to produce it, but expressed his readiness to warrant the charter which he made to Thomas de Rochford of the Manor of *Oselton*.[1] Robert thereupon withdrew his plea, but is nevertheless found at a later period sub-enfeoffed in Oselworth,[2] which henceforth disappears from the list of possessions of the Dursley line.

It seems scarcely probable that in this last transaction Roger (v) was actuated solely by fraternal affection, for at the time when these legal proceedings were pending his Manors of Dursley, Stanley, and Dodington, were heavily mortgaged to the jews of Bristol and Gloucester. In 1208 he gave 60 marks to the King for an inquisition to ascertain their annual value, which he covenanted, on the lands being restored into his hands, to pay so long as his debt remained unliquidated.[3] That the liquidation was by no means speedy is shown by a Royal Mandate in 1215, as to a sum of 200 marks which Robert de Berkeley had paid to the King on account of his brother Roger's debt to the jews,[4] possibly in respect to the Knight's fee which he held of the Honour of Dursley. To the origin of Roger's indebtedness there is no clue. Many of the Barons of that day had pledged their lands in order to raise funds for equipping themselves and their retainers for the Crusade, and it would be natural to infer that he was of the number, especially as he was absent from the family gathering of 1190,[5] but for indications, already mentioned,[6] of his presence in Scotland in that year subsequent to the departure of Richard Cœur de Lion for the Holy Land.

[1] *Vide* Abbrevatio Placitorum 8th John.—Pub. Record Commission.

[2] Andrew de la Bere and Alice his wife held the Manor of Oselworth, and Robert de Rochford did homage to them as for half a Knight's fee. Plac. 4th Hen. III. (1220). —*Vide* Fosbroke's Hist. of Glouc., Vol. I. p. 114. Alice may have been Isabella's daughter ?

[3] *Vide* Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus, 9th John—also Madox History of the Exchequer.

[4] *Vide* Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 16th John.

[5] *Vide* ante page 214. [6] *Vide* note (2) ante p. 213.

His name, however, does not figure in the Gloucestershire Scutage Roll of that date,[1] which looks as if he had at least assumed the cross, since it is hard to imagine how he could otherwise be entitled to exemption. Nor does it again appear until that of 1195, after the King had been ransomed from captivity, when he gave 40 marks for not attending him into Normandy.[2] Whether he had fought under the Royal Banner in Palestine or not, he seems, notwithstanding this abstention, to have been in favour, for two years later he obtained, as before stated,[3] for a moderate consideration, licence to marry the widow of John de Someri, since the decease of her brother, three years previously, the representative in the female line of the great House of Paganel, or Paynel.

It seems strange at first sight that Roger's pecuniary difficulties did not vanish on his making so splendid an alliance, but it may be that his increase of fortune was not commensurate with the more expensive style of living which he was obliged to adopt.

The right of women to inherit military fiefs, was, in fact, as yet, only recognised in a qualified form, so that Hawise's son Ralph de Someri, who was of age on his uncle's death, had been at once inducted into the Barony of Dudley [4] and the greater part of Gervase Paynel's possessions, whilst she merely acquired a life interest in the remainder, including the Barony of Newport Paganel.[5] This was apparently shared by her second husband Roger de Berkeley, of whom she speaks, in a charter still extant,[6] with every token of respect, but there is no evidence to show that he retained

[1] *Vide* Fosbroke's Gloucestershire, Vol. I., p. 14.

[2] *Vide* ante p. 217. [3] *Vide* ante p. 217.

[4] Ralph had livery of the lands of his grandfather in 6th Rich. I., until the return of the King out of Germany.—*Vide* Lipscombe's Hist. of Bucks.

[5] Ralph paid all the scutages charged on the fee of Newport during the remainder of the reign and the first ten years of John.

He fined £100 and two palfreys to that King for services of the town of Newport, which he had holden by demise of his mother from the time of Rich. I.—*Vide* ditto.

[6] Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hawis Paynel,—consilio et voluntate domini mei Rogeri de Berkele dedi Deo etc. In a previous charter she speaks of John de Someri as only "Vir meus."—*Vide* Tykeford Priory, in Dugdale's Monasticon.

any interest therein subsequently to her death, which occurred in 1209, after they had been married about twelve years,[1] and nearly the same period before his own decease.

Smyth states, as if on authority, that Henry, Roger's (v) heir, was "by Hawise his first wife"[2] but it is hard to suppose that this refers to Hawise Paynel, who must have been forty—probably nearer forty-five—at the time she married him, and none of whose many manors[3] has been traced after her decease into the possession of the Berkeleys of Dursley. From the little, moreover, that is recorded of Henry de Berkeley's brief career, he would seem to have been born earlier than 1198, since he was married and had children before his death in 1221, his eldest son John coming of age about 1240. Nevertheless, despite these apparent improbabilities, as it is just possible that she *was* his mother, one does not feel warranted in facing the alternative of assuming that Roger had been previously married to another Hawise, and had therefore three wives; for it is beyond doubt that after the death of Hawise Paynel, he wedded a lady who bore the uncommon christian name of Lucuaria. Henry had probably arrived at man's estate before 1220, when he appeared with his father among the witnesses to a charter by which Robert de Berkeley, Baron of Berkeley (who died on the 4th May in that year), gave—for the souls of his two wives, Juliana (who lived till 1217), and Lucia (who survived him), a virgate of land at Wooton, to Kingswood Abbey.[4]

It is from the same charter that we discover that this Roger (v) had, like his father, brothers named Philip and Oliver, for they also attest it. The latter is found witnessing other charters to

[1] She died in 10th John, and her son Ralph de Someri in 12th John.

[2] *Vide* Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., p. 55.

[3] Ralph Paganel held 45 Lordships at the time of the Survey (Dugdale's Baronage, p. 454). His eldest son Fulke married the heiress of William Fitz Ausculph, who held 87 more manors including the Great Barony of Dudley (De). The 2nd Ralph, Hawise's father, must therefore, after making full allowance for younger children, have left an enormous inheritance. It seems incredible that if Henry de Berkeley had been the son of so great an heiress—even by a second husband—he should not have received from her a single acre.

[4] *Vide* 5th Report Royal Commission on Historical MSS.—as before.

Kingswood down to 1243,[1] when the preceding bearer of the name would have been close upon a hundred years old.

Roger's own death must have occurred at about the same date as that of his cousin-german (on both sides of the House), for we find that on 1st May, 1221, Lucuaria his widow, who had previously presented a petition claiming her thirds from the lands of Dodington and Stanley, came to an agreement with Henry de Berkeley, her stepson, to accept 20 marks (annually ?) in lieu of dower.[2]

Having thus brought the history of the fifth and last[3] Roger de Berkeley to a close, I conclude my paper by annexing a Pedigree amended in the way I propose.

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLIER HOUSE OF BERKELEY CARRIED DOWN TO THE SIXTH GENERATION.

ROGER DE BERCHELAI I held Manor of Berkeley in fee-farm 1086, became a monk in Gloucester Abbey 1091, being styled in Chartulary Roger, Senior. = Rissa,

Ralph brother of Roger de Berchelai held manors of Wapley and Stanley temp. Domesday Survey, died s.p. in his brother's lifetime c. 1086.

ROGER II. took Nympesfeld from Gloucester Abbey 1094 being styled in Chartulary Roger, Junior, founded Priory of Stanley St. Leonard c. 1130, obtained leave from Henry I. to give Acholt to monks or canons, c. 1130, died before Michaelmas, 1131. =

Eustace restored Nympesfeld, co. Gloucester Abbey 1093. =

a daughter, name not known, a nun in Shaftesbury Abbey, ante 1091.

ROGER III. confirmed grant to St. Leonard's c. 1144, subjected to outrage by Walter of Hereford 1146, received as founder of Kingswood Abbey 1148, deprived of Manor of Berkeley c. 1152, reinstated in Honour of Dursley 1154, made return of Knights' fees to Exchequer 1166, died c. 1170 =

William nephew of Roger II. Custos of Honour of Berkeley 1131, founded Kingswood Abbey 1139, resigned the foundership 1148 [? witnessed Earl Milo's charters to Lantony 1137, 1141, enfeoffed in Eldresfeld by Robt. Earl of Gloucester before 1147].

A

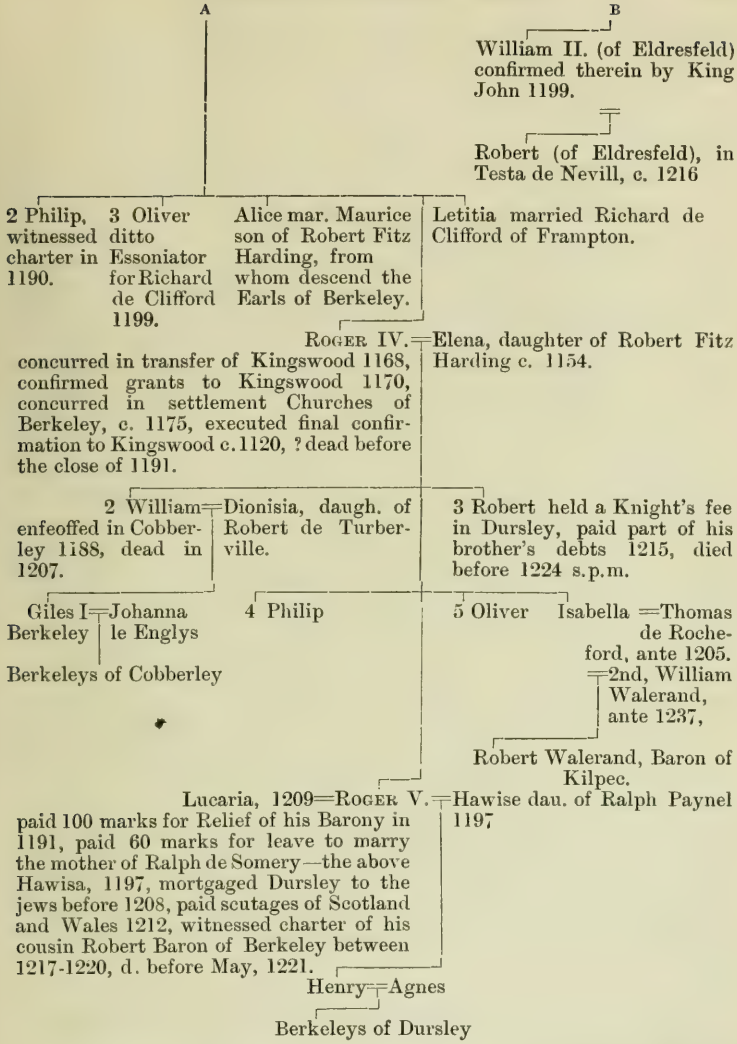
B

[1] *Vide* 5th Report Royal Commission on MSS.—as before.

[2] Pedes Finium, Octave of St. Mark, 5th Hen. III.

I am indebted for my knowledge of this document, as well as of several entries on yet unpublished Pipe Rolls of Henry II., to the kindness of our Honorary Secretary. They were, I believe, communicated to Mr. Bazeley by Sir John Maclean at a time when the Rev. gentleman had it in contemplation to complete the sketch of the history of the original Berkeleys, which he gave at the Stroud Meeting in 1880. I take the opportunity of adding that if this intention had not been renounced my paper would never have been submitted to the Society.

[3] A Roger de Berkeley occurs in the 14th century, but he was of the



Hereafter, if I have the opportunity, I may resume my account of the Dursley line down to its termination about two centuries later, and perhaps trace the descent of the Cobberley branch from its commencement, more accurately than has yet been done.

Fitz Harding line, and probably derived his christian name, then a somewhat unusual one, from its connection with the de Mortimers.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN, CIRENCESTER.

By the Rev. E. A. FULLER, M.A.

The date 1127, assigned in the local histories as that of the completion of the building of the abbey church at Cirencester, must not be taken as necessarily any guide to the date of this hospital chapel, for that date of 1127 is wrong by 49 years; the true date of the consecration of the abbey church being 17th Oct., 1176, as recorded by Benedict Abbas, Roger of Hoveden, and other early chroniclers. The original mistake seems to have been made by Leland, who extracted the passage from Hoveden, in his Collectanea III., p. 208, and, not noticing where the real break occurred between year and year, gave the date as MCLXXVII. Sir Robert Atkins simply mentioned the correct date, 1117, of the commencement of the building of the new monastery, and told the story of the consecration, but without a date. Rudder, taking it apparently for granted that the new abbey church must have been finished before the consecration of the first Abbot Serlo in 1131, said that the buildings begun in 1117 were completely finished in fourteen years, and then proceeded to give (plainly at second hand) the story of the consecration of the abbey church as told by the chroniclers, but without any precise date. Bigland, quoting in a note Leland's Collectanea, omitted, in transcribing the date the Roman numeral 'L' (fifty), and made it read 1127 instead 1177.

I may mention that at Winchester there was formerly a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, the architecture of which, from an engraving of it published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1790, seems to have been exactly like that of this chapel of St. John at Cirencester. Canon Powell has a copy of the engraving; and in any restoration this engraving should be consulted.[1] That chapel

[1] Since the meeting Canon Powell has entrusted the engraving to Archdeacon Hayward.

of St. Mary Magdalen was also the chapel of a hospital similar in character to this hospital of St. John. There is no record, I believe, of its foundation beyond this, that it was founded by a bishop of Winchester, whom sundry points of evidence suggest to have been Bishop Toclyve, and the date therefore to have been after 1170.[1]

With regard to the hospital itself, the original endowment would seem to have been that remaining third of the tithe of the royal demesne in Cirencester, which Henry I. did not make over to the abbey by his charter of 1133. Such, at any rate, was the account given to Edward III. in 1343 by the townsmen, when they were accusing the abbey of various usurpations,[2] and which they repeated to Henry IV. in 1400.[3] They said "That King Henry I. founded a Hospital of St. John of Cyrencestre and gave to the said Hospital the third part of the tithes of his demesne in Cyrencestre, and every week in the year three cartloads of underwood from his forest of Okeley, and assigned a Chaplain Warden of the said Hospital to sing every day mass in the oratory of the said Hospital before the poor there languishing, for the soul of the King and his heirs; and gave to the said chaplain a livery in the said Abbey of Cyrencestre, in the foundation, of bread and beer and cooked meat as much as a canon takes every day. The Abbot who then was, (William Hereward) and others before him, had taken from the said Hospital the said tithes after 2 Henry II. until King John, and had made laymen wardens of the said Hospital for a long time, and had taken from the said wardens to have the said ward for the term of their life, to wit of Henry the Chanter £20, and of others 20 marks, against the form and foundation of the said house. And so they have abated the said chantry of the King a long time; but that a widow from Cyrencestre, Aleyze de Weston, gave £60 to the then abbot for having the said chantry to chant for herself as appears by a charter which they could shew."

According to this account the abbey had appropriated the Hospital as soon as Henry II. "commended" the manor to the

[1] Milner's History of Winchester.

[2] Reg. Abb. Cir., A. 38. [3] Inquis. a. q. d. 1 Hen. IV. 36.

canons in aid of the building of the abbey church. Certainly they obtained Papal confirmation of their appropriation in 1222 in the same indulgence by which Honorius III. confirmed to them the parish church. That the King did make such an endowment is most probable, for otherwise this third of the tithe from the demesne would be unaccounted for. But there is no corroborating evidence, that I am aware of, to shew whether this account about the original foundation of a chaplaincy is true or not. Rudder states that Bishop Cobham of Worcester (1317-1327) licensed a chantry in the hospital chapel. I did not myself notice this license when I was looking through the Worcester Episcopal Registers some twelve years ago; but in the Abbey Registers[1] is a deed undated, but by its position evidently of about that time, by which the abbot of those days gave permission, as rector of the parish church, for the establishment of this chantry. In this deed the abbot and convent being in canonical possession of the parish church of St. John Baptist, assert that the hospital was founded and built of old by their predecessors; that therein certain worn out old folk and other miserable persons have been wont to be received and maintained according to the means and income of the same, by largesses and distributions and alms of the faithful, and especially by the daily distribution made to the dwellers therein by the almoner canon of the monastery according to ancient custom; that the convent has always been in possession of the hospital free from all visitation of the ordinary, with full power of ordering everything, and with immediate right of appointing and presenting the minister there, and this with the knowledge and allowance of the diocesan; that there never yet has been mass celebrated in the hospital, as indeed there could not be without license both from the parish church and the bishop: but that now, considering what is due to humanity with regard to those who are enduring misery in in this life, permission is granted for mass to be celebrated in the hospital chapel, but not till after the mass at the parish church, for the benefit of the hospital folk; and the warden is always to pay over to the convent all offerings made at the chapel; while all

[1] Reg. Abb. Cir., A. 187 b.

private masses are forbidden. Whatever the absolutely true story of the foundation of the hospital may have been, Abbot Hereward persuaded Edward III. that his own account was correct, and obtained, on payment of £300 to the King, a charter, by which all the usurpations which had been alleged against the abbey, that of this hospital among others, were confirmed to the canons.

It would seem from another deed,[1] that up till that period the office of warden of the hospital was held by some one unconnected with the monastery. For in 1308 Abbot Adam Brokenbury as rector of the parish church, complained that the warden had detained the mortuary of Walfrid Cote, who had died in the hospital. It was confessed that the parish church had always received mortuaries from those who died there, except from the brethren of the hospital who were nourished there by alms. The Archdeacon of Gloucester therefore having enquired into the matter ordered the warden to refund the mortuary, and fined him half-a-mark.

At what date the change was made does not appear. In Archbishop Morton's register for 1498 [2] is the record of a visitation of the abbey, with a list of the canons and the various offices held by them in connection with the abbey, including that of *custos* of the parish churches of Cheltenham and Cirencester, but no mention is made of a *custos* of the hospital.

In the accounts, however, of the income and expenditure of the abbey in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535, the income of the office of the Warden of the Hospital was returned by the canons as £3 1s. 0d. from rents of assize in Cirencester; 13s. 4d. from rent of a close in Stratton; 11s. from a portion of the tithe of corn at Northcote; and £2 from rents outside Cirencester received by the abbot; making a gross revenue of £6 5s. 4d. Expenses came to 5s. 6d. And there was a regular annual payment to the hospital folk of 13s. 4d. for salt and meal to make "olera" (pottage?) leaving a clear income of £5 6s. 6d., which seems to have been treated as part of the income of the abbey. The only definite

[1] Reg. Abb.Cir. B. 535. [2] 171 a. b.

payment to the hospital folk mentioned is one of 6s. 8d. to the Sisters of St. John, made by the almoner; but they may have had a share in the £17 10s. 2d. said to be distributed to the poor by the abbot and the almoner, twelve years later, the monastery having been dissolved in 1539, a return was made at the first commission to enquire into hospitals and chantries.[1]

It was said that "The hospitall of Seynt John Evangeliste was ffoundyd to fynde a master or Keper for ever and he to have for his salary by yere £2 15s. 4d. to fynde vj pore ffolkes for ever and they to have yerely 14s. 5d."; that it "ys a parishe curch for the said pore ffolk"; that the gross income was £4 14s. 7d., of which the master received £2 15s. 4d., the six poor folk 14s. 5d., with an additional payment of 14s. 4d., while expenses amounted to 10s. 6d. so that there was nothing remaining over. The ornaments of the chapel were worth 26s. 6d.

How the income in those twelve years had been reduced by about 30s. does not appear. Possibly after the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, the £2 payment made formerly by the abbots to the hospital was discontinued by the King, but some endowment on the other hand was arranged to maintain the ancient payment of 6s. 8d. formerly made to the poor folk by the almoner of the abbey.

[1] Certificate of Chantries, Gloucestershire, 21.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATES, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Roll 22.)

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

In laying before the members of the Society this first portion of the Certificates of the Chantries in the County of Gloucester and the Cities of Gloucester and Bristol it may perhaps be well to preface it by a few remarks. We will consider, in the first instance, what was a Chantry? Upon this simple question much misapprehension prevails. It is not an unusual thing to hear educated people call the chapel in which the offices were said *the Chantry*, but there were a far greater number of chantries than there were chantry chapels. There were frequently eight or ten chantries founded in an ordinary parish church. You will see in the list that there were no fewer than eight in the church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, and in large and important churches such as old St. Paul's, York Minster, and others there were as many as thirty, forty, or fifty. Generally, however, they were founded in common parochial churches. All that was necessarily required was an altar and a small space before it for the officiating priest. Every church, however small, had two altars at least besides the high altar, and any of these altars might have been used by the chantry priest or by more than one. It has been sometimes said that the tombs which we not unfrequently find set in the thickness of the walls of churches, were the actual burial places of the founders of chantries, and that the tombs formed the chantry altars. We imagine such instances must be very rare for several reasons, among others, that few of these so called altar tombs are sufficiently high to admit of their being used for celebrations. They would be called altar tombs from their resemblance to altars in form.

Chantries existed in England as early as the 12th century. According to Dr. Hook even the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese was not required for their foundation. They were set up under the general authority of the Pope. In the earlier period there

were no restraints upon their endowment, but after the passing of the Mortmain Acts the King's licence was required for the assignment of lands for the purpose.[1] Persons of rank and wealth very often erected special chapels to receive the altars at which they endowed chantries, and these chapels were afterwards used for family burial places, and continue to be so used to the present time. They were often of exquisite design and workmanship, and very highly decorated. Being usually built in a different style of architecture from the earlier edifice, for ancient architects always used the particular style which prevailed at the time without regard to the earlier structure, these chapels, in the time of their glory, formed beautiful additions to the buildings, and even now, notwithstanding the neglect from which they have for centuries suffered, they add greatly to the picturesque effect of our ancient churches.

We have arrived then at the conclusion that the chapel was not the chantry, nor even essentially necessary for it. This, however, is a negative position, and our answer to the question which we have propounded is that the chantry consisted, in fact, of the offices which were said, and these being always sung, or chanted, gave the name of chantries to them. The chantry priests were very commonly called "singing priests."

Again, as to the character of the offices and the functions of the chantry priests much misapprehension prevails. It is believed by many persons that the founders of chantries were actuated by the most narrow and selfish motives. That their sole object was the rescue of their own souls from purgatory. Nothing could be further from the fact. We have seen a large number of charters and wills bearing upon the subject, but never anything to lead to such a conclusion. From the earliest ages of the church the belief has been constantly held that intercessory prayers availed as well for the departed as for those still in the flesh. The English, in times gone by, were a very devout people, and this belief universally prevailed in all ranks of society. This is even now witnessed by the ancient monumental inscriptions of the more wealthy which

[1] Magna Carta and Statutes, 1st and 13th Edward I. and many subsequent ones.

remain to us. They all begin either with "Orate pro animâ," or end with "Cujus anime propicietur Deus." The christian sympathy and charity of our forefathers, were, as a rule, exceedingly wide. Evidence of this appears in the abstracts of the wills which we have noted in illustration of the certificates. See that of the will of John Stoke (p. 235). In it the chantry priests are directed not only to pray for the soul of the founder, or for those of his family and kindred, but also for those of his friends and neighbours by name, and *for all the faithful departed;* nor was it alone for the souls of the dead that supplications were made but for the welfare of the King and members of the Royal family and also for the founder's relations and friends, in this present life.

The endowments also contained provision for the payment of an annual sum for the relief of the poor, and, what is most curious, in the Bristol chantry endowments an assignment is made of small fees to the mayor, sheriffs, town clerk, sword bearer, and the four sergeants at mace, on the condition that they attended the anniversary of the founder's death and saw that his directions were properly carried out.

In many instances other duties besides those performed at the altar were imposed upon the priests. They were frequently required to keep a school, free, or partially free as at Newland,[1] or to assist the parochial clergy in their ordinary ministrations as at St. Nicholas, Bristol.[2]

The relations which existed between the parochial clergy and the chantry priests in parish churches are somewhat obscure. The latter would appear to have been, at least to a great extent, independent of the former. The chantries were specific benefices to which the priests were instituted by the bishop of the diocese.[3] Where there were special chapels no difficulties probably would arise, but in cases in which they had to celebrate at the same altars there would seem to be greater reason to apprehend friction, but we know of no instance on record in which any misunderstanding has occurred.

[1] Trans. Vol. VII., p. 123. [2] *Vide* p. 238. [3] Trans., Vol. VII., p. 124.

THE Countie of Gloucetur with the Cities of Bristowe and Gloucetur.

The Certificat off Anthony Hungerforde Walter Bucler William Sharyngton & Milez Partridge knightes Arthure Porter Richarde Tracye Thomas Throckemerton Esquyers Thomas Sterneholde and Richarde Patę Gentilmen Commyssioners appointed by vertue of the Kingę maiestiez Commyssion beringe the date xiiijth daye of ffebruarie in the Secounde yere of the reigne of Edwarde the Sixthe by the grace of godd kynge of Englonde ffraunce and Irelonde Defendo^{r} of the faith and in this Churche of Englonde and also of Irelande supreme hedde vnto theym directed to take the Survey of all Colledges Chauntriez ffreechappellę and other like within the saied Countie and Cities as hereafter ensuythe.

CIUITAS BRISTOLIE.

1. THE PARISHE OF SEYNT WERBOROWE in the seid Citie of Bristowe where are of howselynge people the nombre - - - Clx

A Chantrie or Service called ffoster Service being within the saied pishe Churche.

ffounded by John Foster for a prieste to synge masse att the Trynytie awlter in the seid Churche and oone Obitte to be there yerelie kepte fore eũ, and certeyn Almes to be gyven.

S^{r} Wiłłm Bono^{r} Incumbente there of thage of xxxiij yerez havinge noe other livinge or promocion then in the saied service whiche is by yere - - - - - Cxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

The land$_{ę}$ and Tenement$_{ę}$ belonging to the seid Service ar of the yerelie value of - - - - xjli. xiijs. vjd. whereof

In Reprisez - - - - - - - n^{l}.

To the pore people according to the firste foundacion by yere x^{s}

And so remayne clere yerelie - - - - xj^{li} iij^{s} vj^{d}

Ornament$_{ę}$ belonginge to the same service byn valued att - xxv^{s} vj^{d}

Plate or Jewell$_{ę}$ therunto apperteyninge - - - noone.

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2. THE PARISH OF SEYNT LAWRENCE [in] the saied Citie of Bristowe wherein are howselinge people- - - C.

Pollarde Service or Chauntrie.

Founded by Cecilie Pollarde to ffynde ij priest$_{ę}$ to singe mass & dirigez in the seid Churche for eũ and because the proffitt$_{ę}$ of the land$_{ę}$ haue nott suffied to fynde ij ther hathe byn oone kepte & maynteyned.

Sr Roger Capes Incũbente there of the age of lvj yerez havinge noe other livinge then in the seid ſvice - - - iiij^{li}. xvj^{s}. vij^{d}

The land$_{ę}$ and Tenement$_{ę}$ belonging to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - C^{s} wherof.

In Repisez yerelie - - - - - - iiij^{s}

And so remayn Clere by yere - - - - iiij^{li} xvj^{s}
The nombre of the ouncz of plate & jewell$_{e}$ xiiij ounce - liiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Obitte land$_{e}$.
A certeyne messuage or Teñte given for the maynteyn^{e}nce & kepinge of an annyũsarie or yerelie Obitte in the foreseid Churche for eũ, not knowen by whom.
Incumbent - - - - - - - - noone
The seid mesuage or Teñte soe given, is rented by yere att- vj^{s} viij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to or for the same—noone.

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3. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT JAMES in thaforeseid Citie of Bristowe where are of howselinge people the nombre of CCCCCxx or thereabowt$_{e}$.

A Chauntrie called Poneham's Chauntrie.

Founded by oone Poneh^{a}m to fynde a prieste for eũ to singe att o^{r} ladie awlter in the seid Churche, and to kepe an yerelie obitte to geve certeyn almez and to the mayo^{r} Shriff Towne Clerke Swerdeberer & oũseyng & givinge attend^{a}unce to the same.

Roger Compton incumbente of the seid Service of thage of lxvj yeres, having noe other lyvinge or ꝑmocion - Cx^{s}
The land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - viij^{li} xvj^{d} wherof
In Rep^{r}isez yerelie - - - - - - ij^{s} viij^{d}
To the pore yerelie - - - - - - x^{s}
To the mayo^{r} Shriff$_{e}$ Towneclerk Swerdeberer & Sergeant$_{e}$ according to the seid foundacion an^{t}i - - - xij^{s} x^{d}
And soe remaynethe clere yerelie - - - - vj^{li} xv^{s} x^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

Spicer's Chauntrie.

Founded by oon John Spicer & Agnes his wife to ffynde a prieste in the seid Churche for eũ, to kepe an yerelie obitte. To give a certeyn almes yerelie, and to give certeyn money the mayor and other officers as nexte aboue is mencioned to see the same accomplished.
John Collyer incumbent there of the age of liij yerez havinge noe other livinge or ꝑmocion then in the seid Service - iiij^{li} ij^{s}
The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - vij^{li} xij^{s} wherof
In reprisez yerelie - - - - - - - xv^{s}
To the pore yerelie - - - - - - - x^{s}
To the mayo^{r} & other officers as nexte aboue is saied by yere xij^{s} x^{d}
And so remaynethe clere yerelie - - - - cviiij^{s} ij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone
In the seid ꝑishe Churche ij obitt$_{e}$ & oone lampe to be maynteyned.
Certeyn land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ given to & for the maynteyn^{a}nce of ij yerelie obitt$_{e}$ wherof oon for Thomas Bulle & Richard Keynes & thother for oon Watkins & also for oon lampe to be kepte all in the said Churche for eũ and certeyn money to be distributed yerelie to the poore.
Incumbent - - - - - - - - noone
The landez & teñt$_{e}$ soe given are of the yerelie value of xviij^{s} viij^{d} wherof

To the poore in almez yerelie - - - -	x^s x^d
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - -	vij^s x^d
Ornament$_e$ plate or Jewell$_e$ therunto - - -	noone

4. SEYNT THOMAS P'ISHE IN BRISTOWE aforeseid where are howselynge people the nombre of Sixe hundred.

Chepe & Welle ij Chauntriez.[1]

ffounded the oone by Robt Chepe in the xth yere of kinge Henrie the $iiij^{th}$ whoe did incorporate the same Ch^{a}untrie, and thother by Richarde Well$_e$ in the thirde yere of kinge Edwarde the Secounde. To fynde twoe priest$_e$ to singe in the seid pishe Churche for eũ. And for asmoche as the rent$_e$ & pfitt$_e$ therof haue nott sufficed for the maynteyn^{a}nce of the seid ij priest$_e$ accordingelie they haue byn vnyted in oon & kepte oon prieste till of late.

Incumbent Noone.

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ to bothe the same Ch^{a}untriez belonginge byn of the yerelie value of - - -	ix^{li} ix^s. $iiij^d$. wherof
In reprisez yerelie - - - - - -	$xiij^s$ vj^d
And so remaynethe clere by yere - - - -	$viij^{li}$ xv^s x^d
The plate of the ch^{a}untrie of Chepes - -	xij ouncz $xliiij^s$ xj^d
Ornament$_e$ to the same Ch^{a}untrie valued att - -	$xiij^s$ j^d
The plate of Well$_e$ Ch^{a}untrie estemed to be ix ouncz & q^{a}r^f	$xxxviij^s$
Ornament$_e$ therof valued att - - - - - -	vj^s ij^d

Burton's Chantrie.

ffounded by John Burton[2] by licence of kinge Henrie the Sixte whoe by his lettrez patent$_e$ did incorporate the same, for a prieste to singe in the seid Churche for eũ, and parte of the yssuez & pfitt$_e$ of the land$_e$ to be bestowed in almez as in byeng woode & other charitable deed$_e$ to the relieff of the poore & certeyn money to be yerelie distributed to the mayo^r Shriff$_e$ and other officers to be diligent in seying the will of the founder accomplisshed.

Richard Griffithe Incũbent there of thage of lxij yerez havinge a yerelie pencion of $viij^{li}$ besid$_e$ his livinge in the same service whiche is by yere - - - - - - - - vj^{li}

1 The chantry then lately founded in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr by Robert Chepe is mentioned in the will of John Burton, dated 21st March, 1431.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 186.

2 John Burton, burgess of Bristol by his will dated 21th March, 1454, bequeaths to Nicholas Pittes, Philip Mede, John Gaywood and others, the reversion of divers tenements in Bristol after the death of Agnes, wife of John Spicer, which she held for the term of her life of the said John Burton, the said Nicholas Pittes, and the others to hold these premises on the condition that they found and duly establish a perpetual chantry so that a chaplain may hereafter for ever celebrate divine offices at the altar of St. John Baptist in the parish church of St. Thomas of Bristol, for the good estate of our lord the King, and Margaret Queen of England his consort, and Edward Prince of Wales his eldest son, and for the good estate of the testator and his wife Isabel, and for the souls of all these after their departure "ab hac luce" and for the performance of other works of piety; the said chantry to be called the perpetual chantry of John Burton, merchant of the town of Bristol for ever, and the King's Letters patent for the purpose to be procured. Proved at Lambeth, 28th July 1455, and at the Guildhall, Bristol, before William Codor, Mayor, on Friday next after the feast of the Purification of B.V.M., 36th Edw. vi.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 134. John Burton was mayor of Bristol the 2nd, 27th, 29th Henry vi.– *Ricart's Kalendar.*

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xiiij^{li} iiij^s whereof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - xix^s iiij^d
To the relief of the poore people yerelie - - - xxviij^s iiij^d
To the mayo^r Recorde^r Shriff$_e$ Towneclerke Swerdeberer & the mayo^r iiij sergeant$_e$ yerelie - - - - xvj^s iiij^d
And soe remayneth clere yerelie - - - - - xj^{li}
The plate and Jewell$_e$ therunto belonging estemed to be xiij ouncz xlviij^s
Ornament$_e$ to the same appteynynge valued att - - - xxv^s

Stooke's Chauntrie.

ffounded by John Stook$_e$[1] havinge licence of kinge Richard the Second to endowe twoe priest$_e$ with land$_e$ & tenement$_e$ to singe in o^r ladie Chapell in the seid Church for eu̅ and and to distribute yerelie certeyn money to the relevynge of dy̅ce poore people and also to the mayo^r Recorder & other officers yerelie certeyn money to be given they to be attend and diligent in seeyng the founders will ffulfilled accordingely.
Roger Lewes Incumbent ther of the age of xxx yerez or therabowt$_e$ havinge noe other livinge then in the said s̄vice the Rome of thother priest voyde - - - - - vj^{li}
The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - xv^{li} iij^s iiij^d wherof
In reprisez yerelie - - - - - xlvj^s viij^d
In relevynge of the poore people yerelie - - - viij^s iiij^d
To the mayo^r Recorde^r Towneclerke & the mayo^{r}s iiij s̄geant$_e$ yerelie - - - - - - xiij^s viij^d
And soe remayneth clere by yere - - - xj^{li} xiiij^s viij^d
The nombre of the ounc$_e$ of plate therunto belonginge estemed att - - - - - xx ouncez iii^{li}
Ornament$_e$ to the same appteynynge valued att - - xx^s vij^d

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5. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT PHILIP within the same Citie of Bristowe wher are howselinge people the nombre of v^c & xiiij.

1 The will of John Stoke, burgess of Bristol, dated 5th Oct., 1381. To be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, in the parish church of St. Thomas, of Bristol. Devises to certain trustees divers tenements in Bristol, to provide two chaplains to celebrate in the chapel of B.V.M. in the Church of St. Thomas for the healthful estate of King Richard ii., and for that of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Town of Bristol, also of Sir Maurice Whych, knt., Robert Cheddre, Joan wife of testator, William Derby, William Canynges, John Wodroue, and for their souls "Cum ab hac luce mig'uerint;" and for the souls of my lord King Edward III, Philippa his consort, Edward his eldest son, and their progenitors; and for the souls of Roger and Agnes Stoke, testator's father and mother, Andrew Bremcote, late a monk at Glastonbury, Walter Monyngton, late Abbot, and Thomas White, late a monk there, Alice and Isold, former wives of testator, Hugh Pecche, Geoffrey Beauflour and of all the faithful dead; attending also to other works of charity specified in certain indentures. If the trustees should not duly carry out testator's directions the property was to be held by the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol and their successors for the same purpose, and if these should refuse to act, it was to be sold, and the money distributed and divided for the benefit of the souls nam d, and for the construction of the aforesaid Chapel, and the conveying of water in leaden pipes to the church of St. Thomas, and for poor widows and maidens of the town of Bristol. (Prob. 6th June, 1382.—*Bristol Wills*, *p.* 5.) John Stoke or Stokes was Mayor of Bristol in 1365, 1367, and 1380.

Kemy's Chauntre & S'vice.

ffounded by oon John Kemys Esquier for a prieste to singe masse & divyne ꝭvice in the seid Churche for eũ, and for certeyn money to be yerelie distributed vnto the poore people.

Thomas Boode Incũbente of the seid ꝭvice of thage of xl yerez havinge an yerelie pencion of, Cvj^{s} viij^{d} oũ, & besid$_{e}$ his livinge in the seid ꝭvice wch is yerelie - iiij^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}

The land and Teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are by yere - - - - - - Cxviij^{s} viij^{d} wherof

In Rep^{i}ꝭez yerelie - - - - - - xx^{d}

To the poore yerelie - - - - - - x^{s}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - - cvij^{s}

fforthey's Chauntrie or S'vice.

ffounded by Roƀt fforthey to ffynde a prieste in the seid Churche to Singe for eũ and to distribute certeyn money yerelie to the relevynge of the poore people.

Henrie Spendalle Incumbente there of the age of xl yerez havynge noe other livinge then in the seid service whiche is by yere - - - - - - - - cviij^{s}

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xij^{li} vij^{s} viij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}ꝭ - - - - - - - - n^{l}

To the pore people yerelie for eũ - - - - xxiiij^{s}

And so remayneth clere by year - - - - xj^{li} iij^{s} viij^{d}

Plate and jewell$_{e}$ to either of the seid ij Ch^{a}untriez - noone

Ornament$_{e}$ to theym belonginge valued att - - v^{s}

Certeyn land given for the maynteyn^{a}nce of lighte and a certeyn rente given for the maynteyn^{a}nce of an yerelie obitte in the seid Churche for eũ.

The land given to & for the maynteyn^{a}nce of ij Tapers to burne abowte the Sepulchre in the same Church for eũ in the tenure of Henrye Jeffreys, and the rente given by Wiłłm Milez for an obite to be there kepte for eũ yerelie.

Incumbent Noone.

The land soe given is of the clere yerelie value of - - iij^{s} iiij^{d}

The rente soe given is by yere - - - - iij^{s} iiij^{d}

And soe in the whole - - - - - vj^{s} viij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - none

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6. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT JOHN BAPTISTE in the same Citie wher are howseling people - - - - - - CCxxvij

fframptons ij Ch^{a}untriez

ffounded Walter ffr^{a}mpton [1] to fynde ij priest$_{e}$ in the seid Churche for

1 Walter Frompton, by his will dated 2nd April, 1395, directs his body to be buried in the church of St. John, of Bristol. All his goods to be divided for the benefit of his soul and his wife Joan's. All lands, tenements, rents, &c., in Bristol to be divided for the said Joan and his children. Prob. 6th April, 1395.—*Bristol Wills*, p. 41. The chantry was probably founded by his executors with the proceeds of the moiety of his goods.

eū to kepe oon yerelie obitte there and to geve certeyn money in almes yerelie to the poore.

Thom^as Maxffild one of the Incūbent$_e$ there of thage of xl yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑvice yerely vij^li iiij^s

Anthony Malmesbury thother Incūbent there of thage of lij yeres having an yerely pencon of vj^li besid$_e$ this ꝑuyce where he hath yerely - - - - - lx^s

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - xj^li vj^s viij^d wherof

In rep^iš - - - - - - - n^l

To the poore yerelie - - - - - - v^s

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - xj^li xx^d

Ornament$_e$ plate Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

An obitte to be kepte in the seid Churche

Certeyne lande & Teñt$_e$ given by Wiłłm Howell for the maynteyn^ance of an yerelie Obitte in the seid Churche for eū, and parte of the rent$_e$ & pffitt$_e$ therof to be yerelie distributed vnto the poore people for their relief.

Incumbent - - - - - - - noone

The land so given is of the yerelie value of - - liij^s iiij^d wherof

In rep^isez yerelie - - - - - - viij^s

To the poore yerelie - - - - - - iiij^s vj^d

And so remaynethe clere by yere - - - - xl^s x^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

Memorand$_e$ that there was in the seid Churche oon Ch^auntrie called Rowleys Ch^auntrie whiche hathe nott hadd there ony beynge sythens the dissolucion of the late monastery of Bathe, owte wherof the Incūbent of the seid Ch^auntrie hadd alweys paied vnto hym & gr^aunted hym by Covent Seale, oon annuall rente or annuytie of x^li by yere whereof was distributed yerelie to the relief of the poore xx^s sythens whiche dissolucion of the seid monasterie the same annuytie hath byn deteyned & with holden for that thole cam to the king$_e$ Maties hand$_e$.[1]

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7. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT NICHOLAS in the foreseid Citie where are of houselynge people - - - - - DCCC

Eborarde lee ffrenche Chauntriez.[2]

ffounded by the seid Eborarde by licence of kinge Edwarde the thirde for iiij priest$_e$ to Celebrate videłt ij in the seid Churche of Seynt Nicholas & thother ij in the Chappell of Radcliff there to singe dyvyne service & praye for the tranquyllitie of the seid king & the seid ffounders sowlle & all Christen soll$_e$.

Sir Wiłłm Smytheman oon of the twoe in Seynt Nicholas Churche of thage of xlij yeres yeres havinge noe other livinge but onlie his salarie

1 The Chantry Certificates for this parish, with notes, are printed ante Vol. III, p.p. 182-184.

2 In the will of John Gaywood, dated 11th May, 1471 (Prob.24th Oct., 24th Edward IV.) mention is made of a house in the corner by the Were, at the watering place, extending from the King's way by the castle wall *to the garden of the chantry of Eborarde le frensh*, and, in the eastern direction towards the garden of Lady Isabel Seymour.—*Bristol Wills*, p. 146.

which is yerelie vj^{li}. The Rome of thother prieste in the seid Churche is voide. Lewes Morgan one of the ij priest$_e$ in thaforeseid Chapell of Radcliff of thage of lx yer$_e$ having noe other ꝑmocion butt his salarie being vj^{li}. Wiłm Boner the other prieste in the Chapell of thage of xxxiij yerez havinge besid$_e$ his salarie of vj^{li} oone yerelie pencion of C^s of the king$_e$ maiestie, Their iij seid salariez amownte to - - - - - - - xviij^{li}

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - xxxiiij^{li} xvij^s viij^d wherof

In Reprisez yerelie - - - - - - xliij^s vij^d

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - xxxij^{li} xiij^s j^d

Plate & Juell$_e$ belonginge to the same in Seynt Nicholas Churche estemed to be xij ouncz - - - xlviij^s

The ornament$_e$ therunto in the seid Churche valued att - xviij^s ij^d

Ornament$_e$ therof in Radcliff Churche valued att - - xxv^s

Plate & Jewell$_e$ therunto in that Churche - - - noone

Oure Ladie Service or Chauntrie.

ffounded by oon Wiłm Spencer to fynde & maynteyne a prieste to Synge in the seid Churche for eū there to be att all divyne service & assist^{a}unce to the Curate & other in mynystracion of the sacrament$_e$ to the grete multitude of people in the seid pishe.

Thom^{a}s Gwynne Incūbent there of the age of l yer$_e$ havinge noe other livinge or ꝑmocion then in the seid ꝑuice whiche is yerelie - - - - - - vj^{li}

The land$_e$ and Tenement$_e$ belonginge to the same are of the clere yerelie value of - - - - vij^{li} iij^s wherof

In reprisez yerelie - - - - - - n^l

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - vij^{li} iij^s

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - - - noone

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att - - - xviij^s

The Chappell of Seynt John Evangeliste otherwise called knape Chapell within the seid pishe.

ffounded by oone Thomas Knape[1] to fynde & maynteyne in the same Chapell ij priest$_e$ for eū. There to celebrate & synge daylie dyvyne service & praye for the sowlle of the seid Thom^{a}s & Agnes his wiffe.

Sr David Thom^{a}s Incūbente of the same of the age of lj yer$_e$ havinge noe other livinge or ꝑmocion then in the seid Service wch is by yere - - - - vj^{li}

The rome of thother prieste nowe voide.

The land$_e$ and Tenement$_e$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - xxj^{li} xv^s wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - xlix^s

1 Thomas Knappe, by his will dated Sunday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1404, Prob. Friday next after the Purification B.V.M. 6th Henry IV., desires to be buried in the chancel of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, on the back of Bristol, Dioc. of Worcester, and gives £20 to the fabric of the parish church of St. Nicholas. Gives a yearly reut of £20 for providing two chaplains to celebrate in all future time in the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, where testator's body shall rest, for his soul and that of Avice his deceased wife, and the souls of his progenitors, and all the faithful dead. John Dreyse one of the executors.—*Bristol Wills*, p. 68.

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - xix^{li} vj^{s}
Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - - - noone
Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att - - - xxvj^{s} v^{d}

Spicer's Chauntrie.

ffounded by oon Richarde Spicer for a prieste to synge in the seid pishe Churche for eũ, & oon yerelie Obitte to be there kepte.
Willm Hunte Incumbente there of the age of xl yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid S^{r}vice vij^{li} xv^{s} ij^{d} ob.
The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xij^{li} iiij^{s} wherof
In reprisez yerelie - - - - - v^{s} vj^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - -xj^{li} xviij^{s} vj^{d}
Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - - - noone
Ornament$_{e}$ valued att - - - - - xv^{s} x^{d}

A Chauntrie called Crowde Service.

ffounded by dyũce well disposed psons [1] for a prieste to Synge in the seid pishe Churche w^{t}in the Crowd$_{e}$ there for eũ.
Incumbent, noone—nō sythens thannũciacion laste &c.
The land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - . - - - - vj^{li} xij^{s} viij^{d} wherof
In reprisez yerelie - - - - - - xj^{s}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - vj^{li} xx^{d}
Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - - - noone
Ornament$_{e}$ valued att - - - - - xlix^{s} ij^{d}
The Chappell or ffra^{r}nytie of thassumption of o^{r} ladie in Bristowe afforeseid.
ffounded by dyũce psons & the land$_{e}$ geven by seũall deed$_{e}$ to the Mr & Bretherne of the seid ffra^{r}nytie or Brotherhedd to these entent$_{e}$ & vsez partelye to & for the fyndinge of a prieste to synge divyne service in the seid Chappell for eũ, whiche Chappell is w^{t}in the seid pishe & dist^{a}unte from the pishe churche abowt$_{e}$ a Butte Shoote, and ptelie for the findinge of certeyn priest$_{e}$ & Clerk$_{e}$ to singe masse eũy

1 Of these nameless chantries one was founded by Thomas Jonys, cofferer and burgess of Bristol, who, by his will dated 18th Sep. 1464, directed that his body should be buried in the crypt of the church of St. Nicholas, and devised certain tenements to the use of his wife Ellen for life and after her death the whole profits to be expended on divine offices in the said crypt every year, on the vigil of St. Matthew, with Placebo and Dirige, and on the day and morrow following with mass of requiem, at which mass the procurators were to offer a penny for the good of testator's soul and that of his wife Ellen, and the souls of Robert Thomas and Edith his wife; the vicar of the church for the time being to have 12d. yearly for celebrating, and each chaplain 4d. for taking part at the said anniversary, and the principal clerk two-pence, and for ringing the great bell at the Exequies of my anniversary three signs and at the mass one sign solemnly made four-pence; the secondary clerk to receive two-pence for the preparation of the hearse and four-pence yearly to the common beadle for the proclaiming the anniversary. Testator's soul and his wife Ellen to be recommended in the pulpit every year on Sundays, and the vicar to be paid on St. Matthew's day. The guardian also of the fraternity of St John Baptist in Bristol to be paid twelve-pence for ever on the condition that he and his successors provide for the due observance of the anniversary in the said church on that day. The remainder of the rent to be paid as a salary to the chaplain of the said fraternity of that crypt who is to celebrate therein. A secular chaplain is also to celebrate for the soul of the deceased for two years in the church and receive £12. Prob. 24th Sep. 1464.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 137.

Saterdaye in the same Chappell & to kepe dyūce obitt$_e$ & to distribute certeyn money to the pore people & prisoñs and also the reste of the issuez & proffitt$_e$ of the seid land$_e$ (theis thing$_e$ done) & the quyte rent$_e$ paied to be wholie converted & bestowed towarde the maynteyn^{a}nce & reparynge of the Bridge of Bristowe foreseid piers archez & walles there for the defence therof agaynste the ragez of the sea ebbynge & flowyng daylie vnder the same.

Thom^{a}s Kynge Incūbent there of thage of xliiij yer$_e$ havinge no other livinge then in the seid service by yere vj^{li}

The land$_e$ and Tenement$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerelie valu$_e$ of - - - - - xxvij^{li} vj^s wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - iiij^{li} xiij^s

A bailiff$_e$ ffee gr^{a}unted by patente for ℞me of life by yere - xxvj^s viij^d

To the poor yerelie - - - - - - x^s

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - xx^{ii} xvj^s iiij^d

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonging valued att - - - vj^{li} xj^s

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - - - - xx ouncez

Leadde wherew^t halfe the Chapell is coūd estemed att - iij ffooder

Bell$_e$ valued att - - - - - - lxij^s

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8. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT PETURS in Bristowe aforeseid where are of howselynge people CCCC.

A Chauntrie called Williams' Service.

ffounded by oon John Wiłłms who gave & gr^{a}unted oon yerelie pencion of viij^{li} to be paied owte of all his land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ w^{t}in the seid Citie of Bristowe & Countie of the same yerelie for eū. To fynde a prieste to singe & celebrate att the awlter of o^r ladie of Belhousse in the seid Churche & oon obitte to be there yerelie kepte for eū, Sythens the death of whiche Wiłłms there hathe byn suyte between his heirez & the Churchewardens for the payment of the seid pencion, wheruppon it was ordered & fullie decreed by the lorde Ch^{a}uncello^r then being, that the seid Churchewardens shuld haue for eū paied vnto theym yerelie the some of vj^{li} to be bestowed apon the seid vsez. Vnto whiche service also oon Mathewe Catchemaye gave ℭten land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ to thaugmentyng of the seid p^{i}est$_e$ livinge & for an obitte an^{ti} &c the rent$_e$ wherof haue byn bestowed to the same vsez abouseid.

John Pendare Incumbente there of thage of lx yer$_e$ havinge noe other livinge or salarie then in the seid ℣vice yerelie, vj^{li} deteyned as appereth beneth in the m^d.

The seid yerelie pencion is - - - - - vj^{li}

And the land$_e$ & Tenement$_e$ soe gyven to the maynteyn^{a}nce of the seid service are of the yerelie value of - - xlv^s viij^d

The whole - - - - - - viij^{li} v^s viij^d wherof

In Reprisez yerelie - - - - - - n^l

And so remayneth clere yerelie the seid whole some of - viij^{li} v^s viij^d

The nombre of the Ouncez of plate therunto belonging - - - - - viij Ouncez xxxiij^s iiij^d

Ornament$_e$ to the same valued att - - - - lxv^s

Memorand$_e$ that the seid Ch^{a}untrie was firste ffounded by thaboueseid John Williams whoe gave the seid yerelie pencion of viij^{li} to be paied

owte of all his landez & Teñt$_e$ w^{t}in the seid Citie of Bristowe & Countie of the same citie for the maynteyn^{a}nce of oon Chapleyne to singe & celebrate at thalter of o^r ladie of Belhowsse w^{t}in the seid pishe churche of Seynt Peturs for eũ, and to kepe there oon annyũsarie or yerelie obitte as before is saied, Sythens the deathe of whiche seid Williams variaunce growed betwene his heirez & the Churchewardeyns of the seid pishe, vnto whome it was appoynted by the seid John Will^{a}ms that the seid yerelie pencyon shuld be alweys from tyme to tyme paied to be by them employed & bestowed as afore is sayde. Wherein after suyte hadd in the king$_e$ courte of Ch^{a}uncerie before the lorde Awdeley then lorde Ch^{a}uncellor of Englande it was then & there ffullie decreed & determyned by assent of the ptiez that the seid Churchewardeyns & their successors shuld have from thencefurthe paied vnto theym owte of the seid land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ yerelie for eũ the some of vj^{li} to & for the entent$_e$ & purposez aforeseid as by the seid decree dated the xxiiijth daye of Novembre in the xxxijth yere of the raigne of o^r late soũaigne lorde kinge Henrie the viijth more playnelie dothe appere, Whiche seid annuall rent was paid accordingely till auctoritie was given by acte of pliament to the seid late kinge to assume & take in to his hand$_e$ all suche Ch^{a}untriez, Sythens whiche tyme oone John White nowe owner of the same land$_e$ owte wherof this pencion shuld be paied hathe & dothe the same deteyne & with holde & will paye noe parte therof, Neũthelesse the Churchewardens haue vsed & doe paye the prieste his wag$_e$ of their owne purses or Chargez, &c.

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9. THE P'SHE OF THE TRYNYTIE otherwise called Christe Churche in the said Citie where are howselinge [people] the nombre of - cccxxvj

A Chauntrie called Aloff & Lechez Chauntries.

ffounded by oon Willm Dyer to fynde a prieste to celebrate att the awlter of o^r lady w^{t}in the seid Churche for eũ, ther to praye for the sowll$_e$ of Robt Aleff & John Leche & all Christen sowll$_e$ and to kepe ther oon yerelie obitte.

Sr Thom^{a}s Perepyn of thage of lvj yeres Incumbent there & hath yerly for his salary - - - - - c^s

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ to same belonginge are of the clere yerelie value of - - - - - - - cviij^s wherof

In Rep^{i}sez - - - - - - - n^l

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - cviij^s

Ornament$_e$ plate Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

A Chauntrie called Erelle's Service.

ffounded by oon Richarde Erell[1] to fynde & maynteyne oon Stipendarie prieste to celebrate att the awlter of o^r ladye w^{t}in the seid pishe churche for eũ & there to kepe oon yerelie Obitte.

1 Richard Erle, Esquire, burgess, by his will dated 15th June, 1491, desires to be buried in the chapel of St. Michael the Archangel, on the north side of the high altar of the parish church of the Holy Trinity, Bristol. Bequeaths legacies to the high altars of several churches and leaves the residue of his goods to his executors. Refers to a deed dated 7th May, 6th Henry vii. by which testator conveyed to certain trustees, who are named, nineteen

Robt ffoster Incumbent there of the age of lxxvj yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other living [then] in the seid ꝭvice yerelie vj^{li}
The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonging therunto are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xiiij^{li} xiij^{s} wherof
In Rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - xv^{s} iiij^{d} ob.
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - xiij^{li} xvij^{s} vij^{d} ob.
Ornament$_{e}$ plate Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

A Chauntrie called Katherine Jonys' Service.

ffounded by the seid Katheryn Jonys for a prieste to celebrate for her ppetuallie att the awlter of Seynt Thom^{a}s in the seid pishe Churche & there to praye for her sowlle & all Christen sowll$_{e}$.
Walter Jenyng$_{e}$ Incūbente there of thage of lv yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid service yerelie - cxiiij^{s}
The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonginge therunto are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xiij^{li} x^{s} vii ^{d} wherof
In Rep^{i}sez - - - - - - - nichil
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - xiij^{li} x^{s} viij^{d}
Plate and Jewell$_{e}$ therunto xxiiij ouncez - - - v^{li}
Ornament$_{e}$ valued att - - - - - xxvj^{s} xj^{d}

Ballez Chauntrie.

ffounded by Thom^{a}s Balle by licence of kinge Henry the vjth who did incorporate the same Ch^{a}untrie to thentente there shuld be a prieste ppetuallie kepte to celebrate att the awlter of the roode w^{t}in the foreseid pishe Churche & to kepe yerelie there ij obitt$_{e}$ for eū for the sowlle of the seid founder & all Christen sowll$_{e}$.
Thom^{a}s Pynchyne Incumbente there of thage of xxxvj yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge or ꝑmocion then in the seid service by yere - - - - - - vj^{li}
The sōme of moneye or yerelie pencion given by the seid founder owte of certeyn land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ to the mayntenance of the seid Ch^{a}untrie is by yere - - viij^{li} wherof
In reprisez - - - - - - - n^{l}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - - viij^{li}
Plate and Jewell$_{e}$ to tbe same belonginge - - - noone
Ornament$_{e}$ therunto valued att - - - - lxvij^{s} ij^{d}
Memorand$_{e}$ that the seid Ch^{a}untrie was ffounded by thaboue named Thom^{a}s Balle by licence of kinge Henrie the sixte whoe by his ꝑes patent$_{e}$ did incorporate the same by the name of the Ch^{a}untrie of

tenements and a garden in Bristol and the suburbs, the said feoffees being required to find out of the rents a fit and honest chaplain to celebrate daily in the aforesaid chapel of St. Michael for testator's soul and that of Thomasine his late wife, and the souls of Thomas and Margery Erle his father and mother, and others in all succeeding years; the said feoffees and their heirs and assigns to pay the chaplain yearly ten marks, the said chaplain to sing in the said church at all matins, masses, and vespers and at other canonical hours. The executors are also to keep, or cause to be kept in the aforesaid church, testator's obit or anniversary on June 16th or the day following with "Placebo and dirige at night and Mass of Requiem on the morrow, for eighty years next after his decease paying the sum of 6s. 8d. among the priests, clerks and poor people attending the exequies, and for bell-tolling and the burning of tapers, &c., &c." Probate 5th Aug., 1491.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 165. A Thom^{a}s Erle was sheriff of Bristol, 1425.

Thom^as Balle of Bristowe and the Chapleyne therof to have ꝑpetuall succession &c and also the seid Chapleyne to purchase land$_{ę}$ teñt$_{ę}$ & possessions to the yerelie value of viij^li to hym & his successors for eũ for his & their sustentacion. And Afterward the seid kinge by other his ſres patent$_{ę}$ dated the viij^th daye of Maye in the xxxiij yere of his raigne did gr^aunte licence to Thom^as Wynde then M^r of the late howsse or College of Gaunt$_{ę}$ dissolued to gr^aunte to the seid Ch^auntrie prieste viij^li rente to be paied to hym & his successors owte of the land$_{ę}$ & possessions appteynynge & belonginge to the same howsse of Gaunt$_{ę}$ for his & their dotacion for eũ, whiche annuall rente or pencion the seid M^r aft̃warde w^t the whole consent of his Bretherne vnder their com̃en sealle gr^aunted vnto the seid Ch^auntrie prieste then beinge & to his successo^rs for eũ. All whiche seid land$_{ę}$ & possessions were sithens purchased by the Mayo^r & Com̃ynaltie of Bristowe aforeseid of o^r late soũaigne lord kinge Henrie the viij^th by his ſres patent$_{ę}$ therof to theym made By vertue wherof the same mayo^r & comynaltie stande charged to paye to the maynteyn^ance & vse of the seid Ch^auntrie thaforeseid yerelie rente or pencion of viij^li for eũ.

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10. THE P'OCHE OF SEYNT STEVYN w^tin thaforeseid Citie of Bristowe where are howselynge people - - ccccl xj^tie

Blankett's Chauntrie.[1]

ffounded by a maire & the com̃ens of Bristowe at that tyme beinge to fynde a prieste in the seid Churche for eũ ther to praye for the the sowll$_{ę}$ of Edmond Blankett & other and also to have kepte in the seid Churche oone annyũsarie or yerelie Obitte att whiche it was appoynted & ordered by speciall woord$_{ę}$ of the seid founders yerelie to give certeyn almez to the almez howsez in Bristowe aforeseid & to oth' poore people there for their Relieff & Comforte.

Phillip Barrey Incumbente there of thage of lij yer$_{ę}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid Service by yere - cviij^s

The land$_{ę}$ and Teñt$_{ę}$ to the same are of the yerelie value of xj^li xx^d wherof

In rep^isez yerelie - - - - - - vj^s viij^d

In decaye of Rente - - - - - - x^s

To the poore people in certeyn almez howsez to & for their relieff according to the fũdacõn yerelie - - - xxv^s

And soe remaynethe clere by yere - - - - ix^li

Ornament$_{ę}$ plate & Jewell$_{ę}$ to the same - - - noone

Belcher & Whites Chauntrie.

ffounded by Thom^as Belcher & Roger White to fynde in the seid Churche ij priest$_{ę}$ to celebrate for eũ. To kepe certeyne Obitt$_{ę}$ yerelie & to geve certeyn almez yerelie to the relieff of poore. and also to the Mayre alweys forthe tyme beinge to see the will$_{ę}$ of the seid ffounders accomplisshed accordingelie and forasmoche as the land$_{ę}$ geven by either the seid founders are soe decayed that the issuez & ꝑffitt$_{ę}$ therof suffice nott to mayntyne ij priest$_{ę}$ the same haue byn vnyted in oone & kepte ther oone prieste- - - Incumbent noone, n^l

1 Edmond Blanket was Bailiff of Bristol in 1350.

The land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - ix^{li} xviij^s viij^d whereof
In rent$_e$ decayde for lack of tenn^{t}e - - - - xlvj^s viij^d
In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - viij^s
To the poore people yerelie in bredde - - - x^s
To the mayo^r for the tyme beinge yerelie - - - xx^d
And so remaynethe clere by yere - - - - vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

Obitte & lampe lande w^{t}in the said poche.

Twoe Tenement$_e$ w^t thapp^{r}ten^{a}n$_e$ given by oon Walter Grymsted & other to kepe ij obitt$_e$ yerelie in the said churche to finde a lampe there burnynge, & to repare the seid poche churche, Incumbent, noone - - - n^l
The ꝑmissez are of the yerelie value of - - iiij^{li} iiij^s iiij^d wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - viij^s
Bestowed on the seid obitt$_e$ & lampe yerelie - - x^s ix^d
The clere Remayne (that not deducted) is by yere - lxxvj^s iiij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ - - - - - noone
M^d that theires of oon Mr Sheppard have vsed to kepe oon obitte yerelie in thaboueseid poche churche bestowinge thereatt xx^s or nyghe therabout$_e$ eũy yere, but the pishenos vpon straite examynacion sey they knowe nott what land$_e$ byn chargeable therew^t.

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11. THE P'SHE OR CHAPPELL OF REDCLIFF in the seid Citie, where are of howselyng people, the nombre of - - vj^c

Mede Chauntrie.[1]

ffounded by oon Richard Mede for a prieste to singe in the seid Churche & praye for the sowlle of the seid Richard for eũ and to kepe onn yerelie Obitte, & give certeyn bredde to the poore for their relieff yerelie for eũ.
Barnarde Harr$_e$ Incumbente there of thage of xl yer$_e$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid Service by yere - - - - - - - vj^{li} vj^s
The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of - - - - - - xvij^{li} xij^d wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - - xlvj^s x^d
To the poore yerelie - - - - - - xiij^s iiij^d
And so remaynethe clere by yere - - - - xiiij^{li} x^d
Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - - - noone
Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att - - - lij^s viij^d

Canynges ij Chauntriez.[2]

ffounded by Wiłłm Cannyng$_e$ for twoe priest$_e$ to singe att ij awlters within the seid Churche or Chappell for eũ. Whoe shuld be bounde

1 We do not find the will of Richard Mede.

2 The founder of this chantry was the famous William Canynges, a man of singular piety and unbounded benevolence. He was an eminent merchant in Bristol, five times mayor of that city, and the rebuilder of the chapel (as it then was) of St. Mary Redcliff. In his later

eũy mondaye att after noone to saye dirig$_e$ & on the morowe massez of requiem & also to fynde yerelie ij Obitt$_e$ in the seid Churche att Seũall dayez in the yere and moreoũ to distribute certeyne money yerelie for eũ to relieff of the poore people, & certeyne money to be yerelie gevyn to these officers. To the Mayo^r, Sheriff$_e$, Towneclerk, Swordeberer, the May^{r}s iiij Sergeant$_e$, & a bailliff err^{a}unte, being ꝑsent at the doinge hereof to see all the ꝑmissez & the will of the seid ffounder in eũy thinge fulfilled & accomplisshed accordingelie.

John Bradley oon of the seid Incumbent$_e$ of thage of lviij yer$_e$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid s^{r}vice whiche is by yere vj^{li} ix^s ij^d. William Moseley thother of the seid Incumbent$_e$ of thage of xl yer$_e$ having noe other livinge then in the seid Service whiche is by yere vj^{li} ix^s ij^d - - - - - xij^{li} xviij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of. . . . . xxxiiij^{li} xix^s iiij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie	xxxiij^s ij^d
To the poore yerelie	xxvj^s viij^d
To the Mayo^r Shriff$_e$ & other thofficers before named yerelie according to the seid ffoundacion . . .	xlviij^s
And so remayneth clere by yere	xxix^{li} xj^s vj^d
Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same Ch^{a}untriez belonginge .	noone
Ornament$_e$ therunto valued att	xxix^s

12. THE P'SHE OF ALL SAYNTES where are howselinge people the nombre of clxxx or therabout$_e$ &c.

Holwey's Chauntrie.

ffounded & incorporated by Thom^{a}s Holweye & Johan his wiffe by licence obteyned of kinge Henrie the vjth & the laud$_e$ given in mortemayne, for the findinge & maynteynyng of a Ch^{a}untrie prieste to singe in the seid Churche for eũ, for the relief of the pore people w^t suche yerelie almez as here in the title of reprisez shalbe declared and also to geve certeyn money yerelie to the Mayo^r for the tyme beinge, the Sheriff$_e$, the Towneclerke, the Swerdeberer, & the Mayo^r's iiij Sergeant$_e$, beinge ꝑsent att the yerelie Obitte there to be kepte for the seid ffounders to see the same done accordingelie, &c.

years, after the death of his wife Johanna, daughter of John Burton, he was admitted to the order of deacon and became a canon, and afterwards dean of the Collegiate Church of Westbury-upon-Tyrm in 1469. He (probably, with the Royal licence) founded this chantry by charter. In his will dated 12th Nov., 1469. (Proved at) Lambeth, 29th Nov., 1474, he describes himself as clerk, dean of the Collegiate Church and College of the Holy Trinity of Westbury-upon-Trym, and lately a merchant of the town of Bristol. He desires to be buried in the church of the blessed Mary of Redcliff in the place which he had constructed and made on the south side of that church, by the altar of St. Katherine, where the body of his late wife Joan was buried. He bequeaths to Isabel Powlett late wife of William Canynge, testator's son decd. divers tenements in Bristol for her life, remainder to William Canynges, his nephew. If she should die s.p. rem. to Isabel (Elizabeth) Canynges his niece, sister of the said William, and her lawful issue, in default to be sold by the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristow and the procurators of the church of St. Mary Redcliff, one half of the money to be delivered to the said procurators for the use and sustentation of his two perpetual chantries founded by him in that church and the other half to the chamber of Bristol for the use of the town. It is a very long will and contains a large number of bequests to pious and charitable uses.

Davyd Dowell Incumbente there of thage of liij yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid ꝑvice by yere . . . cxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of . . . . . xij^{li} xviij^{s} viij^{d}

In reprisez yerelie . . . . . ij^{s} iiij^{d}

To the Relieff of the poore people yerelie . . . l^{s}

To the mayo^{r} Sheriffe & other officers before named, accordinge to the seid ffoundacion yerelie . . . xv^{s} viij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by year . . . . ix^{li} x^{s} viij^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same belonginge . . . noone

Ornament$_{e}$ thereunto appteynynge valued att . . xv^{s}

The ffrat'nytie called the kalendars.

ffounded to ffynde a M^{r} & iij Bretherne for eũ of Spirituall ꝑsons there to singe and saye divyne ꝑvice, to the laude of Almightie God & to pray for the tranquyllitie of the Realme. To ffynde & kepe certeyn yerelie Obitt$_{e}$ for the firste ffounders of the same, & a certeyn ffee owte of the possessions therof to be yerelie paied to some ꝑcher to preche yerelie in Solempne Sermond$_{e}$ wherof ij to be in Bristowe & oon at Keynseh^{a}m, & the residue to be converted to suche godlie purposez & ded$_{e}$ of Charitie as to the seid M^{r} & Bretherne myght seeme moste requisite.

Sr Thom^{a}s Silke etatis xl^{ta} Maister of the seid ffra^{t}nytie havinge noe other ꝑmocion then his livinge there beinge by yere x^{li}. Sr Richard Whale oon of the seid Bretherne of thage of xl yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then his yerelie Stipende of viij^{li}. Sr Nycholas Harr$_{e}$ an other Brother there of thage of xlvj yerez havinge noe other livinge butt onlie his yerelie Stipende of vj^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}. And S^{r} Wiłm Deane another of the seid bretherne of thage of (blank) having no other lyving then his yerely stipend of vij^{li} iiij^{s} . . . xxiiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ to the same ffra^{t}nytie apperteynyng byn of the yerelie value of . . . xxxix^{li} xvj^{s} ob. wherof

In repꝛisez yerelie . . . . . xix^{s} viij^{d}

Tent$_{e}$ decayde by yere . . . . . xxxv^{s} iiij^{d}

To a precher for ij Sermond$_{e}$ to be yerelie ꝑched . . xx^{s}

A ffee paied to David Broke ꝭgeant att lawe for his Councell, yerelie . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . xxxv^{li} xiiij^{s} iiij^{d} ob.

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same belonging valued att xxxij ouncez j qr. . . . . vij^{li} vj^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ & other good$_{e}$ to the same valued att . . xlvj^{s} vj^{d}

Certeyn land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ given to & for the maynteyn^{a}nce & kepyng of certeyn annyũsariez or yerelie Obitt$_{e}$ to be kepte in the seid ꝑishe Churche.

The same land$_{e}$ given by diũce & sundrie ꝑsons onlie for certeyn Obitt$_{e}$ to be yerelie kepte in thaforeseid Churche for eũ, to praye for the sowll$_{e}$ of the givers of the same, and to distribute theratt certeyn yerelie almez to their poore people for their relieff as in the Title of Repꝛisez here folowing shall appere.

Incumbent$_e$ . . . . . noone
The seid land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ soe given are of the yerelie value of vij^{li} x^s iiij^d
In rep^{r}isez yerelie . . . . . n^l
To the poore yerelie . . . . . xxxij^s x^d
And so remayneth for the kepinge of the seid Obitt$_e$ yerelie cxvij^s vj^d
Plate Jewell$_e$ or Ornament$_e$ therunto belonging . . noone

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13. The P'SHE OF THE CROSSE OF TEMPLE in thaforeseid Citie of Bristowe where are of howseling people. . . iiij^{c}lxxx

ffraunces Chauntrie.

ffounded by oon John ffr^{a}unc$_e$ [1] by the king$_e$ licence, and the land$_e$ given in Mortemayne towarde the mayntenance of a priest to singe in the seid Churche for eũ & to haue oon yerelie Obitte there kepte, for the seid ffounders sowlle & all xp̃en sowll$_e$ & to distribute thereatt certeyn money to the poore &c.

John Sherman Incumbente there of thage of lxxvj yerez havinge noe other livinge then his stipende in the seid Service, whiche is by yere . . . . lvj^s viij^d
The Land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ to the same belonging are of the yerelie value of . . . . . iiij^{li} vj^s iiij^d wherof
In reprisez . . . . . n^l
To the poore yerelie . . . . . iij^s iiij^d
In rent decayed . . . . . vj^s viij^d
And so remayneth clere by yere . . . . lxxvj^s iiij^d
Ornament plate$_e$ & Jewell$_e$ thereunto belonginge . . noone

The Chappell or ffraternytie of Seynt Katheryn, beyng a ffraternytie of Wells & w^{t}in the seid pishe churche.

ffounded by oon Peter att Barough [2] Thom^{a}s att haye [3] & certeyn other psons by licence of kinge Richard the Second & the land$_e$ given in Mortemayne, for the findinge of a prieste to singe in the seid Chappell

1 A John Fraunces was Mayor of Bristol in 1330, and Everard Fraunces held the same office in 1334, 1338, and 1340.

2 Peter atte Barugh, burgess, made his will 15th Sept. 1396. To be buried in the chapel of St. Katharine the Virgin in the church of Holy Cross, Temple. Gives legacies to the vicar and clergy of the church. A chaplain to celebrate for his soul and wife Margaret for 20 years at the altar of St. Katharine and to have 100s. yearly. For the better keeping up of the light on the beam before the altar in the said chapel 20s. Another chaplain to celebrate at the altar of St. Nicholas in the same church for twenty years next after the sale of the reversion of the tenement bequeathed to wife Margaret, and to have £100. Gives £6 13s. 4d. to provide vestments and two chalices for the two chaplains at the altars aforesaid. Leaves £60 for his funeral expenses and £10 for keeping his anniversary for 20 years. Gives many legacies for pious and charitable uses and to divers persons; and also 20 shillings each to the fraternities of the Weavers and Fullers for their common feast the first year after his death. Prob. 11th Nov., 1396.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 47.

3 The will of Thomas atte Haye, burgess dated 27th March, 1393. To be buried in the church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Bristol, where his daughters are buried. Legacies to the fabric and clergy of that church. Sir David Wolsch, chaplain, to celebrate there for his soul for four years, and to have £21 6s. 8d. and to have his best cloak of baudekyn (a rich and precious piece of stuff introduced into England in the 13th century. It is said to have been composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner—*Hall.*) and a chaplain to celebrate in the church of Stoke Giffard for two years and to have £10. Prob. 12th May, 1393.—*Bristol Wills, p.* 32.

wch is wtin the foreseid pishe Churche there to praye for the good estate of the seid kinge & his successors for the seid founder sollę & to ayde & succoure the poore Bretherne & Sisterne of the seid ffraȶnytie for eu̅.

Incumbent at this pȝent, noone . . . . . nl

Thencumbent had alweys of the seid ffraȶnyte for his Salarie or yerelie stipende xls iiijd wherunto the kingę maiestie is nowe entitled as a rent charge owte of the seid landę videlt by yere . . . . . xls iiijd

Ornamentę plate & Juellę . . . . , noone

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14. THE P'OCHE OF SEYNT EWENS wtin that thaforeseid Citie where are of houselynge people . . . . lvjtie

The ffraȶnytie of Seynt John Baptiste within the seid pishe churche.

Whiche ffraȶnytie is a Companye of the Crafte of Tailors being incorporate, ffounded by licence of kinge Richard the Seconde, to contynue ppetuallie & to haue yerelie chosen oon warden of the same Brotherhedd wch wardeyn & Brother hedd hadd licence to prchase landę & teñtę toward the maynteynance of a Chapleyn to singe for eu̅ att thaulter of Seynt John Baptiste wtin thaforeseid pishe churche, and the landę & possessions therunto belonginge haue byn given by sundrie psons to & for the relieff succoure & cowmforte of the poore Brethern & Sistern of the same ffrȶnytie fallen in decaye.

Thomas Bristowe Incumbent there of thage of lviij yerę havinge an yerelie pencion of vjli xiijs iiijd of the kingę matie owte of the late howsse or monasȶie of Tewkębury besidę his Stipende in the seid ȝvice, wch is yerelie . cxs iiijd

Thencūbentę livinge or yerelie stipend in the seid Service was alweys as is here aforeseid, cxs iiijd & there was yerelie bestowed on kepyng certeyn obittę viijs iiijd whiche in the whole amounteth to the some of cxviijs viijd wherunto the kingę matie is entitled as a Rent Charge owte of the landę to the seid ffraȶnyte belonginge vz by yere . . . . . cxviijs viijd

The nombre of the Ouncę of plate & Jewellę to the same belonginge valued att xxxiiij ouncę đi. . . . lxxviijs

Ornamentę to the same apperteynyng valued att . . iiijli

An obitte to be kepte yerelie in the seid pishe Churche.

An annuall Rent given by oon John Mathewe of Bristowe deceased by his last will & testament to & for theffindinge of oon yerelie obitte to be kepte in the seid pishe Churche for his solle & all xp̃en sollę for eu̅.

Incumbent noone . . . . . nl

Ornamentę plate & Juellę . . . . . noone

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15. THE P'OCHE OF SEYNT MIGHELL wtin the seid Citie of Bristowe where are howselynge people . . . cclij

Mdę that there is wtin the seid poche of Seynt Mighell a Chappell called the Chappell of the iij kingę of Colen havinge certeyn possessions

1 We do not find the will of John Mathewe.

therunto belonging & appteynynge whiche to the king$_e$ ma^{ties} late Comyssions appoynted for the Survey of Hospitall$_e$ Colledg$_e$ Ch^{a}untriez &c. vz in anno xxxvj^{mo} ñ R$_e$ H viij^{ni} was ꝑsented, & nowe omytted for that the same was ffounded & the land$_e$ therunto gyven onlie to & for the helpynge relief & comforte of a certeyn nombre of poore people there to contynue & haue their livinge from tyme to tyme for eū Soe that the same is w^{t}out the Compasse of the Statute, & the king$_e$ ma^{tie} not entited therunto by fforce of the same.

Certeyn Obitt$_e$ to be yerelie kepte & light$_e$ to be maynteigned w^{t}in the seid poche Churche.

Certeyn Tenement$_e$ given by oon Elles Pely[1] & other for the ffindinge of an yerelie Obitte & maynteignynge of a lampe in the seid Churche.

Certeyn Tenement$_e$ given by oon s̄ John Harpetre Rob̄t Belamy[2] & other for the kepynge of yerelie Obitte in the seid Churche & an annuall Rent given by oon Mr Henry Weston owte of his land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ for the ffindinge also of an obitte there for hym. And an other annuall Rent given by oon Rob̄t More owte of certeyn his land$_e$ to maynteigne & finde ij tapers on o^r lady alter in the seid churche for eū.

Incumbent ñoane . . . . . n^l

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ given as is aforeseid Sundrie obitt$_e$, are of the yerelie value of xxxvij^s. And the said annuall Rent$_e$ given for Westons obitte & Moorez lighte are by yere viij^s viij^d whiche in the whole amounteth yerelie to the some of . . . . . xlv^s viij^d wherof

In rep^{l}sez yerelie . . . . . n^l

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ . . . . . noone

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16. THE P'OCHE OF SEYNT LEONARDE w^{t}in the seid Citie where are howselinge people cxx

An yerelie Obitte to be kepte & a lampe to be maynteyned in the seid Churche.

Certeyn annuall rent$_e$ given by oon Elles Pely[1] & other for the ffindinge of an yerelie Obitte & maynteignynge of a lampe in the seid Churche.

1 Elias Spelly made his will 13th Jan., 1390. He possessed considerable property in Bristol and Worcester, and bequeaths much to divers charitable and pious uses. His body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary at Kingswood. Legacies to the vicar and fabric of St. Leonard, and to each chaplain coming to his exequies. Two chaplains to celebrate in the said church of St. Leonard for twenty years for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, &c., &c., and have £200. His executors to pay Agnes his wife 20 pounds of silver annually. Names a daughter Agnes. A chaplain to celebrate for his soul in the chapel of St. Oswald at Worcester. Prob. 2nd Feb., 1390. This will was afterwards proved in P.C.C. 22nd May, 1341 —*Bristol Wills*, p. 28. We do not find the will of Agnes Spelly.

Ellis Spelley was Mayor of Bristol, 1370, 1379, 1391.

2 The will of Robert Belamy dated 16th March, 1436. To be buried in the parish church of St. Michael of Bristol, before the cross there, to the fabric of which church he gives for his burial 40s. His executors to sell a tenement on St. Michael's hill and others, the money to be distributed for the benefit of his soul and that of his late wife Agnes, the souls of her parents John and Alice Jacob, and the souls of all the faithful dead, (Prob. Friday on the morrow of St. Blaise Bishop, Henry vi) *Bristol Wills* 127.

Incumbente noone . . . . . .

The seid Rent$_{e}$ soe given are by yere in the whole . x^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ . . . . . oone

An other obitte to be there also kepte yerelie for certeigne yerez nott yet expired.

The some of xx^{tie} mark$_{e}$ in money given by oon Agnes Spellye in the yere of o^{r} lord God M^{l}CCCCvj for oon obitte to be there kepte for her, bestowing yerelie theruppon xvj^{d} till the seid som̄e of xx^{tie} mark$_{e}$ were in suche wise wholie spent & bestowed.

Incumbent noone . . , . . . n^{l}

Bestowed on the seid obitte as is aforeseid yerely . xvj^{d}

The same hathe contynuance for the space of lvj yer$_{e}$ yet to come or nyghe therabout$_{e}$.

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ . . . . . noone

A certeyn annuall rent given toward the ffindinge of a priest in the seid churche.

Whiche was gevyn by oon John Hutton oute of certeyn his land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ to the vse aforeseid. The land chargeable therew^{t} is purchased by oon John Smyth, whoe hathe w^{t}holden the same rent by the space of theis ij yer$_{e}$ paste vppon what occasion or by what meane the ꝑsheno^{r}s knowe nott.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^{l}

The rent so given is by yere xxvj^{s} viij^{d} wch hathe byn w^{t}holden as afore is saide by the space of theis ij yer$_{e}$ paste.

M^{d} that there are dyůce smalle teñt$_{e}$ w^{t}in the seid ꝑoche to the yerelie value of vj^{li} xv^{s} iiij^{d} given (as they affirme beinge straitelie examyned apon their othez) onlie to & for the maynten^{a}nce & reparynge of their seid poche churche, & to noone other purpose but appereth by their Answer that they haue att certeyn tymez heretofore & att some tymes w^{t}in theis ffive yere$_{e}$ paste kepte a Stipendary prieste in their Churche removeable att their owne will$_{e}$ & pleasurez.

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17. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT MARIE PORTE in thaforeseid Citie of Bristowe where are of howselinge people Clxxx.

Certy$_{e}$ land$_{e}$ given for the kepinge of dyůce Obitt$_{e}$ & the maynten^{a}nce of lampez & light$_{e}$ in the seid Churche for eů.

Dyůce land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ given by sundrie ꝑsons, onlie to & for the kepynge of certeyne annyůsar̃ & yerelie Obitt$_{e}$, & for the maynteyn^{a}nce of dyůce light$_{e}$, within the aforeseid ꝑishe churche for eů certeyn of the ꝑffitt$_{e}$ therof to be yerelie distributed vnto the relieff of the poore people.

Incumbent, noone . . . . . n^{l}

The land$_{e}$ & tenement$_{e}$ soe given byn of the yerelie value of vij^{li} viij^{s} wherof

In Rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . iiij^{s}

To the poore people yerelie . . . . . v^{s} xj^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . . vj^{li} xviij^{s} j^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ . . . . . noone

Memorand. that about xvj yerez paste on John Edward$_{\text{e}}$ then a pisheno^{r} of thaboueseid pishe whoe abowte that tyme dyed leavynge & ordeynynge Cecilie his wiffe (yett on live) his executrice, devised & willed by his laste will & Testament that the seid Cecilie shulde in as shorte tyme after his decesse as she myghte by thadvice of some learned man purchase lande to the yerelie value of iiij^{li} to this entente & purpose declared in his seid will by exp̄ssed woord$_{\text{e}}$, Videl̄t that the seid yerelie rent of iiij^{li} shuld be employed & bestowed in mañ & fourm folowinge vj^{s} viij^{d} therof to be yerelie given to certeyn priest$_{\text{e}}$ & clerk$_{\text{e}}$ to kepe oon annyũsarie or yerelie obitte in thaforeseid pishe Churche for eũ prayeng for the sowlle of the seid ffounder & all Christen Sowll$_{\text{e}}$, ꝺther vj^{s} viij^{d} to be yerelie paied to the Mayo^{r} for the tyme beinge xij theldest aldermen & the ij Shriff$_{\text{e}}$ amongste theym to see the Will of the seid giver accomplisshed accordingelie & the yerelie sōme of ij^{s} viij^{d} for like consideracion to be geven to the Swerd-berer & Sergeant$_{\text{e}}$ towarde the necessarie reparynge of the seid ꝑishe Churche yerelie viij^{s}. To the Churchewardens or ꝑcketo^{r}s for their paynes taken in this behalffe yerelie ij^{s} viij^{d}. And the residue beinge iiij mark$_{\text{e}}$ to be yerelie for eũ distributed in money & bredde among the poore people & prisoners, for thaccomplishement of whiche will the seid Cecilie Edward$_{\text{e}}$ immediatelie after the deceasse of the seid Testato^{r} her husbande, delyũed to Mr David Broke nowe s̄egeante att lawe the sōme of lxxx^{li} in money desiringe hym to purchase therew^{t} asmoche land as is abouseid to & for the abouseid vsez & entent$_{\text{e}}$, givinge also to the seid Mr Broke in recompence for his paynez thereyn & to devise the writing$_{\text{e}}$ & make therof good assur^{a}unce in the lawe vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}., whiche Mr Broke sythens the receipte of the seid money hathe nott boughte therew^{t} any lande, but yerelie hathe done & dothe bestowe in money, to & for the kepinge of the seid Obitte & other the purposez before mencyoned the seid sōme of iiij^{li} reſuynge still in his owne hand$_{\text{e}}$ the seid whole some of money to hym delyũed as aboue is sayed.

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18. IN THE DEANERIE OF BRISTOWE THE P'SHE OF WYNTERBORNE where are howselinge people - - - - cciij

The wardenage of Wynt̄bo^{r}ne or otherwise called Bradston Chūntrie M^{d} that the seid wardenage or Chūntrie w^{t} the whole possessions ther-unto belonginge or appteignynge haue byn for the Space of oon whole yere paste or therabout$_{\text{e}}$ in the possession of oon M^{r} Wiłłm Denys nowe occupienge the same by what title they knowe nott, whoe sayed vnto theym he hathe the same of o^{r} Soũaigne lord the king$_{\text{e}}$ ma^{tie}.

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19. THE P'SHE of OLVESTON, w^{t}in the seid Deanerie where are of howseling peple - - - - - v^{c}

The ffreechapell of Tokynton nott being ꝑishe Churche of it self.

The ffoundation hereof is nott knowen butt it is thoughte the same to remayne & be in the Custodie of S^{r} Wiłłm Barkeley knighte whoe is patron of the said Chappell, and the same is dist^{a}unt from thaforeseid ꝑishe Churche halfe a myle.

Richard Berie Incūbent there of thage of lviij yer$_{\text{e}}$ whoe hathe besid$_{\text{e}}$ a ſvice in Durseleye being by yere vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} and hathe for his Salarie in the seid Chapell yerelie - - - lviij^{s}

The land$_{\text{e}}$ and Tenement$_{\text{e}}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value beside his chamb of ij^{s} - - lxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - n^{l}

And soe remayneth clere by yere - - - lxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Ornamentes belonginge to the same valued att - - v^{s}

The nombre of the ouncez of the plate therunto belonging valued att v ouncez xx^{s}

ij Bell$_{\text{e}}$ valued att - - - - - xl^{s}

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20 THE P'SHE OF ALMONDSBURIE wythin the seid Deanerie, where are of howseling people the nombre of iiij^{c} lx the same pishe is in Compasse vij myles

Brokynburie Chauntrie.[1]

ffounded by oon Richard Brokynborowe Gent. whoe gave a certeyn annuall rente to be p^{d} owte of his land$_{\text{e}}$ & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ to & for the finding of a prieste in the seid Churche to Singe & p^{r}ye for his Sowlle & all Christen Soll$_{\text{e}}$ for eū vnto whiche Ch^{a}untrie dothe also belonge & appteigne certeyn land$_{\text{e}}$ the yerelie value wherof shall here followinge be declared.

John Harrold Incūbente there, of the age of xl yerez, havinge besid$_{\text{e}}$ his Stipende in the seid Ch^{a}untrie oon yerelie pencion of C^{s} owte of the dissolved howsse of Bruton, & his yerelie Salarie in the seid Service is iiij^{li} xj^{s} vij^{d}

The yerelie rente given to the mayntenance of the seid S^{r}vice is lxiiij^{s} and the landez & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of xlv^{s}, and soe in the whole by yere - Cix^{s} owte of wch land$_{\text{e}}$

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - vij^{s}

And so remayneth Clere by yere in toto - - Cij^{s}

Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ therunto belonginge valued att - - iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Plate to the same appteynyng valued att - xj ounces & di iiij^{li}

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21. THE P'SHE OF HENBURIE, w^{t}in thaboueseid Deanerie where are of howselyng people the nombre of - - - vj^{c}

The Feoffees Service.

ffounded by the pisheno^{r}z of the same pishe, whoe purchased the land$_{\text{e}}$ & Teñt$_{\text{e}}$ to the same belonginge & putt the same in feoffment noe vse being declared, w^{t} the ꝑffytt$_{\text{e}}$ whereof they haue for Consideracōns at

1 James I. Lord Berkeley in the 13th Henry vj conveyed to Thomas Berkeley his 4th son, then very young, the manor of Daglingworth and the moiety of the manor of Brokenburgh, with the alternate course of presenting to the Chantry of our Lady in Almondesbury. Berkeley MSS., *Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol. II., p. 84.

The moiety of the Manor of Brokenbarrow in 5th Henry viij in the compromise effected between Maurice vj. Lord Berkeley and Sir Robert Poyntz it was agreed the presentation to this Chantry should be made alternately. *Ibid*, p. 203.

some tymes kepte there a prieste Singinge to helpe the Curate for that the pishe stretchethe ffarre & is of a greate Compasse & many people inhabitinge within the same.

Wiłłm Machyn Incumbente there of thage of xxxv yer$_{\text{e}}$ havinge noe other livinge then his Salarie in the seid Service wch is yerelie cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{\text{e}}$ and Teñt$_{\text{e}}$ belonging' to the same Service are of the yerelie value of - - - - - -vj^{li} xij^{s} oƀ. wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - iiij^{s}

And so remaynethe Clere yerelie . . . vj^{li} viij^{s} oƀ

Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ plate & Jewell$_{\text{e}}$ to the same belonginge - noone

M^{d} that the pisheno^{r}s of thaboueseid pishe of Henburye haue at dy$\tilde{\text{u}}$ce & Sundrie tymes w^{t}in theis ffive yer$_{\text{e}}$ paste & ofentymes before converted and bestowed the whole rent$_{\text{e}}$ and proff . . . . . the mayntena^{a}nce reparying & kepinge of the See Wall$_{\text{e}}$ there, whiche are very daungerows, & chargeable vnto theym, by meanes of the lacke of repacōns whereof about$_{\text{e}}$ lx yerez paste were drowned men wome . . . CCxx with all their good$_{\text{e}}$ & cattell$_{\text{e}}$ the same parishe is verie greate & poore nott able to defend the grete ragez of the water beatynge agaynst the Towne &c.

CIUITAS GLOUCEST'R.

22. THE P'^{s}HE OF O^{r} LADYE CRIPPA [1] where are howselynge people CClxxx

Oure Ladye Service.

ffounded oon Wiłłm de Warwick and Edith his wife & dy$\tilde{\text{u}}$ce & Sundrie other p^{s}ons, & the land$_{\text{e}}$ putte in feoffement to dy$\tilde{\text{u}}$ce p^{s}ons noe vse exp'ssed, ne$\tilde{\text{u}}$theles the feoffeez haue alweys w^{t} the rent$_{\text{e}}$ &c thereof &c maynteyned a prieste Singinge at o^{r} ladye alter in the seid Churche.

Sir John Myrrye Incumbent there of the age of lv yer$_{\text{e}}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid s̄vice wch is yerelie - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{\text{e}}$ & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of ix^{li} iij^{s} vj^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - xviij^{s} ix^{d} oƀ.

And soe remayneth Clere yerelie - - viij^{li} iiij^{s} viij^{d} oƀ.

Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ therunto belonging valued att - - vij^{s}

Plate and Jewell$_{\text{e}}$ to the same . . . noone

Seynt Katheryn Service.

ffounded by the feoffement of Margarett Vanneck whoe gave certeyn land$_{\text{e}}$ & Teñte to the p̄fourmaunce of her laste will wherein she declared & willed that the feoffees therof or p̄ketо^{r}s for tyme beynge shuld fynde a prieste there to Singe in the said Churche &c for ever givinge hym for his yerelie salarie - - - - cvj^{s} viij^{d}

Incumbent Noone.

1 Fosbroke says that in this Church there were chantries of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, to which one Richard Manchester was a great benefactor, another of St. Catherine, an anniversary, a fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas, and a yearly obit for Alderman John Cook, founder of the Cript School, and his family.—*History of Gloucester*, p. 168.

The land$_{e}$ and Tenement$_{e}$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of - - - - - vij^{li} vj^{s} iiij^{d} wherof

In reprisez yerelie - - - - - - n^{l}

And so remayneth clere by yere, as is aboueseid - - vij^{li} vj^{s} iiij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att . - vij^{s}

Plate and Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

Certeyn land$_{e}$ & Tenement$_{e}$ given for the mayntenñce & kepinge of an yerelie Obitte in the seid Churche.

The same given by oon named Manchester and an other called Garrett to kepe and maynteyne oon annyũsarie or yerelie obitte for their Soll$_{e}$ & all Christen Soll$_{e}$ in thaboueseid pishe Churche for eũ, and also to distribute thereatt yerelie to the poore of the same pishe & of thospitall$_{e}$ of the Barthlemewez, the Margarett$_{e}$ & the Mawdelyns, as here folowinge is mencyoned.

Incumbente Noone.

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ so given are of the yerelie value of - xxij^{s} whereof

Distributed yerelie to the poore, accordinge to the firste gifte ix^{s}

And so remaynethe Clere by yere - - - xiij^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate and Jewell$_{e}$ - - - noone

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded by dyũce psons, givinge certeyn land$_{e}$ and tenement$_{e}$ therunto to thentente to fynde a prieste to Singe in the seid Churche att o^{r} ladye y' and to kepe ij yerlie obitt$_{e}$ for the givers therof & to distribute certeyne money yerelie to the poore.

Hughe ffishepole Incumbente there of thage of lxvj yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid s̃vice, yerelie - - cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ and Tenement$_{e}$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of . . . . . xj^{li} xvij^{s} vij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . xxij^{s} xij^{d} o$\bar{b}$.

To ij pore men fallen in poũtie & to them g^{a}unted by patent$_{e}$ yerelie xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d}

And so remayneth Clere by yere . . viij^{li} xix^{s} xj^{d} o$\bar{b}$

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonging valued att . . xlij^{s} viij^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same . . . noone

Seynt John Service.

founded by dyũce psons whoe gave certeyn land$_{e}$ & tenement$_{e}$ & enfeoffed certeyn psons therein, to & for thentent to kepe & maynteigne oon prieste to singe at thalter of Seynt John in the seid Churche for eũ, To kepe ij yerelie obitt$_{e}$ & give certeyn money in almes to poore people yerelie for eũ.

Stephyn Pole Incumbente there of the age of l yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid s̃vice yerelie . . Cvj^{s} viiij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of . . . . . ix^{li} xviij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xiiij^{s} ix^{d}

To the poore yerelie g^a^unted them by patent . . xxxiiij^s viij^d
And so remayneth Clere by year . . . vj^li xij^s j^d
Ornament℮ therunto belonginge valued att . . xiiij^s
Plate & Jewell℮ to the Same . . . . noone

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23. SEYNT MIGHELL'S P'SHE in the seid Citie of Gloucet^r where are of howselinge people the nombre of . . . cccxxv^tie

The Fraternytie or Company of the Crafte of Weũs,[1] otherwise called Seynt Anne Service in the seid poche Churche.

ffounded by oon Dame Margarett Vannecke wedowe deceassed & certeyn land℮ therunto by her given to maynteign there a prieste Singinge, to kepe an yerelie Obitte & distribute thereatt certeyn money to poore people, And to helpe & Relieve the poore brethern & Sistern of the same Crafte fallen in decaye, from tyme to tyme for ever.

Richard Burnell Incũbent there of thage of lxj yer℮ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid s̃uice wch is yerely . - cvij^s viij^d

The land℮ & tent℮ therunto belonginge are of the yerelie value of ix^li xvj^s wherof

In Rep^i^sez yerelie . . . . . vij^s
To the poore . . . . . viij^s
And so Remayneth Clere by yere . . . viij^li vj^s iiij^d
Ornament℮ therunto belonging valued att . . xxj^s vj^d
Plate & Juell℮ to the Same . . . . noone

An yerelie Obitte to be kepte in the seid poche Churche.

A Tenemente given vnto certeyn ffeoffeez vppon Condicion they shulde see kepte oon yerelie Obitte in the foreseid poche Churche for the giver therof for eũ, and to distribute thereatt certeyn money to the Relevynge of poore people for ever.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^l
The seid Teñte is arrented yerelie att . . . x^s wherof
To the poore yerelie . . . . iij^s viij^d
And So remayneth Clere by year . . . vj^s iiij^d
Ornament℮ plate & Juell℮ - . . . noone

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24. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT KATHERYN[2] w^t^in in the same Citie where are of howseling people . . . . iij^c

The Charnell Service.

ffounded & the land℮ given & putte in feoffement by oon Edward Taverner John Constable Wiłłm Taverner & Symon Baker for the ffindinge & maynten^a^nce of a priest to Singe in the seid Churche for eũ for their Soll℮ and all xp̃en Soll℮.

1 Fosbroke mentions the Chantry dedicated to St. Anne and under the patronage of the Fraternity of Weavers, also another chantry of St. Mary, and a Fraternity dedicated to St. John Baptist. They inhabited a certain house in Eastgate Street, which, in Fosbroke's time, was used as the Jewish Synagogue. He also mentions certain anniversaries that were still kept and attended by the sheriffs and stewards of the town with certain poor people.—*History of Gloucester*, p. 175-176.

2 The church of St. Catherine was destroyed in the Civil War.—*Hist. of Gloucester*, p. 68.

Rob̄t Durseley Incūbente there of the age of lxx yer$_{e}$ havinge oon yerelie pencion of viij^{li} besid$_{e}$ his Stipende in the seid Service whiche is yerelie . . . . . xlvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerely value of lxxiiij^{s} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . viij^{s} iij^{d}

vi^{d} paupibz

And So remayneth Clere by yere . . . lxv^{s} iij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ therunte belonging valued att . . vij^{s} x^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same valued att . xij ouncez xlviij^{s}

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25. THE P'SHE OF ALL SAYNTES[1] wherein are of howselinge people iiij^{xx}xij

Certeyn land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$

Gyven by dy̆ce psons towarde the ffyndinge & kepinge of a prieste to celebrate & synge masse ones e$\breve{u}$y weke for the ffounders therof for e$\breve{u}$. and to kepe also there ij yerelie Obitt$_{e}$ & distribute yerelie certeyn almez to the poore people.

George Graye Incumbent there of thage of l^{tie} yerez havinge noe other livinge then in the said Service yerelie . . liij^{s} iiij^{d}

The seid land$_{e}$ & Teñte are of the yerelie value of iiij^{li} xvij^{s} iiij^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xxiij^{s} v^{d}

To the poore yerelie . . . . . ij^{s} vj^{d}

And so remayneth Clere by yere . . . lxxj^{s} v^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate and Jewell$_{e}$ to the Same . . noone

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26. THE P'SHE OF THE TRYNYTE, w^{t}in thaforeseid Citie of Glouce^{r} where are of howselinge people . . . . iij^{c}x

Jesus Service alias the Roode Service.

ffounded by oon Thom^{a}s Poope, whoe by his laste will & Testament bequethed & gave the land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ therunto belonging to certeyn feoffeez to thentent they with the pffitt$_{e}$ therof shuld contynuallie kepe oon priest to singe att thalter of the Roode in the seid pishe Churche for e$\breve{u}$, there to praye for his Solle & all x$\tilde{p}$en Soll$_{e}$.

Matthewe Walker Incumbent there of the age of xlv yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid Service yerelie . cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ and Tenement$_{e}$ to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} x^{s} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . lij^{s} iiij^{d} ob.

And so remaynethe Clere by yere . . . cxvij^{s} vij^{d} ob̄.

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonging valued att . . xxj^{s} v^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the Same . . . . noone

Oure Ladye Service.

ffounded by dy̆ce psons whoe gave the land$_{e}$ & Tenement$_{e}$ therunto belonginge to have found therw^{t} a prieste to singe in the seid Churche for e$\breve{u}$, & for oon yerelie obitte there to be yerelie kepte for their Soll$_{e}$ & all x$\tilde{p}$en Soll$_{e}$ for e$\breve{u}$.

1 The church of All Saints was incorporated with the Tolsey.—*Fosbroke.*

George Cowper Incumbente there of the age of xlv yer℮ having noe other livinge then in the seid Service, yerelie . . cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{℮}$ and Teñt$_{℮}$ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} xix^{s} viij^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . viij^{s} xj^{d}

For decaye of Rent$_{℮}$ . . . . . viij^{s}

And so remayneth Clere by yere . . . viij^{li} ij^{s} ix^{d}

Ornament℮ therunto belonginge valued att . . xxiiij^{s} viij^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{℮}$ to the Same . . . noone

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27. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT EWENS w^{t}in thaforeseid Citie, where are houselinge people . . . . . cclxxiij

Oure Ladye Service.

ffounded & the land$_{℮}$ given by diũce psons towarde the mayntenᵃnce & kepinge of oon prieste to be founde in the said Churche for eũ to helpe in the time of dyvyne s̃vice & to mynyster vnto the pishenoz̃ in tyme of the vycars sickenes, necessarie busynes, or absence.

Richard Stanley Incumbent there of thage of lxiiij yer$_{℮}$ havinge noe other livinge then in the seid Service yerelie vj^{li}

The land$_{℮}$ and Tenement$_{℮}$ belonginge therunto are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} ix^{s} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xxx^{s} v^{d} q^{r}

In decaye of rent℮ . . . . . xj^{s}

And so Remaynethe Clere by yere . . vj^{li} vij^{s} vj^{d} ob̃ q^{r}

Ornament$_{℮}$ therunto belonginge valued att . . xxj^{s} j^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{℮}$ to the same valued att . . xxxiij^{s} vj^{d} ob̃, all whiche hathe byn conveyd awey by oon Stanley.

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28. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT JOHN BAPTISTE [1] in thaforeseid Citie of Glouct^{r} where are of howselinge people . . . iij^{c}ix

The Roode Service.

ffounded by oon Walter Brockhampton Esquyer whoe by his dede enfeoffed certeyn psons of & in the land$_{℮}$ & Teñt$_{℮}$ to the sayd Service belonginge, to & for the pformance of his laste will wherein he declared & willed that the same feoffeez shuld alweys w^{t}the yssuez & pffitt$_{℮}$ thereof fynde a priest to Singe in the seid Churche prayeng for the Soll$_{℮}$ of hym his wiffe & other for eũ, To kepe there oon yerelie obitte, to distribute certeyn to the poore, and to give certeyn money yerelie to an organ player in the same Churche toward the mending of his living.

Richard Boydon Incumbent there of thage of xxxix yer$_{℮}$ havinge oon yerelie pencion of vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} beside℮ his Stipende in the seid Service whiche is yerelie . . . . Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

1 The church has been re-built. The old church had two chapels, one dedicated to St. Bridget and the other to St. Thomas; and various chantries, as of St. Mary, St. Anne the Holy Cross, and, as is said, the Trinity besides lights of St. Nicholas & St. Catherine.—*Fosbroke's History of Gloucester*, 157.

The land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ therunto belonging are of the yerelie value of vij^{li} iiij^s j^d ob wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . - . . n^l

To the poore people yerelie . . . . vj^s viij^d

To an organ player yerelie accordinge to the firste foundacion vj^s viij^d

And so remaynethe Clere by yere . . . vj^{li} x^s ix^d ob

Ornamentɛ therunto belonginge valued att . . xx^s ij^d

Plate & Jewellɛ to the Same . . . noone

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded by dyũce & Sundrie psons whoe gave the landɛ & Tenement$_e$ therunto belonginge & the same were putte in feoffement to ffynde therwith a p̃ste to Singe att thalter of o^r ladie in the seid Churche for eũ, to praye for the founders Soll$_e$ & all x̃pen Soll$_e$ & to distribute ℈ten money yerelie in almes to the poore people of the same pishe.

Richard Lawrence Incũbent there of the age of lxvj yerɛ having no other living then in the seid ℈uice yerelie . . Cvj^s viij^d

The land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ therunto belonging are of the yerelie value of xiij^{li} viij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xxj^s viij^d ob

To the poore people of the seid p̃ishe . . . xiij^s iiij^d

And Soe Remaynethe Clere by yere . . xj^{li} xviij^s xj^d ob

Ornamentɛ therunto belonging valued att . . xxvj^s iiij^d

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same valued att . xxvj^{tie} ouncez ciiij^s

Seynt Anne Service.

ffounded & the landɛ given by oon Agnes Brudgɛ vnto certeyn feoffeez to & for the pfourmaunce of her laste will wherein she declared & willed that w^t the issuez & pffitt$_e$ thereof comyng shuld be maynteigned & kepte oon prieste to Celebrate att thalter of Seynt Anne in the Church for eũ, To kepe oon yerelie obitte there & distribute certeyn money in almez to the poore yerelie, for eũ.

Wiłłm Strenseh^{a}m Incũbente there of thage of lviij yer$_e$ having oon yerelie pencion of . . . vj^{li} xiij^s iiij^d besid$_e$ his Stipend in the seid Service wch is yerelie . . c^s

The landɛ and Teñtɛ to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xvij^s v^d ob q^r

To the poore yerelie . . . . . iiij^s ij^d

And So remaynethe Clere by yere . . vij^{li} xij^s viij^d q^r

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att . . xxj^s ij^d

Plate & Jewellɛ to the same . . . . noone

Lampe lande in the seid pishe

A Certeyn Messsuage or Teñte given to & for the maynteyn^{a}nce of oon lampe to Burne in the Chauncell w^{t}in the boueseid pishe Churche for eũ, by whome the Same was given it is vnknowen

Incumbent noone . . . . n^l

The seid messuage or teñte so given is of the yerelie rente of viij^{s} wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . viij^{d} oƀ
And so remayneth Clere by yere . . . vij^{s} iij^{d} oƀ
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Jewell$e$ . . . . noone

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29. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT MARIE Brodegate [1] w^{t}in thaforeseid Citie of Glouct^{r} where are of howselinge people . . D where hit ys requisite to haue the assistaunce of one priest by reason of the multitude &c

Trynyte Guylde or Service.

ffounded by dyůce & Sundrye benefacto^{r}s vnknowen whoe gave certeyn land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ to the same, to thentente to ffynde with the yssuez & ꝑffitte therof oon prieste to singe in the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for their Soll$_{e}$ and all xp̃en Solle for eů.

Sir Wiłłm Taylo^{r} Incūbent there of thage of lvj yer$_{e}$ & verie well learned havinge no other livinge (otherwise then of peoples devocions) but his Stipende wch is yerelie . . . . lj^{s} ix^{d} oƀ

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ therunto belonginge are of the yerelie value of lviij^{s} j^{d} oƀ wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . vj^{s} iiij^{d}
And so Remayneth Clere by yere . . . lj^{s} ix^{d} oƀ
Plate to the Same Guylde or Service belonginge valued att xxxvj ouncez vij^{li} iiij^{s}
Ornament$_{e}$ to the same valued at . . iiij^{li} vj^{s}
Other good$_{e}$ therunto also belonginge valued at . . iiij^{li} xvj^{s} ij^{d}

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded by whome it is vnknowen butt dyůce ꝑsons gave the land$_{e}$ and Tent$_{e}$ therunto belonginge, with the issuez & ꝑffitt$_{e}$ wherof there hathe byn alweys oon prieste maynteigned & kepte Singinge in the seid ꝑishe Churche for the Soll$_{e}$ of the benefactoz̃ & al x̃pen Soll$_{e}$

John Jamez Incūbente there of thage of xliiij yer$_{e}$ havinge no other livinge (but by the devocion of the ꝑisheno^{r}z) then his Stipende in the seid s̊uice beinge yerelie . . . . lxxv^{s} oƀ

A man meate to be an assist^{a}nt to the vycar beyng an Impotent & lame man.

The land$_{e}$ and Teñte to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of iiij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d} wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . viij^{s} iij^{d} oƀ
And so remaynethe Clere by yere . . . lxxv^{s} oƀ
Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att . . xvj^{s}
Plate to the Same valued att . . . xij ouncez xlviij^{s}
A Stocke of Cattell vz vi Sheepe p^{i}ced att . . xv^{s}

1 This church is variously called St. Mary de Lode, St. Mary before the gate of St. Peter, St. Mary, Broad-gate, and St. Mary-de-Port. There is a singular circumstance connected with the Gild of the Holy Trinity that the master was not as usual appointed by the fraternity but by the mayor and corporation from among themselves. The parish is very large. *Fosbroke's History of Gloucester*, p. 172.

30. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT NICHOLAS w^{t}in the seid Citie where are of howselinge people . . . . . Dxx^{ti}

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded by dyu̅ce ꝑsons whoe gave the land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ therunto belonginge to & for the maynten^{a}nce & findinge of a prieste to Singe att thalter of o^{r} ladye in the seid ꝑishe Churche for eu̅, prayeng for the Soll$_{e}$ of the benefacto^{r}z & founders therof & all xp̃en Soll$_{e}$.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^{l}

The land$_{e}$ and Teñte to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of vj^{li} ix^{s} viij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xxij^{s} vj^{d}

And So remayneth Clere by yere . . . Cvij^{s} ij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att . . xx^{s}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same valued att . . xxix ouncez Cxvj^{s}

The Roode Service.

ffounded by dyu̅ce ꝑsons, givinge the land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ to the same appteynyng to & for the findinge of a prieste, to Singe att thalter of the Roode in the seid ꝑishe Churche for eu̅, & to praye for the Soll$_{e}$ of the ffounders & bn̄factoz̃ therof and all xp̃en Soll$_{e}$.

Incumbent . . . . . n^{l}

The land$_{e}$ nnd Teñt$_{e}$ therunto belonging are of the yerelie value of vj^{li} xij^{s} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . xix^{s} ij^{d}

And so remayneth Clere by yere . . . Cxij^{s} x^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att . . vj^{s} vlij^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the Same . . . . noone

ij obitt$_{e}$ to be yerelie kepte in the seid ꝑoche Churche

Certeyn Annual Rent$_{e}$ given by oon Wiłłm ffrancombe & Walter Beeche ffurthe of their land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ for the yerelie obs̃vinge of ij Obitte for theym in the seid Churche & to distribute thereatt certeyn money to poore people.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^{l}

The seid Rent$_{e}$ soe given are by yere . . xiij^{s} iiij^{d} wherof

To the poore . . . . . iiij^{s} x^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$. . . . . noone

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31. THE P'SHE OF O^{r} LADIE of Graveslane w^{t}in thaforeseid Citie of Glouct^{r} wherin are of howselinge people . . . Cx.

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded & the land$_{e}$ to the same given by dyu̅ce ꝑsons nott knowen, w^{t} the issuez & ꝑffitt$_{e}$ wherof hathe byn maynteigned & kepte oon prieste Singinge in the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for the founders & benefactoz̃ therof & certeyn distributed yerelie to the Relief of certeyn poore people.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^{l}

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ to the same belonginge are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} v^s wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . viij^s iiij^d

ffor decaye of Rent . . . . . xxx^s

To certeyn pore men yerelie . . . . xx^s

And so Remaynethe Clere by yere . . . Cvj^s viij^d

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att . . xlij^s viij^d

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same valued at . . xiiij ouncez liij^s iiij^d

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32. THE P'SHE OF SEYNT ALDAT'S[1] w^{t}in the Same Citie wherein are of howselyng people . . . . Cxl^{tie}

Oure ladye Service.

ffounded & the land$_e$ that byn therunto belonginge, given by dyu̅ce ꝑsons to the maynten^{a}nce of the same w^t the rent$_e$ & ꝑffitt$_e$ wherof there hathe at certen tymes a priest byn founde Singinge att o^r ladye alter in the seid Churche and ꝑte of the issuez & ꝑffitt$_e$ therof hathe byn by the licence & consent of the Busshop of the dyoces & all the ꝑishenoz̃ there gr^{a}unted to the ꝑson of the same ꝑishe, to the augmentynge of his livinge, wch w^{t}out that is yerelie but . . lxxvij^s iij^d oƀ

Incumbent none . . . . . n^l

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of Cv^s viij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . vij^s v^d

To the ꝑson to augmente his livinge yerelie . . xxxiij^s iiij^d

And So Remaynethe Clere by yere . . . lxiiij^s xj^d

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att . . iiij^s iiij^d

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same . , . . noone

The Deanery of Gloucester.

33. THE P'OCHE OF CHURSEDON w^{t}in the seid Deanery where are houselyng people . . . . . CCiiij^{xx} iij

M^d that where at the firste Survey taken for Colledgez Ch^{a}untriez Hospitall$_e$ ffreechapell$_e$ & suche other in the xxxvijth yere of the raigne of o^r late Sou̅aigne lord king$_e$ Henry the viijth ꝑsentment was made vnto the king$_e$ ma^{ties} Comyssion̅s then appoynted for the Countie & Citiez aforeseid of a Ch^{a}untrie or Service called by the name of o^r lady Service in the seid ꝑoche Churche of Chursedon w^t certeyn land therunto to appteigne videꝗt to the yerelie value of ix^s vj^d & an Inventorie delyu̅ed of certeyn thing$_e$ to the Same belonginge as in the seid fformer Survey is mencioned & dothe appere The ꝑcketoz̃ & Substanciall men of the seid ꝑoche haue at this ꝑsent vpon their othes affirmed declared & ꝑsented vnto vs nowe Com̄yssion̅s aswell the seid land$_e$ as

1 The church of this parish, Fosbroke says, was pulled down in 1653 by the *revolutionary barbarians*, and the materials appropriated to the repair of St. Michael's, to which church St. Aldates had been annexed in 1648, which junction was dissolved at the Restoration. *History of Gloucester*, p. 155.

good$_{e}$ & Cattell in the Inventorie mencyoned to appteigne & belonge vnto their pishe Churche & not to ony suche Service in maⁿ & fourme as att the other Survey was vntruly Certified.

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34. THE P'OCHE of ARLYNGHAM [1] w^{t}in the seid Deanerie were are houselyng people CCCix

M^{d} that where att the abouesaid firste Survey taken of the p̄missez in the xxxvijth yere of o^{r} seid late So$\tilde{u}$aigne lorde kynge Henry the viijth like p̄sentement was made vnto the kyng$_{e}$ ma^{ties} seid Co$\tilde{m}$yssio$\tilde{n}$s then appoynted by certeyn pishenoz̄ of the seid poche of Arlyngh^{a}m of a Service in their Churche called by the name of Arlyngeh̄m s̄vice w^{t} certeyn land$_{e}$ & Tenement$_{e}$ therunto to appteigne & belonge of the yerelie value of iiij^{li} iiij^{s} j^{d} declarynge the same land$_{e}$ to be gevyn & putt in feoffement to haue a prieste there founde w^{t} the whole rent$_{e}$ therof for e$\tilde{u}$ nowe eftesones The Churchewarden & pishenoz̄ there to the nombre of viij of the beste & mooste Substanciall men of the same poche (beynge by vs delib̄atelie & straitelie examyned vpon their othez layeng to ther Charge their seid former p̄sentm^{t} & compellyng theym to Come & apere before vs in iij or iiij sundry placez in the Shire before we wolde receve this their answer soe contrary to the other before) (This not withstandinge) answered as foloweth, videl̄t that they haue certeyn land$_{e}$ & Te$\tilde{u}$t$_{e}$ given by feoffement (no vse in the deede expressed) The Rent$_{e}$ & pffitt$_{e}$ whereof they haue att dy$\tilde{u}$ce tymez bestowed in maynteynynge & reparynge their Sea Wall$_{e}$ for the defence of that lordeship, of parte wherof the king$_{e}$ ma^{tie} is lorde, & att some tymes hertofore att the will of the pishe they haue founde a prieste w^{t}in their pishe Churche there removeable at ther pleasure And parte therof was yerelie & nowe at this p̄sent bestowed in maynteignynge & kepynge repared vij gatez & ij water throwghez for the Savegarde of their pasturez & the whole lordeship, the maynteynynge wherof together w^{t} the Sea Wall$_{e}$ or bank$_{e}$ there is ofte tymez verie Chargeable vnto thenhabit^{a}unt$_{e}$ thereabout$_{e}$, All whiche answer & matter the same p̄sento$\tilde{z}$ will alweys be redie to verifie & stande to (ony p̄sentment heretofore necligentlie made by others to the contrary hereof) nott withstandinge.

1 In this parish also were divers, lands and tenements dedicated to the service of the blessed Virgin Mary to whom also, I think, the parish church was dedicated, which lands in the time of Kinge Henry the fourth were under the disposinge and lettinge of procurators serviciæ beatæ Mariæ virginis de Arlingham the priest's house, the priest then before dwelt in, and after was, and yet is called, Our Ladies' priest's house. And however these lands were conceived not to be given to the crowne by the Statute of Chantries made in the first year of King Edward the sixth, yet by an Inquisition found in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth shee was by virtue of that act intituled vnto them. And immediately in the 14th year of her raigne granted them to Percivall Goaston in fee. And from him they came to Robert Dryver, and others; howbeit those letters patentes and grant through defectes therein beinge avoided, the same were again of new granted by the said Queen in the 29th of her raigne to Sir Francis Walsingham and to Francis Mills and their heirs, from whom the same are now in the handes of divers persons. But not without a kinde reluctacon of the generall inhabitants of this parish at this day (1638) supposing the same ought not to have come to the Crown by the Statute.—Berkeley MSS., Vol. III, Smyth's *History of the Hund. of Berkeley*, p.p. 68-69.

The Countie of Gloucester.

35. IN THE DEANERIE OF DURSELEY THE P'ISHE OF DURSELEY where are of howselinge people the nombre of . . . vc

Trynyte Service.

ffounded by dyu̅ce ꝑsons nott knowen and the land$_e$ putt in feoffement, w^t the yssuez & ꝓffitte wherof there hathe byn a prieste kepte & maynteigned singinge att thalter of the Trynytie in the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for the soll$_e$ of the founders & benefactoz̃ therof & all Christen Soll$_e$.

Sir John Coderyngton Incūbent there of lxxx yer$_e$ havinge no other livinge then in the seid Service wch is yerelie vj^{li} xiij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belonginge to the Same are of the yerelie value of vij^{li} iiij^s ij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . iij^s vj^d

And Soe remayneth Clere by yere . . . vij^{li} viij^d

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonging$_e$ valued att . . xiij^s iiij^d

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same valued att . . xvij ouncez lxx^s x^d

Oure ladye Service.

The ffoundacion therof not knowen but the land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ therunto belonginge were given by dyu̅ce ꝑsons & the same putt in feoffement w^t the Rent$_e$ & ꝓffitt$_e$ wherof there hathe byn a prieste maynteyned & kepte Singinge att o^r ladye alter in the seid ꝑishe Churche for the Soll$_e$ of the ffounders of the same Service & all xp̃en Soll$_e$ & c̃ten money hathe byn yerelie distributed to the Relevinge of poore people.

Richard Berye Incumbent there of thage of lviij yer$_e$ havinge an yerelie stipend of lviij^s in the Chapell of Tokynton in the ꝑishe of Olweston as before in the seid ꝑishe is declared besid$_e$ his livinge in the s̊vice wch is by yer$_e$ . . . . . vj^{li} xiij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belonginge to the Same are of the yerelie value of vij^{li} xix^s viij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie . . . . . vj^s

To the poore yerelie . . . . . xiij^s iiij^d

Rent w^{t}drawen by Nich̄s Wyk$_e$ for theis xiiij yer$_e$ paste . xiiij^s

And So remayneth Clere by yere . . . vj^{li} vj^s iiij^d

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att . . vj^s viij^d

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same valued att . xxiij ouncez Cvij^s iiij^d

M^d that ꝑcell of the possessions appteignynge & belonginge to the aboueseid Service of the Trynytie beinge of the yerelie value of xl^s is Claymed by oon Wiłłm Austen ał Kerver whoe broughte before vs a deede Indented of bargayne & sale dated the laste of Septembre in the vjth yere of the raigne of o^r late Sou̅aigne lorde kinge Henrie the viijth wherin it appered that oon Wiłłm Austen ał Kerver ffather to the seid Wiłłm boughte the p̊missez of oon Morice Gylmyn Gent & Henry his sonne & heire apparunte for the Som̄e of lx^{li} by hym to theym paied & the seid deede by theym bothe vnder their Seall$_e$ to hym delyu̅ed

by vertue wherof the seid Kerver nowe claymeth the same, The pishenoz had noe Evidence to shewe nor colde declare vnto vs howe the same land came firste to the vse of the seid Service.

M^d that there was given in tymes paste by oon beinge then pson of the seid Churche of Durseley to & for the findinge of a lampe there, halffe suche pffette as Came vnto hym from the howselynge people at eũy Easter tyme whiche halfe was some yerez to xvj^s sũtymes more or lesse as the nombre of houselynge people hapned to be whiche money was alweys in Suche wise paied & soe employed till lampez by Comaundement were taken awey, ffor the gifte wherof they haue nothinge to shewe but that it was alwaies paied & gathered of a Custome.

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36. THE P'ISHE OF THORNEBURIE w^tin the the seid Deanerie, wherein are of howselinge people . . . . . DCCC

Oldebury Chapell annexed vnto the seid poche Churche, where they vse in eũy poynt as in a pishe Churche, & are houselyng people - - - - CClx

Certeyn land$_{e}$ there given & the same putt in feoffement to noe vse expressed the rent$_{e}$ wherof at sometymes bestowed in findinge a prieste but Comonlie in mendynge of highe weys relevynge poore people & easynge the pooreste of the pishenoz at ony payment made concernynge the king$_{e}$ ma^ties affairez The same is dist^aunte from the seid poche Churche ij mylez.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^l

The seid land$_{e}$ are of the yerelie value of . xv^s vij^d wherof

In Rep^isez yerelie . . . . . x^d

And so remayneth Clere by yere . . . xiiij^s ix^d

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ . . . . noone

Brayez Chauntrie.

ffounded by oon Anne Bray & the land$_{e}$ therunto belonginge by her given to ffynde w^t the pffitt$_{e}$ therof oon prieste to Singe in the seid pishe Churche & to praye for the Solle of her the seid ffounder & all xp̃en Soll$_{e}$.

Thom^as Smythe Incumbent there of thage of 1 yer$_{e}$ having noe other livinge then in the seid S^rvice yerelie . . vj^li

The land$_{e}$ and Teñt$_{e}$ to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of vij^li v^s iiij^d wherof

In Rep^isez yerelie - - - - - xxiij^d ob̃

And So remaynethe Clere by yere - - vij^li iij^s iiij^d ob̃

Ornament$_{e}$ therunto belonginge valued att - - v^s

Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the Same - - - - noone

M^d that ij acrez of medowe psented at the Survey hereof to be pcell of the possessions of thabouseid Ch^auntrie are Claymed by oon Thom̃s Throckem̃ton Esquyer and haue byn (as it is said) in the possession of hym & his Auncestoz by the Space of theise xx^ti yer$_{e}$.

Slymbridge Chauntrie.

ffounded by Robt Slymbridge whoe hadd licence of kinge Henrie the vijth to founde the same for ij priest$_e$ to Singe in the seid pishe Churche there to praye for the royall estate of the seid kinge & for the Soll$_e$ of the seid founders & others, with the issuez & pffitt$_e$ of whiche land$_e$ by hym given to the mayntenñce of the seid Service, there hathe byn but oone prieste kepte for that the same sufficed nott to ffynd ij acordinge to the seid ffoundacion & certeyn money hathe yerely byn distributed to pore people.

Wiłłm Wellyngeton Incūbent there of thage lxxx yer$_e$ havinge noe other living then in the seid Service wch is yerelie . vj^{li}

The land$_e$ and Teñte to the Same belonginge are of the yerelie value of viij^{li} xvij^{s} xj^{d} ob̄ wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - xij^{d}

To the poore yerelie - - - - - x^{s}

And So remaynethe Clere by yere - - viij^{li} vj^{s} xj^{d} ob̄

Ornament$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att - - v^{s}

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same - - - - noone

Oure ladie Chauntrie.

ffounded by John Cheese & Thomas ffoorte whoe obteigned a licence of mortemaigne of kinge Edwarde the thirde to give & assigne certeyne land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ to a Chapleyn & his Successoz̄ in thabouesaid pishe Churche dayly to Celebrate & saye certeyn dirigez & massez eūy weke prayeng for the founders of the same & all xp̄en Soll$_e$.

John Symond$_e$ Incūbente there of thage of lx yer$_e$ havinge noe other living then in the seid Service wch is yerelie - - v^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ therunto belonginge are of the yerelie value of vj^{li} xviij^{s} ij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - n^{l}

And So remayneth Clere by yere thaboueseid Sōme of - vj^{li} xviij^{s} ij^{d}

Ornament$_e$ & good$_e$ therunto belonginge valued att - liij^{s} iiij^{d}

Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same valued att xxxvj Ouncez viij^{li} ij^{s} All whiche is ij Chalicez & lie in gage for the Soṁe of vij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} oon Silū Crosse weyeng about$_e$ xvij ouncz therunto also lately belonginge was stolen.

Obitte money.

An yerelie rent given owte of a certeyn Teñte to & for the kepynge of oon Obitte to be kepte yerelie for the giver of the Same in thaforeseid piche Churche for eū and a certeyn [sum] to be distributed yerelie toward the helpe & relevinge of the poore people as here following shall appere.

Incumbent None - - - - - n^{l}

The Same ꝑcell of Rente soe given is by yere - iij^{s} vj^{d} wherof

To the pore people for their relieff yerelie - - xij^{d}

And So remayneth Clere by yere - - - ij^{s} vj^{d}

Ornament$_e$ plate & Jewell$_e$ to the Same - noone

37. THE P'ISHE OF WOTTON SUBTUS EDGE within the Deanery aforeseid wher are of houseling people - - - viijC

Worteleye ffree Chapell[1] beinge noe pishe Churche.

ffounded by lycence of mo^rtmayn for the fynding of a Chapleyn there to singe & praye for the ffoundo^rs sowlez & all x̄pen sowlez for ever & the same is dist^aunte from the seid pishe Churche, about halfe a mile.

Sir John Collins Incūbent there of thage of xl^ti yerez whoe ys pson of Lytleton & vicar of Oldestone besid$_{e}$ his stipende in this ꝺiuice wch ys yerelye - - - - - lvj^{s}

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of lxxiiij^{s} wherof

In reprisez yerely - - - - - xj^{s}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - lxiij^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ thereto belonginge - - - noone

Two bell$_{e}$ weyeng C weight valued at - - - xx^{s}

Owre lady Service.

ffounded by dyūse psons not knowen the land$_{e}$ putt in feoffm^t wth the Rent$_{e}$ and pfytt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a priest maynteyned & kept singing at o^r lady alter in the seid pishe Churche for the sowlez of the ffoundo^rs & all x̄pen sowlez & to be ayding & assisting the Curate there.

Incūbent noone - - - - - n^{l}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of Cx^{s} vj^{d} whereof

In Repisez yerely - - - - - iiij^{s} ij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - Cvj^{li} iiij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

M^{d} that there is w^tin the seid pishe a ffree Scole of the ffoundacion of oon ladie Katheryn Veele[2] whoe gave certeyn land$_{e}$ & Teñt$_{e}$ to the yerelie value of xvj^{ti} xiiij^{s} viij^{d} for the ffindinge of a mayster there to teache gramer ffreelye & for ij poore Scolers there also to be maynteigned & founde w^t the issuez & pffitt$_{e}$ therof.

Lampeland in the seid pishe.

A Teñt wth thapp^rtenūc$_{e}$ gyven to & for the manten^ance of a lampe to burne before the Sacram^t of thalter in the Churche for ever by whom the same was gyven it is vnknowen.

The seid teñt$_{e}$ so gyven ys of the yerely value rent of xvij^{s} whereof

Incūbent Noone - - - - - n^{l}

And so remayneth clere by yere as is aforeseid - - xvij^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ - - - - noone

1 In 1468 the advowsons of the chantries of St. Giles in Hillesley and St. John Baptist in Wortley by Wooton were vested in Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, Berkeley MSS.—*Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol. II. p. 106.

2 This founder was probably Katherine daughter and heir of Sir John Clevedon, Knt., and relict of Sir Peter Vele, Knt., who died cir. 1343. On the 3rd Kalends of June (30th May), 1347, she married, as his second wife, Thomas III. Lord Berkeley, to whom she brought large possessions. She died 13th March, 1385, leaving by the Lord Thomas four sons.—*Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol I. p. 346.

38. THE P'SHE OF STONE[1] w^tin the Deanery aforeseid where are of housling people - - - - - CCxiij^ten

Oure ladye Chauntry.

ffounded by oon John Sergeaunt the younger being licensed by king Edward the iij^de for a priest there to sing for ever & to praye for the ffounders sowles & all x̄pen sowles.

Sr Raynold Lane Incūbent there of thage of liij yerez having no other lyvyng then in the seid Chauntry wch is yerely vij^li viij^s iiij^d

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of ix^li v^s viij^d whereof

In Rep^isez ye^rly - - - - - ix^d ob̄

Oon Annuytie gr^aunted by deede, for ꝑme of life an^ti - xx^s

And so remayneth clere bye yere - - viij^li iiij^s x^d ob̄

Ornament$_{e}$ thereto belonging valued at - - - xxiiij^s viij^d

Plate and Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at - - , x ouncz xl

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39. THE P'SHE OF NORTH NYBLEY within the Deanery aforeseid where are of housling people iiij^c

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by one Johane Skaye[2] wedowe to fynd a prieste to singe &

1 By Letters patent 30th Edw. III., Part 3 m. 22, Fine Roll, m. 3, and Writ and Inq. ad. qd. damnum of the same year John Sergeant of Stone, the younger, was licenced to found a chantry in Stone called Our ladies chantry and to endow it with 9 messuages, 86 acres of land; and 2s. rent in Stone Hall, Arlingham, and Came for a priest there to pray in the Chapel of Stone for the good estate of himself and of John Sergeunt his father and of Thomas Lord Berkeley and of Maurice Berkeley his son, and of William son of William Swanhangre, and Alienor his mother, and of Jone late wife of him the said John Sergeant, and of Margaret late mother of him the said Maurice for which he paid a fine of 108s. 2d.

By similar authority, in 36th Edw. III., the same John Sergeunt gave 2 messuages, 20 acres of land and 1d. rent in Hame, Berkeley, Hull and Alkington to celebrate in like manner in the Chapel of All Saints in Stone.

In 47 Edw. III., the same John Sergeant gave more to the chantry priest there 5 messuages 16 acres of land and 12 acres of meadow in Hame and Alkington. John Sergeant acquired the Stone estate by marriage with Joan eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas de Stone. Alice the other daughter and coheir married John Swanhangre, and took Wanswell in partition (*See ante* Vol. VI. pp. 314-321).

Upon the dissolution of the chantries all their lands in 2nd Edw. vj were granted to Sir John Thynne, Knt., and Lawrence Hide to hold in socage of the King as of his manor of Bulford, in the county of Wilts, and in the same year they were sold to Anthony Throckmorton and his heirs, who soon afterwards sold them in parcels.

Likewise Robert de Stane, in 13th Edw. I. gave five marks land and rent in Berkeley for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service for ever in the church of Stone. Berkeley MSS., *History of the Hund. of Berkeley*, 356-369. This Robert was father of Thomas abovementioned (*See* Vol. VI. as above).

2 Schaies Chantry *alias* our Lady's Chantry. The particulars of this are set out in a Record in the Exchequer Court in Easter term 4th Eliz. Roll 19th, shewing the lands thereto belonging, from which it appears that a lease of them was granted to one William Shellitoe, and that 16 acres had been given to the chantry by one Thomas Munday and the other 64 acres by one Schay. Great contentions afterwards arose concerning these lands, the result of which was, that by purchase from several competitors, the whole became vested in William Tracy, Esq. and others who conveyed it to John Smyth, the Berkeley historian.

The chantry-house, wherein the chantry priest lived, is next to the vicarage-house, both of them adjoining to the churchyard, and was by letters patent, 2 Dec. 2nd Edw. VI. granted to Anthony Burchier and his heirs, and in 1638 was the inheritance of the aforesaid John Smyth.—Berkeley MSS., *History of the Hund. Berkeley*, fo. 287-288.

celebrate at thalter of o^{r} lady in the seid pishe Churche & to pray for the seid ffounders sowle & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowlez for ever.

Incumbent noone.

The land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of v^{li} xiiij^{s} vj^{d} whereof

In Rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - x^{s} v^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - Ciiij^{s} j^{d}

Ornament$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ plate & Juell$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ to the same - - - noone

Memor^{d} that pcell thaboueseid land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ & Teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ to the seid s̄vice of o^{r} Ladie belonginge and apperteigninge vidett to the yerely value of lxxviij^{s} viij^{d} is and was for the space of v or vj yeres paste as in the firste Survey hereof taken dothe appere Claymed by oon John G$\overline{\text{H}}$m Esquier whiche pcell of theis premises w^{t} other of the same Landes to a more value by yere is nowe also claymed by theirez of oon Smalcombe.

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40. THE P'ISHE OF SLYMBRIDGE w^{t}in the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - - iiij^{c} xx^{ti}

St Katheryn Chauntrye in Cambridge[1] distaunt from the seid pishe Church halfe a myle.

ffounded by one S^{r} Wi$\overline{\text{H}}$m At S̄yde to fynde a pryste to celebrate & praye for the seid ffounders sowle & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles for ever.

Sr John Browne Incūbent there of thage of xl yere$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely - vj^{li}

The land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vij^{li} vj^{s} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - viij^{s}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^{li} xviij^{s}

Ornament$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ thereto belonging valued at - - - xvj^{s} ij^{d}

Plate & Juell$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ to the same valued at - - viij ouncez xxx^{s}

Lampe money in the said Parish.

Certeyn money gyven to the mayntenñce of a lampe[2] to burne in the seid Churche for ever.

Incumbent noone - - - - - n^{l}

The sōme of money so gwyn & bestowed ys by the yere - ij^{s} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - n^{l}

1 In 17th Edw. III, (1343) Thomas III. Lord Berkeley founded a chantry in the Chapel of Cambridge in the parish of Slimbridge and endowed it with possessions for the maintenance of the priest, and by his charter of foundation appointed what kind of masse and prayers should be said and sunge upon usual days, ordinary holidays, and special festivals, in so devout and holy a manner, that unless he had been a schollar to John Wickleefe (who now lived hee could not have come nearer to the doctrine of these present days in the Church of England, forbidding this his priest to take any money of any, or to be servant or chaplen to any but God only in spiritualties, and to himself in honest and necessary temporalities; and that he should live chastly and honestly, and not come to markets, alehouses or taverns, neither should frequent plays or unlawful games.—Berkeley MSS. *Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol. I., p.p. 335-336.

2 In 32nd Henry III (1248) Maurice V. Lord Berkeley gave a messuage and yard-land in Slimbridge, Gossington and Hurst to maintain therewith a lamp burning perpetually in the Church of Slimbridge and paying to him a penny rent.—Berkeley MSS., *Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol. I. p. 131.

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ - - - - noone

Slymbridge.

Certeyn oth^r land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ in the seid pishe.

Given to dyūce ffeoffees there to the vse of the same feoffeez for eū, noe other vse beinge declared, that notw^{t}standinge there hathe byn w^t the rent$_e$ & ꝑfitt$_e$ therof comyng at certeyn tymes & of late a prieste maynteigned & kepte celebratinge in thabouseid ꝑishe Churche.

Incūbent noone - - - - - n^l

The Same land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ byn of the yerely value of lv^s iiij^d wherof

In Rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - ij^s

And so Remaynethe Clere by yere - - - liij^s iiij^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ - - - - noone

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41. THE P'ISHE OF BARKELEY[1] wthin the Deanery aforeseid where are of houselinge people - - - - M^{l}Cxvij^{ten}

Newport Chauntrye.

ffounded by one S^r Wiłłm At Syde by licence opteigned of kinge Edward the thirde, in a Chapell called St. Maurice Chapell of Newport to fynd a pryst to celebrate there & praye for the ffounders sowle & all xp̃en sowlez.

Sr John Baker Incūbent there of thage of l yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely - - vj^li xiij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of x^li ix^s vj^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - lxiij^s j^d

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vij^li vj^s v^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Jnell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

St. Andrew's Chauntrye.

ffounded by one lady Katheryn Barkeley[2] wedowe sometyme wyff to Thom^{a}s Barkeley then lord Barkley by lycence opteigned of kinge Richard the second to fynde a priest to celebrate at thalter of St. Androwe wthin the seid ꝑishe Church & to pray for the ffounders sowle & all xp̃en sowles for ever.

Sr Thomas Test Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in t^{h}e seid Chauntry which ys yerely - - vj^li

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ theūto belonging are of the yerely value of vij^li xiiij^s xj^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - vij^s v^d

To the poore yerelie - - - - - v^s

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^li xvij^s vj^d

1 Smyth states that of the presentations in divers King's times to the Chantries in that (Berkeley) Church at the elter of our Lady St. Mary the Virgin, and of St. Andrewe and of St. Maurice; and to the chantry in Newport, and to the chantry at the altar of our Blessed Lady in the chapel of Stone, founded by John Sergeunt, &c., more is to be read in the Register's Office of the Bishop of Worcester.—Berkeley MSS., *Hist. of Hund. of Berkeley*, fo. 93.

Ornament$_{e}$ thervnto belonging valued at - - xxvij^{s} iiij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at - - xvj ouncez lx^{s} i . . .

Oure lady Service.[1]

The ffundacōn thereof not knowen but the land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ therūto belonging were gyven by dyůse ꝑsons & the same putt in ffeoffm^{t} wth the Rent$_{e}$ & ꝑfitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a pryest maynteygned & kept singing at o^{r} lady alter in the seid ꝑishe Churche for the sowles of the ffounders of the same s̊uice & all xp̄en sowles.

S^{r} Wiłłm Patenson Incūbent there of thage of lxvj yer$_{e}$ having no other lyving then in the seid s̊uyce which ys yerely - vj^{li}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vij^{li} ij^{s} v^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - xiiij^{s} x^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^{li} vij^{s} vij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate and Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - noone

The King's Chauntry within the seid parishe of Barkeley

ffounded owte of certeyn land$_{e}$ called the parke of Shepm̊she to fynde a pryest to celebrate & pray in the king$_{e}$ Chapell w^{t}in the seid Churche for the ffounders sowles & all xpen sowles for ever.

Sir Wiłłm Holder Incūbent there of thage of lij yer$_{e}$ having vj^{li} pencōn by yere of the king$_{e}$ ma^{tie} oů & besid$_{e}$ his stipende in this Chauntry whiche ys yerely - - - - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}
Land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ to to the same belonginge - - noone
But the Incūbent$_{e}$ Stipende ys paid yerely in money by the king$_{e}$ receyvo^{r} of the lordshipp of Barkleye & thaforeseid land$_{e}$ byn Chargeable therw^{t} Scilicz by yere - - - - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ thervnto belonging valued at - - vij^{s} iiij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at - - - v ouncez xv^{s}

Obytte Rentt in the seid parishe.

A certayn Annual Rente gyven & payable owte of certeyn land$_{e}$ to kepe & manteigne one Annyůsary or yerely obitte in the seid ꝑishe Churche for eů.

Incumbent noone - - - - - n^{l}
The seid Rente so gyven ys by yere - - iiij^{s} iiij^{d} whereof
In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - n^{l}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ - - - - noone

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42. THE P'ISHE OF ROCHAMPTON within the seid Deanery where are houseling people - - - - - C

Shepdyne Chapell of ease in the seid p'ishe.

Buylded by thenhabitunt$_{e}$ of the Country nyghe therabout$_{e}$ of their owne Charges for their ease for that it is distunte from the seid ꝑishe churche ij myles and more for the mayntennce wherof certeyn land$_{e}$

1 Robert II. Lord Berkeley gave to the Church of Berkeley and to Our Blessed Lady thereof, and for the maintenance of her service there divers lands in that parish as the deeds do tell us.—*Berkeley MSS., Lives of the Berkeleys*, Vol. p. 87.

& Teñt$_{e}$ haue byn given And a prieste at dy$\bar{u}$ce tymes hathe byn founde there praienge for the founders soll$_{e}$ & all christen soll$_{e}$.

Richarde Winche Incumbent ys of the age of xl yeres hauinge noe other livinge then in the seid $\bar{s}$vicē where he hathe yerelie clere lv^{s}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ therunto belonging are of the yerelie value of lv^{s} ij^{d} wherof

In Rep^{i}sez yerelie	n^{i}
Ornament$_{e}$ & good$_{e}$ therunto valued at . .	xiij^{s} vij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ valued att . . .	xij ouncez xlviij^{s}
Twoe smalle bell$_{e}$ valued at	liij^{s} iiij^{d}

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43. In the Deanery of Stowe the pishe of Stowe where are of houseling people - - - - - - CCCxl^{ti}

Oure Ladye Service.

founded and the land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ thereūto belonging gyven by dy$\bar{u}$se psons & the same putt in feoffement, w^{t} the rent$_{e}$ & $\mathfrak{p}$fitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a pryest māteyned singing at o^{r} lady alter in the seid $\mathfrak{p}$ishe Churche for the sowles of the ffounders & all x$\bar{p}$en sowles.

Sr Thomas Browne Incūbent there of thage of xlvj^{ti} yer$_{e}$ having no other lyving then in the seid $\bar{s}$uyce which ys yerely . vj^{li}

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} xvij^{s} ij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	ij^{s} vj^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	vj^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ thereūto belongyng valued at . .	xxiiij^{s}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . .	xxxij^{ti} Ouncez Ciiij^{s}

The Service of All Seyntes.

ffounded by dy$\bar{u}$se psones & the land$_{e}$ putt in feoffment within thissuez and $\mathfrak{p}$fytt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a priest manteigned & kept singing at thalter of All Seynt$_{e}$ in the seid $\mathfrak{p}$ishe Churche prayeng for the founders sowles & all x$\bar{p}$en sowlez.

Incūbent noone	n^{l}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} v^{s} viij^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	vj^{s} ix^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	Cxviij^{s} vj^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at . . .	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . .	xvij ouncez lvij^{s}

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44. THE P'ISHE OF WYKERISINGTON within the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people . . . x

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by dy$\bar{u}$se psones not knowen & the land$_{e}$ put in ffeoffm^{t} to thentent to fynde & manteigne w^{t} the proffitt$_{e}$ therof a priest singing at thalter of o^{r} lady w^{t}hin the seid $\mathfrak{p}$ishe Churche prayeng for the ffounders sowles & all x$\bar{p}$en sowles.

Incumbent noone . . . . . nl

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xxxvij^{s} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . vj^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . xxxvj^{s} vj^{s}

Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at . . . v^{s} iiij^{d}

Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . . . v ouncez xx^{s}

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45. THE P'ISHE OF BURTON sup aquam w^{t}in the seid Deanery where are of houseling people . . . . Cxxiij^{ti}

Oure lady Service or Chauntry.

The fundacōn thereof not knowen but the land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ thereūto belonging were gyven by dy$\bar{u}$se psones & the same putt in feoffment wth the rent$_{e}$ and p̄fitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a pryest manteigned singing at o^{r} lady alter in the p̄ishe Churche for the sowlez of the founders & all x$\bar{p}$en sowlez.

Sr Nicholas Saunders Incūbent there of thage of xl yeres having a pencōn of the king$_{e}$ Matie of vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} by yere besid$_{e}$ his stipende in this s̄uyce whiche ys yerely . . . . iiij^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of Ciij^{s} iiij^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . iiij^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ thereūto belonging valued at . xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . . vj ouncez xxiiij^{s}

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46. *In the Deanery of Stonehousse.*

THE P'ISHE OF TEDBURY where are houseling people the nombre of viijc

Oure lady Chauntry.

ffounded by one named Peter of Brewys by lycence by hym opteigned of king Edward the iij^{de} to gyve certeyn his land$_{e}$ & possessions w^{t} the profitt$_{e}$ wherof to maynteigne a priest to celebrate at the alter of o^{r} lady whithin the seid p̄ishe Churche prayeng for the p̄usperous astate of the seid king & after his decease for his sowle, the ffounders sowle and all x$\bar{p}$en sowles for ever.

S^{r} Wi$\bar{\text{ll}}$m Porter Incūbent there of thage of xlv yerez having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice which ys yerely. . x^{li}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xv^{li} xj^{s} v^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . xxvjs xj^{d}

To the pore yerely . . . . . vij^{s}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . xiij^{li} xvij^{s} vj^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ thereūto belonging valued at . . xxiiij^{s} viij^{d}

Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . . . ij ouncez đi

Memorand that ij teñt$_{e}$ heretofore belonginge to thaboueseid ch^{a}untrie either of theym yeldinge the yerelie rent of xij^{s} haue byn x yerez paste taken awey & the seid rent of xxiiij^{s} by yere deteigned by all the seid tyme from the same Ch^{a}untry videlt the oone teñte & xij^{s} rent withholden by oone Richarde Soñle & thother by Thom̃s Milez, wherfore the same is not charged above as p^{r}cell of the value to the seid chūntry due.

Trinitie Chauntry.

ffounded by one John Grevell & other by licence by them opteigned of kinge Edward the iiijth to gyve certeyn land$_{e}$ and possessions to & for the mayntenñnce & kepyne of a priste to celebrate at thalter of the Trinytie wthin the seid pishe Churche prayeng for the pusperous estate of the seid king & after his deceasse for his sowle the ffounders sowles & all xp̃en sowlez for ever.

S^{r} Wiłłm Wotton Incūbent there of thage of lxiiij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely . viij^{li}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xij^{li} iiij^{s} x^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	xv^{s} vj^{d}
To the poore yerely	vj^{s} viij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	xj^{li} ij^{s} viij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ thereūto belonging valued at . .	xx^{s} iiij^{d}
Plate and Juell$_{e}$ to the same	noone

Herne Service alias dict. St. George's Service.

ffounded by one Thom^{a}s Herne & the land$_{e}$ putt in feoffment wth thissuez & pfitt$_{e}$ wherof there hath ben a pryst manteigned singing at thalter of St George wthin the seid pishe Churche prayng for the sowles of the ffounders & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Thom^{a}s Harmer Incūbent there of thage of xlvj yeres having a pencōn of vj^{li} yerely out of the dissolved housse of Mamsbury besid$_{e}$ this ſuice which is yerely . . . . Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of x^{li} xix^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	v^{s} iij^{d}
To the poore yerelie	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	ix^{li} ij^{d}
Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at . .	xxij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at . .	vij ouncez xxxv^{s}

Obite land in the seid Parish of Tetbury.

One housse gyven for the keping of one aniūsary in the seid Churche the yerely rent . . . . . xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Vñ paupibz an^{ti} x^{s} Et sic Reñ Clare an^{ti} . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

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47. THE P'ISHE OF BYSLEY within the seid Deanery where are of housling people . . . . . DCxxviij

Oure lady Chauntry.

ffounded by one Osbert somtyme vicar of Bysley to thentent to fynde a pryst to celebrate in the Chapell of o^{r} lady situate wthin the pishe Churche yard of Bysley prayeng for the founders sowle & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowlez for ever.

xx

Sr Roger Jonez Incūbent there of thage of iiij yeres having no other lyving then in the sayd Chauntry which ys yerely . . lxx^{s}

The land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ & teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of iiij^{li} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	iiij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	lxxix^{s} viij^{d}
Good$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ therūto belonging valued at . . .	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Cattell to y^{e} same p̄ced at	xvj^{s}
Plate & Juell$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ to the same	noone

48. THE P'ISHE OF NYMPESFILD within the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people . . . . xx iiij iij

The Chauntrye or ffree Chapell of Kynley[1] *distant from the parishe Churche iij quarters of a myle.*

The fundacōn thereof vnknowen but the land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ & teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ thereunto belonging put in feoffment wth thissuez & p̄fitt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ whereof there hath ben a priest kept & manteigned prayeng for the ffounders sowlez & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles.

Sr James Rathbone Incūbent there of thage of xlv yerez having for his yerelie Salarie there - - - - vij^{li}

The land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and teñt$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of viij^{li} xvj^{s} ij^{d} wherof

To the bailiff for his ffee yerelie - - -	iiij^{s}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	viij^{li} xij^{s} ij^{d}
Ornament$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ plate & Juell$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ thereūto belonging - -	noone

A lampe there to be maynteyned.

Oon acre of grounde given to finde a lampe to burne in the seid poche Churche for eū.

Incūbent noone - - - - -	n^{l}
The seid acre of grounde is arrented yerelie at - -	iiij^{d}
Ornament$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ plate & Juell$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ - - - -	noone

49. THE P'ISHE OF PAYNESWYKE wthin the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - - Dc

Oure Ladye Service.

ffounded by one Walter Colyns & others who gave certen custum̄y land$_{\mathfrak{C}}$ by the lycence of the lord therof toward the manteygning of a pryst to celebrate dayly at thalter of o^{r} lady wthin the seid pishe Churche

1 In a long process about the Chapel of Kinley, in Nympesfield, the inheritance of Nicholas fitz Ralph, then within age and the King's ward, the bishop is forbidden to visit it (Rot. Claus. 3rd Edward I., memb. 8, Berkeley MSS. *Hundred of Berkeley*, fol. 301.)

prayeng for the ffounders sowles & all xp̃en sowles.

S^r Wiłłm Corbatt Incūbent there of thage of xl yer$_e$ having no other lyving then in the seid s̃uice which ys yerely - x^s vij^d oƀ

The seid custum̃y land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of - - - - -xxxiiij^s wherof

In rep^ises yerely - - - - - xxiij^s iiij^d oƀ

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - x^s vij^d oƀ

Ornam^tє plate & Juell$_e$ therunto - - - noone

A stocke of Cattell therto belonging valued att - - lvij^s

M^d that oon Shepehousse & medowe ꝑcell of the p̃missez sūtyme arrented at xx^s by yere is nowe deteigned by s̃ Anthony Kyngeston knighte by what title they knowe nott.

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50. THE P'ISHE OF MINCHYNGHAMPTON within the deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people - - - - V^c

Oure lady Chauntry.

ffounded by one Wiłłm Prestbury & other & the land$_e$ putt in feoffm^t wth thissuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a pryest manteigned singing dayly at thalter of o^r lady in a Chapell situate w^thin the ꝑishe Churche yard & eṽy holyday to helpe to singe the dyvyne s̃uice in the Same Churche & to praye for the founders sowle & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Richard Gravener Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̃uice which is yerely . vj^li

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of viij^li xvij^s iij^d oƀ whereof

In rep^isez yerely - - - - - xxv^s j^d oƀ

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vij^li xij^s ij^d

Ornament$_e$ plate and Juellє to the same - - noone

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51. THE P'ISHE OF COBERLEY within the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people - - - - lxix

Barkeley Chauntry alias dict. the Gardinage of Coberley.

ffounded by one Thom^as Barkeley gent̃ who gave certeyn land$_e$ to thentent to manteigne & fynde therwith a priest to celebrate & praye for his sowle, his auncestres sowlez & all xp̃en sowles for ever.

S^r Wiłłm Wiłłms Incūbent there of the thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̃uice which ys yerely - vj^li xiij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of viij^li xij^s whereof

In Rep^isez yerely - - - - - xv^d

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - viij^li x^s ix^d

Ornament$_e$ therūto belonging valued at - - viij^s

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - - - noone

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52. IN THE DEANERY OF HAWKESBURY THE P'ISHE OF HAWKESBURY where are of houseling people the nombre of - - iiij^c xx^t

St. Gyles' Chauntry alias dict. of Hillesley Chauntry.

ffounded by one Wiłłm of Cheltenħam by lycence opteigned of king Edward the thirde and the land$_{e}$ putt in ffeoffm^{t}, wth thissuez and ꝑfitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath byn a pryste manteigned celebrating masse dayly & prayeng for the seid ffounders sowle his auncestres sowles & all xp̃en sowlez.

Sr Thom^{a}s Swetman Incūbent there of thage of liiij yerez having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - xviij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^{li} x^{s} ij^{d}

Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at - - - v^{s}

Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same valued at - - vij ouncez xxvj^{s} viij^{d}

ij Small bell$_{e}$ valued att - - - - xxx^{s}

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53. THE P'ISHE OF MARSEFILD within the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people - - - - - D.

St. Clement's Service.

ffounded by the ꝑisheno^{r}s there who bought certen land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ & putt the same in feoffm^{t} wth the ꝑfytt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a priest manteigned celebrating at thalter of St Clem^{t} within the seid ꝑishe Churche & from tyme to tyme hathe byn assistunt to the Curate there & prayeng for the ffounde^{r}s sowlez and all xp̃en sowlez.

Sr Robert Savege Incūbent there of thage of l yer$_{e}$ having a pencōn of vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} of the king$_{e}$ gyfte out of the Chapt̃ in Hynton Som̃s̃sheire besid$_{e}$ this s̃uice whiche ys yerely - - - xxiij^{s} v^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} whereof

In Rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - xj^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - xxxij^{s} v^{d}

Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

M^{d} that oon Teñte w^{t} a gardeyn & a closse p̃sented att the firste Sūrvey to appteigne & belonge to the seid s̃vice of Seynt Clement beinge in the tenure of oon Roƀt Howseman for the yerelie rent of xx^{s}, dothe belonge to oon John Osbo^{r}ne for profe wherof he shewed a deede but they confesse that thencūbent of the seid s̃vice hathe hadd the ꝑffitt$_{e}$ therof from tyme to tyme.

Jh'us Service.

ffounded by one John Doding and the land$_{e}$ putt in ffeoffm^{t} to thentent to fynde a priste to celebrate at thalter of Jħus wthin the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for the seid ffounders sowle & all xp̃en sowlez.

Sr Henry Neele Incūbent there of thage of lij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̃uyce which ys yerely - - xxx^{s} ix^{d}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xxxiij^s wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - -	ij^s iij^d
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	xxx^s ix$_d$
Ornam^{te} therūto belonging - - - -	noone
Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same valued att - - -	noone

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54. THE P'ISHE OF SODBURY within the seid Deanery where are of housel-ing [people] xx - - - - xxij

The Brothered or guild of Chipping Sodbury.

ffounded by Thom^{a}s Hampton & other by lycence by them opteigned of kinge Henry the vjth to erecte a Chauntry for ij priest$_e$ to celebrate at thalter of St Mary wthin the Chapell or Churche of the seid Chipping Sodbury prayeng for the good estate of the seid king & after his deceasse for his sowle, the ffoundo^{r}s sowlez & all xp̃en sowlez.

Leonard Browne & John Elvune Incūbent$_e$ there either of them of thage lx yerez hauing eche of them no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry or Brotherhed whiche ys yerely to eūy of them C^s - x^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of x^{li} ij^s vj^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - -	n^l
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	patz
Ornament$_e$ & good$_e$ therunto belonging valued at -	vj^{li} xiij^s iiij^d
Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same valued at - -	xxiij ouncez iiij^{li} xij^s

Lampe Rente in the seid parish of Sodbury.

A certeyn Rent com̄yng out the land$_e$ of Xp̃ofer Browne called Standell gyven for the mantenñce of a lampe to burne in the seid pishe Churche for ever.

Incūbent noone - - - - -	n^l
The Rent so gyven ys besyde - - - -	xvj^d wherof
In rep^{i}sez - - - - - -	n^l

Tormerton & Turvilles Acton.

M$_d$ that where in the firste Survey of the p̄misses presentement was made of the wardenage of Tormerton within the foreseid Deanerie of Hawkesburye together w^t the chapell of Turvill$_e$ Acton It nowe evidentlie appereth vnto vs by certeyn evidence shewed by Sr John Seyntlowe knighte the same to be a psonag$_e$ & vsed & taken in all thinges as a personage and apon delib̄ate examynacion of the matter there can be nothinge shewed to prove hit a wardenage other then that it hathe byn com̄enlie so called in the countrey Also Turvill$_e$ Acton before p̄sented a chapell is now before vs proved to be a vicaredge as by the Institution of the vicare there to vs shewed vnder seale dothe playnelye appere for wch cause we required noe rentall$_e$ of the land$_e$ to either of theym belonginge or appteyninge.

In the Deanery of ffayreford.

55. THE P'ISHE OF LATCHELADDE where are of houseling people CCxx^{ti}

St. Blase Chauntry.

ffounded by one John Twynyhoe by lycence by hym opteigned of king Edward the iiijth to fynde a pryste to celebrate in the seid pishe Churche for ever.

Sr John Leeche Incūbent there of thage of lj yerez having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely vj^{li} y^{e} tenthes allowed

The seid incūbent was hertofore alweys pd his seid yerelie stipēd by the deane & Chapto^{r} of Wallingeford, whoe had land$_{e}$ Chargeable w^{t} the paymēt therof wch land$_{e}$ byn nowe in the king$_{e}$ ma^{tes} hand$_{e}$ by the dissolucion of the seid College of Wallyngeford soe that the seid rent or pencion is extyncte, & is not here charged inter other &c.

Ornament$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at - - iiij^{s} xj^{d}

Plate and Juel$_{e}$ to the same . . . noone

Obytte lande in the seid parishe.

Three acres of meadow gyven for the keping of an anniūsary for Robt Hytchman in the seid pishe for ever the clere yearly Rent v^{s}

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56. THE P'ISHE OF COLNEY ALWYNS wthin the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people - - - Cvj

Our lady Service or Chapell in the Churche yard there.

The fundacōn therof not knowen but of longe contynuaunce to haue masse once wekly celebrated in the seid Chapell by the vycar there for the tyme being.

Sr Thom̄s Appowell vicar there hath for massing ones every weke in the seid Chapell- - - - - viij^{s}

The land$_{e}$ & ten̄t$_{e}$ thereūto belonging are of the yerely value of xvij^{s} iiij^{d} wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - n^{l}

And so remayneth clere by yere thaboueseid som̄e of - xvij^{s} iiij^{d}

No^{a} obit v^{s} esse onerand.

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - noone

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57. THE P'ISHE OF CAMPDEN where are of houselyng people - vjC

St. Katherynes first Chauntrye alias dict. Stafford ffirst Chauntry

ffounded by one Sir Richard Stafford knight by lycence opteigned to fynd a priest to celebrate & pray wthin the seid Churche for the Solle of him the said ffoundo^{r} his kynsfolk$_{e}$ sowles & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles for ever.

Sr Danyell Tybbott Incūbent there of thage of lvij yerez hauing no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry whiche ys yerely - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & ten̄t$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of viij^{li} vij^{d} whereof

In repisez yerely - - - - - ix^{s} vij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vij^{li} xj^{s}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same ij Chuntriez belonging noone

M^{d} there is oon Chalice weyeng by estymacion viij ounez & iij old vestyment$_{e}$ all wch doe remayne in the Custodye of T Smyth Esquyer lorde of Campden clayming the same as his owne by wh . . . delyu̅ey the pryest$_{e}$ of the seid s̄vices haue had & vsed the same noe otherwise.

In the Deanery of Campden.

St. Katherynes ijde Chauntry alias dict. Stafford second Chauntry.

ffounded by the seid Richard Stafford knight being also licenced thereunto to fynde a pryest to celebrate & praye wthin the seid pishe Churche fer his sowle & all xp̄en sowles for ever.

S^{r} Xp̄ofer Baxter Incūbent there of thage of xlj yerez hauing no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry whych ys yerely - Cvj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} x^{s} viij^{d} wherof

In repisez yerely - - - - - viij^{s}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^{li} ij^{s} viij^{d}

Trinyte Service alias dict. Good's Service.

ffounded by one Walter Goode & the land$_{e}$ by him putt into ffeffeez hand$_{e}$ to thentent to fynd a pryste to pray for his sowle & all xp̄en sowles for ever.

Sr Thom^{a}s Mortiboys Incūbent there of thage of xxxj^{ti} yerez having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice w^{c} ys yerely - vij^{li}

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of ix^{li} iij^{s} whereof

In repisez yerely - - - - xxiiij^{s} ij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vij^{li} xviij^{s} x^{d}

Ornament$_{e}$ plate and Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - noone

Oure lady Service alias dict. Barnard Service.

ffounded by one Wiłłm Barnard & land$_{e}$ therūto gyven by M'garett Chamb̄leyn & dyu̅se other to fynde a pryste to praye for them & to helpe to singe the dyvyne s̄uice wthin the said pishe Churche of Campden for ever.

Sr Robert Joye Incūbent there of thage of xlvj yeres having no other lyving then in the said s̄uyce w^{c} ys yerely - - vij^{li}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ therūto belongyng are of the yerely value of x^{li} x^{s} vij^{d} whereof

In repisez yerely - - - - - xix^{s} j^{d}

To the poore yerelie . . . - - xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . viij^{li} xviij^{s} ij^{d}

Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same . . . noone

M^d that there hathe byn tyme oute of mynde kepte w^tin the seid poche a gram Schole ffreelie taughte cōmenlie ffurnysshed w^t the nombre of iij or iiij^xx Scolers, ffor maynteñnce & kepinge wherof oon John fferbye & M'gery his wiffe gave & put in feoffement the moytie of a certeyne mano^r w^t thapp^rteñnc$_e$ amountynge to the yerelie value of xiij^li vj^s viij^d w^t wch yerelie Rent comynge of the p̄misses the seid schole hathe byn alweys & yet is kepte and maynteigned accordingelie. The teacher havinge for his salarye sometymes x^li sometymes xij^li by yere, as his learnyng qualities & behavyo^r byn, The residue therof hathe byn distributed & converted for the Relevynge of poore people & in payeng a Stuard$_e$ ffee of xx^s by yere.

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58. THE P'ISHE OF CHILDESWYKEHAM within the Deāry aforeseid where are of houselīg people . . . . CCxxx^ti

The ffree Chapell of Morcott in the seid poche & distaunt from the seid pishe Churche one myle.

ffounded by one Richard Lord Latymer for the ease of his teñnt$_e$ in cōsideracon that the wayes there in the wynter tyme are very fowle.

Sr Will̃m Pereson Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then by the seid Chapell which ys yerely - l^s

The land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ therūto belonging are of the yerely value of lvj^s ij^d whereof

In rep^isez yerely - - - - - ij^d

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - lvj^s

Ornament$_e$ therūto belongig valued at - - - v^s viij^d

Plate and Juell$_e$ to the same valued at - - vij ouncez xxvj^s viij^d

ij Bell$_e$ valued att - - - - iij^li

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59. THE P'ISHE OF TODINGTON within the Deanery aforeseid where are of houseling people - - - - liij

A chapell of ease called the Chapell of Stanley Pountlarge, distunte from the seid parishe Churche iij myles.

ffounded for thease of thenhabitunt$_e$ thereabout$_e$ & the land$_e$ therunto belonginge given for the maynteñnce of the seid Chapell & to maynteigne & finde certeyn lighte to burne vpon the highe alter in the same chapell for eū.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^l

The land$_e$ thereunto belonginge are of the yerelie value of . xj^s wherof

In Rep^ises yerelie . . . . . iij^s iiij^d

And so Remayneth Clere by yere . . . vij^s viij^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ . . . . noone

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60. IN THE DEANERY OF WYNCHCOMBE THE P'ISHE OF WYNCHECOMBE where are of houseling people the nombre of . . viijC

Oure lady Chauntry or Servyce

ffounded by Richard Chamberlayne & other by lycence opteigned of kinge Henry the iiijth and the land$_e$ putt in ffeoffm^t wth thissuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a pryst manteigned celebrating at thalter of o^r lady in the seid pishe Churche & prayeng for the sowles of the seid [Richard] and his Children, the ffoundo^{r}s & all xp̃en sowlez.

Sr Arthur Butterworth Incūbent there of thage of lv^{ti} yeres having no other lyving then in the Chauntry which ys yerely . vij^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of ix^{li} vj^s whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely	xix^s x^d
To the pore yerely	xij^s
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	vij^{li} xiiij^s ij^d
Ornament$_e$ therūto belongyng valued at . .	xxxiij^s ij^d
Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same	noone

Taperland in the seid parishe.

One acre of land gyven for the manteñnce of two Taps to burne before thimage of St Nicħas in the seid Churche for ever.

Incūbēt noone	n^l
The seid land so gyven ys of the yerely rent of . .	viij^d whereof
In rep^{i}sez yerely	n^l
Ornamentꝯ plate & Juell$_e$	noone

The Chapell of Gretton a chapell of ease within the seid parishe.

ffounded for the ease of the pisheno^{r}s that byn inhabitinge thereabout$_e$ beinge distunte from the seid poche Churche a myle & an halfe & the land$_e$ therunto belonginge given to finde a prieste there to Celebrate & use dyvyne s̄vice.

null pencio jā assigñ

Richard ffreman Incūbent there of lx yer$_e$ havinge an yerelie pencion of vj^{li} xiij^s iiij^d owte of the dissolued house of Winchecombe besid$_e$ his stipend in this s̄vice wch is yerelye . . liij^s iiij^d

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ therunto belonginge are of the yerely value of lxiiij^s iiij^d wherof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie	iiij^s vj^d
And so Remayneth Clere by yere . . .	lix^s x^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$	noone

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61. THE P'ISHE OF TEWKESBURY wthin the seid Deanery where are of howselinge people . . . m^l vjC

St. Thomas Servyce in the seid Towne of Tewkysbury

where before were ij other s̄vices or brotherhodd$_e$ by the names of o^r lady & Saynt John s̄vices all beinge nowe vnyted in this oone

Noe ffoundacion therof nor the same beinge ony ꝑpetuytie but where certeyn land$_e$ were given to the maynteñnce of the ꝑishe Churche the ꝑisheno^{r}s there compelled of necessitie haue w^t the rent$_e$ therof heretofore founde iij priest$_e$ makinge vp the residue of their owne devocion & nowe there is founde oone for that the greateness of the seid ꝑoche & villagez w^{t}in the same considered, it is very requisite there shuld contynue some assistūnte from tyme to tyme.

Sr Thom̃s ffranklyn Incūbent there of thage of lvj yerez having no other lyving then in the seid s̃uice which ys yerely . iiij^{li} vij^s ix^d

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of Cij^s whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . v^s iij^d

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . iiij^{li} xvj^s ix^d

Ornam^{te} & good$_e$ therevnto belonging valued at . . viij^{li} iij^s iiij^d

iij Services—St. Thomas, Our Lady, St. John's Servicez.

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same . . . viij ouncez xxxiij^s iiij^d

M^d that w^{t}in the seid Towne or ꝑoche of Tewkysburye there be certeyne other land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ to the yerelie value of vij^{li} xiiij^s iij^d called by the name of Baldewyns land$_e$ given to certeyne ꝑsons in fee symple noe vse declared as by the Evidencez thereof dothe appere The Rent$_e$ wherof in all leases therof made byn res̃ued to the leaso^{r}s & theire heirez which have byn bestowed & converted to such vses as to theym hathe seemed from tyme to tyme mooste requysite, videlt mooste cōmenlie in reparynge certeyn highe weys about the towne paienge to the kinge$_e$ ma^{tie} Subsidies Benevolence & suche other payments when they haue byn to his highnes due, Relevinge of pore people, & supportinge other necessarye charges in maynteynynge the state of the seid Towne, and at sometymes parte of thissues & ꝑffitt$_e$ therof comynge hathe byn bestowed towarde the findinge of a prieste there, That is to weete, the mooste sōme that hathe byn at ony tyme w^{t}in tenne yeres paste to that vse converted was oon yere iiij^{li} the cause was, by reason of grete deathe then raynynge in the same towne, Soe that noe other yere there was so bestowed above xl^s & some yeres xvj^s viij^d and oon yere but but vj^s viij^d as by thaccompt$_e$ of the Receyvo^{r}s of the seid Revennewe dothe playnely appere.

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62. THE P'ISHE OF CHARLETON REGIS within the Deanery where are of houseling people . . . . iij^{c}x

Oure Lady Service.

ffounded by Some well disposed ꝑson not knowen & the land$e$ putt in ffeoffment thissuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof hath byn bestowed towarde the maynteñnce of a priest celebrating at thalter of o^r lady within the seid ꝑishe Churche & prayeng for the ffoundo^{r}s sowle & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Wiffm Hall Incūbent there of thage of xl yer$_e$ hauing no other lyving then in the seid s̃uice which ys yerely . . x^s

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yearly value of xˢ whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - nˡ

And so remayneth clere by year - - - xˢ

A stocke of certeyn Cattell given to maynteigne ꝥten light$_e$ in thaforeseid ꝑoche church priced at - - - xxxvij^s

Tap'land in the seid parishe.

One half acre of land gyven for the manteñnce of a Tap to burne in the seid Churche for ever.

Incūbent none . . . . . nˡ

The same halfe acre of land so gyven ys of the clere yerely value of vj^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ . . . . noone

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63. THE P'ISHE OF CHELTENHAM[1] within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - DC.

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by dy᷒se psons not knowen & the land$_e$ putt in feoffm^t with thissues & pfitt$_e$ where hath ben a ꝑste manteygned singing at thalter of o^r lady in the seid pishe Church prayeng for the Sowles of the ffoundo^{r}s & all xp̃en Sowles.

Sr Thom^{a}s Ball a᷑ Bristowe Incūbent there of thage of liiij yerez having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑuice which ys yerely iiij^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} xˢ viij^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . xix^s ij^d

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . Cxj^s vj^d

Ornament$_e$ thereunto belonging valued at . . xiij^s v^d

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same . . . . noone

St. Katheryn Service.

The ffundacōn thereof vnknowen but the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereunto belonging were gyven by dy᷒se psons, & the same putt in feoffm^t, wth the rent$_e$ & pfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a prist manteigned & kept singing at thalter of St Katheryn within the seid pishe Church for the sowles of the ffūdo^{r}s of the same ꝑuice & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Edward Grove Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑuice which ys yerely - Cˢ

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} xvj^s xˢ whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . xix^s ij^d

1 The Returns of the Cheltenham Chauntriez are printed *ante* Vol. IV. pp. 61-62. It will be observed that the Returns printed from Certificate No. 21 differ slightly from what is here printed from Certificate No. 22. The first is the certificate of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 37th Henry VIII., and the second that of the Commissioners of 2nd Edward VI. The former commission has been frequently referred to in the certificates here printed.

And so remayneth clere by year . . . Cxvij^{s} viij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ therūto belonging valued at . . x^{s} ij^{d}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same . . . noone

Land for holy breadd gyving in the seid parishe.

One teñt gyvyn by one Wiłłm Grevell[1] to helpe & ease the poore people of the same pishe in gyving of the holy bredd when it came to their turne.

Incumbent none . . . . . n^{l}
The seid teñt so gyven ys of the yerely value of - xxv^{s} wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - n^{l}
Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ - - - - noone

In the Deanery of Cirencester.

64. THE P'ISHE OF CIRENCESTER where are of houseling people the nōbre of M^{l} iiij^{C}

Memorandum for a Schole & the Trynitie Chauntry.[2]

ffounded by Nicholas Poynter & other, & the land$_{e}$ thereūto belongyng putt in feoffm^{t} to thentent to ffynde & manteigne ij pryest$_{e}$ to celebrate & helpe to sing divyne ſuice within the seid ꝑishe Churche & to pray for the ffound^{o}^{r}s sowle & all xp̄en sowles.

Sr Thom̄s M'shall of thage of xliij yerez & S^{r} Wiłłm Peynter of thage of xlij yeres Incumbent$_{e}$ there, the said Thom̄s M'shall hath no other lyving, the seid S^{r} Wiłłm Peynter hath an yerelie pencōn of the king$_{e}$ magestie of vj^{li} beside$_{e}$ this Chauntry whereyn the seid Thom̄s Marshall hathe yerelie for his Salarie viij^{li} & the seid Wiłłm Peynter hathe yerelie vij^{li} x^{s} iiij^{d} wch in the whole is by yere - xv^{li} x^{s} iij^{d}

1 This founder was probably William Grevill, of Campden, the eminent wool merchant, who died in 1401, and is commemorated by a very fine Brass, which was formerly in the body of the church there, but is now removed to the chancel.

2 According to the Rev. E. A. Fuller, in the reign of Edw. III. a chantry was founded for a priest at the altar of the Holy Trinity, and another at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Guide to Cirencester Church, p. 61), but we have failed to trace the letters patent.

By letters patent dated 18th Nov. 1382, Robert Playn, John Boys and Nicholas Poynter, upon payment of a fine of 40 marks into the Hanaper, obtained a licence to found a chantry for two chaplains at Cirencester, and to assign thereto the Manor of Bagynden, juxta Cirencester, with four messuages for the habitations of the said two chaplains, and 3 acres of meadow in Bandyngton, co. Glouc., to pray for the soules of the King's ancestors formerly Kings of England, and for his welfare while he lives and for his and their souls after his decease, one at the altar of Holy Trinity and the other at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the Parish Church of Cirencester (Rot. Pat. 6th Richard II. part 2, m. 10). And ten years later for £10 paid into the Hanaper, William Erchebanđ., John Cosyn, Nicholas Ponyter (Poynter) John Boys, William Spendelove, Richard Ponyter, Thomas Dyare, William Culepenne Nic. olas Sebarne, John Bakere, Robert Serjaunt, Philip Hardy, and William Wodeford obtained licence to assign 7 messuages in Cirencester to some chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Mary in the parish church of Cirencester, and pray for the welfare of the said William and the others during their lives and for their souls and for the souls of their friends after their deaths and for the Kings of England (Rot. Pat. 16th Richard II. part 2, m. 31).

Ralph Parsons, Priest of Holy Trinity Chantry, died 29th August, 1478, in whose memory there remains a Brass in the church.

Richard Grace is mentioned as Priest of the sam chantry in 1487 (Bp. Alcock's Reg., Worc.)

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xvij^{li} xij^s whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - - vj^{li} x^d

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - xvij^{li} v^s ij^d

Ornam$^t{}_e$ therevnto belonginge valued at - - xxxix^s

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same . . . . noone

Oure lady Chauntry or Service.

ffounded by one Wiłłm Orcheband & other who gave the land$_e$ thereūto belonging, with thissuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a priest manteigned celebrating at thalter of o^r lady in the seid ꝑishe Churche prayng for the ffoundo^{r}s sowle and all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Thom̄s Taylor Incūbent there of thage of xxxiij yeres having an yerely pencōn of iiij^{li} besid$_e$ this ꝑuyce wheryn he hathe yerely for his stipend . . . . . vij^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xij^{li} x^s whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - xix^s viij^d j^{li} pipis

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - xj^{li} x^s iiij^d

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - - - noone

Nottingham's Service

ffounded by one S^r Wiłłm Nottingh^{a}m knight and the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging putt in ffeoffm^t to thentent to manteigne a priest to celebrate at thalter of St Michaell in the ꝑishe Churche aforeseid & to pray for his sowle & all xp̃en sowles & also to relyve alwayes iiij pore men wekely with viij^d to eche of them & they from tyme to tyme to dwell in a housse situate in Battlestrete within the Towne of Cirencestr for ever.

Sr Thom^{r}s Neele Incūbent there of thage of liiij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑuice which ys yerely - iiij^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of xv^{li} viij^s ix^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - xxxiij^s xj^d ob̄ q̃^{r}

To iiij poore ꝑsons in an almes house there wekelie, according to the firste foundacion to eche of theym viij^d wch in the whole amounteth yerely to - - - - - vj^{li} xviij^s viij^d

Remañ Clare - - - - - vj^{li} xvj^s j^d q̃^{r}

Ornam^{tcs} thereūto belongyng valued at - - - xvj^s

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same videłt oon Chalice wch at this Survey was had by the bailif of the Towne to London soe that there is noe estymat made of the ouncez therof &c.

Alice Avening's Service.[1]

ffounded by one Alice Avening wedowe and the land$_e$ thereūto belonging putt in ffeoffm^t, with thissuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a priest

1 John Avening, who died in 1501, by his will directed: "my body to be buried in the chapelle of Saint Kateryn, within the Parish Church of Cirencester, in an arche by me preparede on the north side of the awlter." He was probably the husband of Alice.

kept & manteigned celebrating at thalter of St Nicholas & St Katheryn within the pishe Churche aforeseid praying for the ffounders sowle & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles.

Sr Henry Jones Incūbent there of thage of xlviij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑuice which ys yerely - vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of ix^{li} xvj^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - -	j^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	ix^{li} xv^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ therūto belongyng valued at - -	ij^{s}
Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - - -	noone

Robert Ricard's Service alias St. Anthonies Service or Chauntry.

ffounded by one Roƀt Richard$_{e}$ and Elizabeth his wyff and the land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ therūto belonging putt in ffeoffm^{t} to thentent to manteigne a priste being a singing man to celebrate at thalter of St Anthonye in the seid Churche & also to teache frely ij children from tyme to tyme to singe to helpe the dyvyne ꝑuice there & to praye for the ffoundo^{r}s sowles and all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles for ever.

S^{r} Wiłłm Wylson Incūbent there of thage of xlvj yer$_{e}$ having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑuice which ys yerely vj^{li} xiiij^{s} oƀ q̃^{r}

The land$_{e}$ and teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vij^{li} xiij^{s} v^{d} oƀ whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - -	xix^{s} iiij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - -	vj^{li} xiiij^{s} j^{d} oƀ
Ornament$_{e}$ plate and Jewell$_{e}$ to the same - -	noone

St. Christopher's Service.

ffounded by dyũse ꝑsons not knowen & the land$_{e}$ putt in ffeoffm^{t}, wth thissues & ꝑfitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben an organ pleyar manteigned, singing & playeng in the seid ꝑishe Churche from tyme to tyme.

Thom̃s Edmond$_{e}$ organ pleyar Incūbent there of thage of xl yer$_{e}$ havinge noe other living then in the seid ꝑuice wch is yerely - C^{s}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of v^{li} xij^{s} viij^{d} whereof

In reprisez yerely - - - - -	ij^{s} vij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - -	Cx^{s} j^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ Plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the Same - -	noone

Jh'sus Service.

ffounded by dyũse ꝑsons not knowen [1] and the land$_{e}$ putt in ffeoffm^{t}, with the issues & ꝑfitt$_{e}$ whereof there was a p^{i}ste kept & manteigned singing at thalter of Jħu within the seid pishe Churche prayng for the ffoundo^{r}s sowles & all x$\tilde{p}$en sowles vntill about vj or seven yerez last past since whiche tyme the Rent$_{e}$ thereof hath ben Imployede apon the repac̃on of the seid pishe Churche.

1 John Chedworth, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1458 obtained a licence to found a chantry in this church (Rot. Pat. 35th Henry VI. part 1. m. 6) and in 1460 another John Chedworth and Thomas Chedworth were amongst the feoffees of the chapel property (Register of the Chapel in the Bodleian Library).

Incūbent noone - - - - - nl

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of iiijli vjs viijd whereof

In repisez yerely . . . . . xs

To the poore yerelie . . . . . xiijs iiijd

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . lxiijs iiijd

Ornamte therūto belonging valued at - . . xlijs viijd

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same . . - noone

John Jones Service.

ffounded by one John Jones by his last wyll & testamt dated the xij of August in the xxiij yere of the reigne of kinge Henry the viith for manteyñnce of a priest for terme of lx yeres then next followeing to singe & praye there during that tyme for his sowle & all xp̃en sowles (which t̄me expired) the same John Jones willed by his seid testamt all the p̄misses to remayne to the towne of Cirencestr the revenuez thereof from thensforth to be by thenhabitaunt$_e$ there bestowed on the repayring & mending of high wayes thereabout$_e$ leading to & fro the seid Towne & about$_e$ other lyke necessaries as to them shuld seeme mooste requysite or nedefull.

Sr Stephen Redfern Incūbent there of thage of lvij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice which ys yerely - Cvjs viijd

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ therūto belonging to the same are of the yerely value of viijli vjs viijd whereof

In Repisez yerely . . . . . ixs iiijd

Ornamte therūto belonging valued at - . - . - viijs

Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same . - . - . noone

Thoffice of the Trynyte, Seynt Katheryn, & Seynt John, in the seid Churche.

Md that in thaforeseid poche Churche of Cirencestor there byn iij office$_e$ called by the names before mencioned but ij wherof dothe belonge certeyne land$_e$ & Teñt$_e$ gevyn onlie to theis purposes & entent$_e$ followinge, and the Rent$_e$ thereof from tyme to tyme in suche soorte expended & bestowed & noe other wise vz to the office of the Trynyte were given certeyne land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ to the Clere yerely value of vjli xvd to be bestowed in this mañ, vz to kepe yerely iiij obitt$_e$ for the founders of the same the charge therof to be xiijs iiijd To give in almez yerelie to the Relief of poore people xxvs And the residue being iiijli ijs xjd to be yerelie bestowed in reparynge & mainteignynge the body of the grete Church of Cirencestor & oon Chapell called Trynyte chapell. To thoffice of Seynt Katheryn was geven oon house wt a gardeyn of the clere yerelie rent the resolut$_e$ allowed of xiiijs geven to the maynteñnce of Seynt Katheryns chapell there, & so alweys bestowed & noe otherwise. To thoffice of Seynt John there belongeth noe mañ of land$_e$ Teñt$_e$ good$_e$ ne cattell, nor ony thinge to make relacion of, The somes of money appointed as is abouesaid owte of the land$_e$ belonging to the Trynyte office to the findinge of yerelie obitt$_e$ & be distributed vnto the poore, are here vnder mencioned as a Rent Charge due & payable owte of the seid land$_e$.

Obitte Rent in the seid parishe graunted ex^a predic. terr. &c.

A certeyn annuall Rent gyven out of the seid land$_e$ belonginge to the Trynitie [1] office aboueseid for the manteigning of iiij obitt$_e$ yerely in the seid ꝑishe Church for ever & for certeyn yerelie almez to be given to poore people.

Incumbent noone	n^l
The seid Rent so gyven ys by yere . .	xxxviij^s iiij^d whereof
To the poore yerely	xxv^s
And soe bestowed on the the same obitt$_e$ yerelie . .	xiij^s iiij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ - - - -	noone

M^d for a Schole hic &c.

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65. THE P'ISHE OF NORTHLATCHE within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - iiij^c

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by dyu̅se ꝑsons not knowen & the land$_e$ therūto belonging putt in feoffm^t with the issuez & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a priest kept & manteigned singing at thalt^r of o^r lady in the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for the ffoundo^{r}s sowlez & all xp̄en sowles.

Sr Henry Brydg$_e$ Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uyce whyche ys yerely . iiij^{li}

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ therūto belonging are of the yerely value of Cxvij^s xj^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - -	ix^s xj^d
To the poore yerelie - - - - -	xij^d
And so remaynethe clere by yere - - -	Cvij^s
Ornam^t$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

Lampeland in the seid parishe.

Oone Teñte in the seid ꝑishe called the lampe housse given by oon Wiłłm Gage by his laste will & testament to finde & maynteigne in the seid Churche oon lamp burnynge the rent wherof sithens the takinge downe of lampes, hathe byn converted toward the finding of the ꝑishe Clerke there & reparyng of the said housse.

Incūbent noone - - - - -	n^l
The seid Teñt soe given is rented by yere att -	vj^s viij^d wherof
In rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - -	x^d
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	v^s x^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$	noone

1 In Trinity Chapel were formerly two Brasses commemorating John Bennett and his two wives, both named Agnes, now unfortunately removed to the Lady Chapel. He died in 1497 and his relict in 1499. He desired in his will to be buried within the Trinity Chapel, as did she also, and gave minute directions for her obit being kept, and desired that "the belle called the Trinite belle and Jesus be at sondry tymes rong on the time of the said obit." Her executors were to buy land worth 20s. a year, and with that enfeoff the wardens of the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, and the wardens of the craft of weavers, to provide for maintaining her obit (Wills in P.C.C.)

66. *In the Deanery of the forest.*

c xx
THE P'ISHE OF LYDNAY where are of houseling people the nombre of iij iiij

The Chauntry of tholy Crosse alias Starborough Chauntry.

ffounded by one John Starborough and land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ gyven to the same, to thentent with thissues & ꝑfitt$_e$ therof to ffinde & manteigne a priste to Celebrate within the seid ꝑishe Churche prayeng for the seid ffoundor^s sowle & all xp̃en sowles for ever.

Sr John Cooke Incūbent there of thage of lj yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely . . C^s

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of Cxvij^s iiij^d whereof

In Rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - -	iiij^s x^d
And so Remaynethe Clere by yere - - -	Cxij^s vj^d [1]
Ornam^t$_e$ therunto belonginge valued at - -	vj^s viij^d
Plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

Pyrton's Chauntry alias Cheltenham's Chauntry distaunt from the parishe Churche ij miles & more.

ffounded by oon S^r Wiłłm Cheltenh^{a}m and the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ therūto belonging gyven to thentent to kepe & manteigne a prieste to celebrate in the Chapell of St Leonard situate in Pyrton aforeseid prayng for the founders sowle & all xp̃en sowles.

S^r Wiłłm Bugge Incūbent there of thage of lxv yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which y^s yerely . C^s

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging are of the yerely value of vj^li wherof

In Rep^{i}sez yerely - - - - -	xiiij^d
A steward$_e$ ffee by yere - - - -	vj^s viij^d
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	Cxij^s ij^d [2]
Ornam^te thereūto belonging valued at - - -	iij^s iiij^d
Plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - - - -	noone

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67. THE P'ISHE OF MYNSTERWORTH within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people . . . . . CCxlj

Oure lady Servyce.

The fundac̃on thereof not knowen but the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging were gyven by dy$\hat{u}$se ꝑsons, with thissues & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a priest kept & manteigned singing at o^r lady alter in the seid ꝑishe Churche for the sowles of the founders & all xp̃en sowles.

Incumbent noone . . . . . n^l

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ therūto belonging are of the yerely value of xxv^s ij^d whereof

In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . iij^s j^d

The clear annual value of this Chantry is stated in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. as cxvs. xd., Vol. II., p. 501.

2 This clear annual value of this Chantry is stated to be cxviis. iid. *Ibid.*

And so remayneth clere yerely . . . xxij^{s} j^{d}
Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ thereūto belonging valued at . . xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d}
A Stocke of Cattell vz oon heyfo^{r} priced att . . xj^{s}
Plate & Juell$_{\text{e}}$ to the same . . . . noone

Lampelande.

Oone halfe acre of medowe given to the maynteñnce & findinge of iij lampes to burne in the seid pishe Churche, called lampe halfe acre.
Incūbēt noone . . . . . n^{l}
The seid halfe acre is rented by yere att . . xij^{d} wherof
In reprisez yerely . . . . . n^{l}
Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ plate & Juell$_{\text{e}}$ - - - - noone
M^{d} that &c for Sea Walls &c

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68. THE P'ISHE OF DYM'OCK within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - c xx iiij iiij

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by dy̅se p̄sones not knowen & the land$_{\text{e}}$ & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ gyven to the maynteñnce of the same, with thissues & p̄fitt$_{\text{e}}$ wherof there hath ben a prist kept & manteygned singing at thalter of o^{r} lady in the seid pishe Church prayng for the ffoundo^{rs} sowle & all x̄pen sowles.
John Woodde Incūbent there of thage of lx yer$_{\text{e}}$ havynge noe other livinge then in the seid s̄vice whiche is yerelye . . lxxviij^{s} ix^{d}
The land$_{\text{e}}$ & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of iiij^{li} v^{s} whereof
In rep^{i}sez yerely . . . . . vjs iij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . . lxviij^{s} ix^{d}
Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ plate & Jewell$_{\text{e}}$ to the same - - noone

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68. THE P'ISHE OF NEWENT within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people . . . . . v^{c}

Oure lady Serviee.

ffounded by dy̅se p̄sons not knowen & the land$_{\text{e}}$ putt in feoffment, with thissues & p̄fitt$_{\text{e}}$ whereof there hath ben a pryste kept & manteigned singing at thalter of o^{r} lady within the seid pishe Churche prayng for the Sowlez of the ffounders & all x̄pen sowles.
S^{r} Wiłłm Broke Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice which ys yerely . . vj^{li}
The land$_{\text{e}}$ & teñt$_{\text{e}}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of ix^{li} vij^{s} iij^{d} whereof
In Rep^{i}sez yerelie - - - - - xxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}
To the poore yerelie . . . . . ij^{s}
And so remayneth clere by yere . . . viij^{li} xj^{d}
Ornament$_{\text{e}}$ Plate & Juell$_{\text{e}}$ to the same - - - noone

Md that pcell of the possessions appteigning & belonging to thabovseid ꝑsuice of or lady being of the yerely value of xiijs iiijd ys claymed by one John Dobbyns as his enheritaunce.

The Chauntry by St. James & St. Anne.

ffounded by one John Hooke & other by lycence opteigned of kinge Henry the sixt & the landꝭ putt in feoffmt, with thissues & pfittꝭ whereof there hath ben a prystꝭ manteigned singing in a Chapell situate in the Churche yard there prayeng for the sowlez of Walter Marche & dyu̅se other the ffoundors sowles & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Phillipp Wyett Incūbent there of thage of xlti yeres having a penc̃on of the kingꝭ Matie of viijli besidꝭ this Chauntry which ys yerely Cviijs

The landꝭ and teñtꝭ belonginge to the same are of the yerelie value of xli vjs viijd wherof

In repisez yerely - - - - -	xljs vjd
To the pore yerelie - - - - -	vjs viijd
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	vijli xviijs vjd
Ornamte therūto belonging valued at - -	xs xj1
Plate & Juellꝭ to the same valued at . . .	v ouncez xxs

Jh'us Service in Newent.

Noe ffoundacion therof nor ony landꝭ nor Teñtꝭ goodꝭ ne Cattellꝭ therunto belonginge or given but onlie oon Cowe given toward the maynteynynge of a priestꝭ to saye masse in the seid ꝑvice, where was noe Incūbent by the space of theis yerꝭ paste.

Incūbent noone - - - - -	nl
Landꝭ Teñtꝭ or Rentꝭ therunto belonginge - -	noone
Ornamentꝭ plate & Juellꝭ - - - -	noone
The seid Cowe given as is aforeseid valued att - -	xiijs iiijd

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70. THE P'ISHE OF MICHELDEANE wthin the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - ijClxviij

The Service of the Trynytie and St. George.

ffounded by diu̅se psons not knowen and the lande therūto belonginge put in feoffmt wth thissues & pfittꝭ whereof there hathe ben a prist manteigned singing within the seid pishe Churche prayeng for the ffoundors sowles & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Henry Hoop Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ꝑsuice which ys yerely - - Cxijs jd ob̄

The landꝭ and teñtꝭ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xli vs iiijd whereof

In repises yerely - - - - -	xxxvijs xd
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	viijli vijs vjd
Ornamentꝭ plate and Juellꝭ to the same - -	noone

Obite Rent$_{e}$ in the seid parishe.

Certeyn annuall Rent$_{e}$ gyven by iij seũall psones that ys to say Jone Porter Wiłłm Mũgeye & ꝰ Thomas More priest for the obꝰuing of iij seũall obytt$_{e}$ yerely for eũy of them in the seid pishe Churche there to haue contynuaunce for eũ.

The seid Rent$_{e}$ so gyven are in the whole by yere -	xj^{s}
Ornament$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ - - - -	noone

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70. The P'ISHE OF NEWLAND within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - - viijC

[1]*The Chauntry of Blakbroke alias Grendor's Chauntry or Scoole.*

ffounded by one Robert Gryndo^{r} esq^{i}er by licence opteigned of kinge Henry the sixt, and land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ gyven to the same, to thentent to manteigne a discrete p^{i}est beyng sufficiently lerned in tharte of Gram̃ to kepe a Gram̃scoole half ffree that ys to seye taking of Scolers lerning gram̃ viij^{d} the quarter & of others lerning to rede iiij^{d} the quarter, and to celebrate at thalter of St John & St Nicholas prayeng for the ffounders sowle & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr Roger fforde Incũbent & Scolemaister there of thage of lv yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely xj^{li}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of xj^{li} xiiij^{s} vj^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - -	ij^{s} x^{d}
To the pore yerelie - - - - -	v^{s} viij^{d}
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	xj^{li} vj^{s}
Ornament$_{e}$ thereto belonging valued at - - -	iiij^{li} iij^{s} xj$_{d}$
Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same valued at - -	x ouncez xl^{s}

M$_{d}$ the Schole &c.

Oure lady Service.

ffounded by diũse psons not knowen & the land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ thereũto belonging putt in feoffm^{t}, with thissues & p̃fitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a priest kept & manteigned called the morowe masse priest celebrating at thalter of o^{r} lady within the seid pishe Churche prayeng for the ffoundo^{r}s sowles & all xp̃en sowles whoe was also bounde by the said ffoundacion to goe from oone Smythe to an other & from oon mynyng pitte to an other w^{t}in the same poche twise eũy weke to saye theym gospell$_{e}$, & hathe vsed to doe the same accordingelie.

Sr George Waddam Incũbent there of thage of lv yeres having no other lyving then in the seid servyce which ys yerely - vj^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vij^{li} xvij^{s} vj^{d} whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - -	xv^{s} ij$_{d}$
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	vij^{li} ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - -	noone

1 For particulars of this Chantry, see *Ante* Vol. VII., p. 117.

Kinge Edward Service.

ffounded to haue a prieste maynteigned & kepte in thaforeseid pishe Churche for eu̅ to be assist^aunte & aydynge the vycar & Curate there in all tymez of necessitie, wherunto noe land$_e$ byn given but the Bisshop of Llandaff is bounde to paye the Incūbent his Stipende in money wch is yerelie as here folowinge is mencyoned.

Sr Edward ffryor Incūbent there of thage of xliiij yeres having of the king$_e$ Matie a pencō of iiij^li out of the dissolued Housse of Kyng$_e$wood, besid$_e$ this ꝑuice which ys yerely - - - Cvj^s viij^d

Land$_e$ and teñt$_e$ belonging to the same - - noone

The seid yerelie stipend is paid vnto the seid Incūbent in redy money by the Bisshopp of Llandaff pson there for the tyme beyng whoe is bounden to paye the same as before is declared - Cvj^s viij^d

Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - - noone

Obytland & Rent in the seid parishe.

Certeyn land and Rent geven for the manteyñnce & keping of an yerely obytte for dame Isabell Hyott in the seid pishe Churche for ever & to distribute thereatt certeyn money to the poore Scolars & other pore people of the same pishe as here folowinge is mencyoned.

The seid land is rented by yere at xvj^s viij^d & ye Rent so gyven is yerely xx^d wch in the whole dothe amounte by yere to ye value of xviij^s iiij^d whereof

Distributed to the poore people d̄ce pochie & scolers yerely at the same obytte accordinge to the seid foundacion therof - x^s

And so remaine clere bie yere - - - - viij^s iiij^d

Tap'land & lampe Rent there.

A Certeyn annuall Rent gyven to manteyne a lampe burning in the seid Church day & night before the sacram^t of thalter & certeyn land gyven for the manteñnce of Taps & lighte to burne apon o^r lady alter in the seid Churche for eu̅.

The seid land gyven for the maynteñnce of lighte on o^r ladie alter ys of the clere yerely value of - - - - vij^s

And the seid annuall rent given as is aforeseid to finde a lampe there burnynge is by yere - - - - iij^s

Ornam^t$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ - - - - noone

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70. THE P'ISHE OF PAUNTELEY within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people xx - - - - - - iiijx

The Chauntry of St. George.

The ffundac̄on thereof not knowen but the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging putt in ffeoffm^t with thissues & ꝓfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a prist kept & manteigned singing at thalter of St George in the seid pishe churche prayeng for the ffound^rs sowlez & all x̄pen sowles.

Sr Hugh Dowsing Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely ~~iiij^{li} ij^{s} iij^{d} ob^{t}~~

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of Cvj^{s} ix^{d} ob^{t} whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - xix^{s} vj^{d} j^{li} pi^{i}pis

And so remayneth clere by yere - - iiij^{li} vij^{s} iij^{d} ob^{t}

Ornament$_{e}$ Plate & Jewell$_{e}$ to the same- - - noone

M^{d} that the yerelie rent of x^{s} pcell therof is not payable for iij yer$_{e}$ yet to come but the ten^{a}nte to re^{s}ve the same in his hand$_{e}$ in consideracōn of certeyn repacōns by hym done soe y^{t} for y^{t} tyme it is as a rent decayed.

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71. THE P'ISHE OF LITLE DEANE within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - - - CCxl^{ti}

Trinitie Chauntry or Service.

ffounded by one Phillipp Hooke[1] & the land$_{e}$ thereūto belongyng putt in feoffem^{t}, with thissues & pfitt$_{e}$ whereof there hath ben a prist manteigned celebrating within the seid pishe churche prayeng for the ffoundo^{rs} sowle & all xp̄en sowles.

Sr George Pomfraye Incūbent there of thage xlv yeres having a pencōn of the king$_{e}$ ma^{tie} out of the late p^{i}orye of Lanthony of vj^{li} by yere besid$_{e}$ this Chauntry wherein he hathe yerelye - vj^{li} iij^{s} ij^{d}

The land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} iiij^{s} whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - - x^{d}

And so remayneth clere by yere - - - vj^{li} iij^{s} ij^{d}

Ornam^{t}$_{e}$ plate & Juell$_{e}$ to the same - - - noone

Other land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ in the same pishe not called nor knowen by the name of ony Ch^{a}untrie or Service.

The same land$_{e}$ & teñt$_{e}$ gyven to the Churchewardens & pisheno^{rs} there & to their Successo^{rs} thissues & pfitt$_{e}$ whereof to be by theym converted to suche vses as thei thoughte good wch the moste cōmenlie bestowed in reparynge their pishe churche mendinge of highe weys & their Cundite in the towne there and at some tymes & nowe at this p^{s}ent they haue & doe ffynde a prieste to saye morowe masse in their said Churche, addinge thereunto somewhat of their owne devocion, the seid Incūbent to praye there for the good estate of the pisheno^{rs}, the founders Soll$_{e}$ & all xp̄en Sollez.

1 On 26th July, 1412, on payment of 20 marks into the hanaper, a licence in mortmain was granted to John Joce, of Bosely, Richard Woodford, chaplain, and Thomas Stratton, chaplain, to give one messuage called Staynte Weye, 24 acres of land, 33 acres of meadow, 7 acres of wood and 16s. 6d. rent, with appurtenances in Westbury to a certain chaplain to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of St. Ethelbert, in Parva Dene, within the Forest of Dene, in co. Glouc., for the healthful estate of the King during his life, and for his soul and for the souls of his progenitors and ancestors, also for the souls of Phi.ip Hoke and Agnes his wife and other benefactors, the same to be enjoyed by the said chaplain and his successors for the performance of Divine Service daily in the said Chapel for ever (Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. IV. part 2, m. 11).

S^r Wiłłm Ypseley Incūbent there of thage of lx yer$_e$ beinge impotent & having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice which ys yerely lviij^s ij^d
The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerly value of lviij^s ij^d whereof

In rep^ises yerely - - - - -	n^l
And so remayneth clere by yere as above - -	lviij^s ij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

72. THE P'ISHE OF WESBURY within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people vij^C & the said ꝑishe in Compasse x mylez.

St. Nicholas Chauntry alias ffulchers Chauntry.

ffounded by one Richard ffulcher and the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonginge putt in feoffm^t with issues & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath been a pryst kepte & manteigned singing at thalter of St Nicholas within the seid ꝑishe Churche prayng for the ffoundo^rs sowles & all xp̃en sowles, whoe hathe alweys byn assist^aunte to the vycare to helpe to mynyster in tyme of Sickenez or other necessitie ffor that the nombre of houselinge people & greatnez of the ꝑishe considered it is verie requisite to haue oon prieste att the leaste to contynue as assist^aunte to the vicar there.

S^r Wiłłm Walton Incūbent there of thage of lx yeres having no other lyving then in the seid Chauntry which ys yerely - viij^li ij^s ij^d
The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging are of the yerely value of ix^li xvj^s whereof

In rep^ises yerely - - - - -	xvij^s
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	viij^li xix^s
Ornam^t$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

Oure lady Chauntry or Servyce.

ffounded by dyu̅se ꝑsons not knowen & the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same, putt in ffeoffm^t, with thissues & ꝑfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a prist kept & manteigned celebrating at thalter of o^r lady in the said Churche prayeng for the ffoundo^rs sowles & all xp̃en sowles.

Sr John Shawe Incūbent there of thage of l yeres having no other lyving then in the seid s̄uice which ys yerely - - lxxj^s vj^d
The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging are of the yerely value of lxxv^s vj^d whereof

In rep^isez yerely - - - - -	iiij^s
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	lxxj^s vj^d
Ornamentes plate & Jewell$_e$ to the same - -	noone

73. THE P'ISHE[1] OF ST. BRIAVELLES w^tin the seid Deanery where are of houseling people clx

Oure lady Service.

The ffundac̃on thereof not knowen but the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging gyven by dyu̅se ꝑsons & the same putt in ffeoffem^t, with thissues &

1 St. Briavels was not a Parish Church at this date. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27th Henry VIII. it is included as a chapel belonging to the Parish of Lydney (Vol. II. p. 501) as it had been before included in Pope Nicholas's valuation in 1292, and in the *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, 1300, p. 416. It became a separate parish only very recently.

pfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a pryst manteyned singing at thalter of o^r lady in the seid pishe Churche & bryngyng vp Children in vertue & lernyng.

Sr Richard ffletcher Incūbent there of thage of liiij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ſuice which ys yerely . . vj^{li} iij^s ix^d ob

The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ belonging to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} xiij^s xj^d ob whereof.

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - -	x^s ij^d
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	vj^{li} iij^s ix^d ob
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

M^d dicť magre Whitington in eor. rental &c qz &c.

Obitteland.

Certeyn land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ and an yerely rent gyven for the mayntcynñce & kepyng of ij yerely obitt$_e$ in the seid pishe Churche of St Briavell$_e$.

The same gyven by one Hopkyns & an other not knowen to kepe & manteigne two annyūsaries or yerely obytt$_e$ for theire sowles & all xp̃en sowles in thaforeseid pishe Churche for ever & also to distribute yerely thereat to the pore of the same pishe as here followyng ys mencōned.

Incūbent noone	n^l
The land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ so gyven are of the yerely value of vj^s And the annuall rent so graunted is by yere vj^s and so in the whole yerelie xij^s wherof	
Distributed to the pore yerely . . .	v^s iiij$_d$
And so remayneth clere by yere . . .	vj^s viij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$	noone

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74. THE P'ISHE CHURCHE OR CHAPPELL OF THE LEE within the seid Deanery where are of houseling people - - - C

The Sowle Pristes Service in the seid Churche or chappell.

The fūdacōn thereof not knowen but the land$_e$ & teñt$_e$ thereūto belonging putt in feoffm^t, with thissues & pfitt$_e$ whereof there hath ben a pryst kept & manteigned celebrating at the high altar in the Churche or Chappell of the Lee & mynystringe Sacrament$_e$ & Sacramentall$_e$ there as in ony pyshe churche & the same is dist^{a}unte from the pishe churche called Lynton, the space of ij milez, wherefore it is verie requisite & nedefull for a prieste there contynue as heretofore, considering the same to be (as it is) a greate throughefare whither is moche resorte of straungers &c.

Sr George Wollatt Incūbent there of thage of liij yeres having no other lyving then in the seid ſuice which ys yerely- iiij^{li} xviij^s viij^d

The land$_e$ and Teñt$_e$ belongyng to the same are of the yerely value of vj^{li} x^s viij^d whereof

In rep^{i}ses yerely - - - - -	xviij^s vj^d
In decaye of rent$_e$ yerelie - - - -	x^s
And so remayneth clere by yere - - -	Cij^s ij^d
Ornament$_e$ plate & Juell$_e$ to the same - - -	noone

Lampland in the seid P'ishe.

Three Acres of land gyven to & for the manteynñce of one lampe to burne in the seid pishe Churche for ever by whom hit was given hit ys vnknowen.

Incūbent noone . . . . . nl

The seid iij acres so gyven are of the yerely rent of . xd wherof

In repisez yerely . . . . . iiijd

And so remayneth clere by yere . . . vjd

Ornamtє plate or Juellє to the same none . vacc̄ estimaī xs

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75. THE P'ISHE OF NEWNHAM wthin the said Deanery where are of houselyng people - - - - - - xx ciijx

Certeyn landє Teñtє & annuall rentє wthin the same pishe.

Given to the pishenorz there & to their Successors pishenorrs there they alweys to converte dispose & bestowe the pfittє therof comyng by their discresions, whiche they have vsed to employe sometymes in reparyng the p̄missez, sometymes in mendyng of highe weys & bridges wtin the same pishe, and sometymes & of late in findinge a prieste ther to serve, prayeng for the sollє of the givers or founders of the same & for all xp̄en sollє.

Incūbent there - - - - - none

The landє teñtє & rentє given & belonging to the same are of the yerely value of - - - - - lxiiijs jd

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Certeyne landes Tenementє annuall rentє & stockes of money Cattell & other like, (oū & besides all and sing̃ler the premisses before mencioned) giuen by sundrie persons to and for the mayntenñce & kepynge of annyuersarie Obittє, lampes, lightes, holy bredde & other like purposes, and also to & for the helpynge & relief of poore people within the aforeseid Countie and Cities, as followeth.

The namez of the Townez or pochez.

Whether it be land, Rent, or Stocke of Cattell or money, and to whiche of thabouesied purposez the same was given.

The Clere yerely value therof if it be land or Rent, if otherwise, what it is valued att or estemed to be woorthe.

What & howe moche therof hathe byn converted distributed & given yerelie amongest poor people for their helpe & relief.

Campden Deanerie.

76. BURTON ON THE HILL P'OCHE.

A certeyn annuall Rent given for the mayntenñce of an yerelie obitte for oon Heynez.

Wch is by yere - - - - vjs viijd wherof

Distributed yerelie to the Relevynge of poore people - vjs

77. WELFORD P'OCHE.

Certeyn land given to fynde a lampe there.

To the clear yerelie value of - - - - xx^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens lampez were by Co$\tilde{m}$aundement taken down vz - - - - - xx^{d}

78. BACHEFORD P'ISHE.

A certeyn Rent given to maynteigne a lighte there.

Whiche is by yere- - - - - - iij^{s}

Lampe lande in the same poche.

To the yerelie value of . . . . xij^{d}

The whole distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens the takyng downe of lampez & light$\tilde{e}$ as is abouesaid vz by yere . . . iiij^{s}

79. WORMYNGTON P'OCHE.

Land given to the ffindinge of a lampe there.

The yerelie value thereof . . . iiij^{s} iiij^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens lampez taken downe vz iiij^{s} iiij^{d}

80. PEBWORTHE P'OCHE.[1]

Land gyven toward the ffindinge of a lampe there.

The yerelie value therof . . . . vj^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens lampez taken downe vz vj^{d}

Oon Cowe given for an yerelie obitte to be there kepte.

The same Cowe sette owte to hire for ij^{s} by yere, and is priced to be woorthe . . . . . vij^{s}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

81. SEYNBURIE P'OCHE.

Lande given to ffinde a lampe there.

The yerelie value thereof . . . xij^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens lampez taken downe vz xij^{d}

82. CLIFFORDDIE P'OCHE.

An annuall rent given to kepe an obitt there.

Whiche is by yere . . . . . viij^{d}

To the poore . . . . n^{l}

83. KENMERTON P'OCHE.

A Certeyn rent given to ffinde oon tapre ther

Whiche is by yere . . . . xij^{d} the whole

Distributed to ye poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens y^{e} takyng downe of light$\tilde{e}$ vz by yere xij^{d}

[1] See ante Vol. IV., p. 224

84. STANLEY POUNTLARGE CHAPPELL OF EASE.

A litle plotte of grounde given to ffinde a lampe there.

The yerelie value thereof . . . . . ij^{d}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

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85. WOOLLERSEY P'OCHE.

Oon shepe given to ffinde a lampe there.

The same priced att . . . . . ij^{s}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

---

86. TOD'NAM.

Certeyn land$_{e}$ gevyn to ffinde oon yerelie obitte there.

The value therof by yere . . . . . x^{s}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

Wynchecombe Deanerie.

87. TREDINGTON P'OCHE.

Land$_{e}$ given to maynteigne lightez there.

The yerelie value therof . . . iiij^{s} vj^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens light$_{e}$ taken downe, vz by yere iiij^{s} vj^{d}

---

88. ASSHECHURCHE.

Land$_{e}$ given to ffinde a lampe & lighte there.

The yerelie value therof . . . xxiij^{d} the whole

Distributed to y^{e} poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens y^{e} takyng downe of light$_{e}$ vz by yere xxiij^{d}

---

89. BISSHOPS CLEVE.[1]

Land$_{e}$ given to the ffindinge of a lighte there.

The yerelie value therof . . . iij^{s} j^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens y^{e} taking downe of light$_{e}$ iij^{s} j^{d}

Memorand. that in the seid pishe there was certeyn other land gevyn to the maynteynynge of a lighte before the Sacram^{t} of thalter there of the yerelie value of vj^{s} vj^{d} wch was w^{t}in five yeres paste converted & bestowed to that vse accordingelie and at this present the same land is holden & claymed by the heirez of John Huddleston knyghte decessed, by what title the pisheno^{rs} can not saye &c.

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90. CORSE.

An annuall rent given toward the ffindinge of a lampe there.

Whiche is by yere . . . . . iij^{d}

To the poore yerelie . . . . . n^{l}

---

91. TYRLEY.

Certeyn annuall rent$_{e}$ given to ffinde dy$\tilde{u}$ce light$_{e}$ there.

Whiche in the whole are by yere . . iiij^{s} vj^{d} the whole

Distributed vnto the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens &c vz by yere . iiij^{s} vj^{d}

1 See ante Vol. IV., p. 263n.

92. COLLESBORNE.

Land$_e$ given to maynteigne ij tapers & a lampe there.

The yerelie value therof . . . . xx^d the whole

Distributed vt supra &c . . . . xx^d

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93. SHIPTON OLIFF

A stocke or some of money given to ffinde a lampe there.

Whiche is . . . . . viij^d The Whole

To the poore . . . . . n^l

A stocke of Beez given to maynteigne a lighte there.

The same priced att . . . . . iij^s iiij^d

To the poore . . . . . n^l

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94. SENHAMPTON.

An annuall rent given to ffinde an obitte there.

W^{ch} is by yere . . . . . v^d

To the poore . . . . . n^l

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95. SWYNDON.

Land given to y^e ffindinge of a lighte there.

The yerelie value thereof . . . . iiij^d

To the poore . . . . . n^l

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96. ELMESTON.

Land$_e$ given to y^e ffindinge of a lampe there.

The yerelie value thereof . . . xvij^d The whole

Distributed vt supra eũ sithens &c . . . xvij^d

M^d that aboute halfe yere before this Survey taken there was a Cowe whych was given to ffinde a lighte there, & was then solde for x^s not charged in the totall.

Stowe Deanery.

97. TEMPLE GYTYNGE.

A Stocke of xxviij Shepe given to maynteigne certeyn light$_e$ there

The same priced to be worthe . . . lvj^s

To the poore . . . . . n^l

---

98. SALPERTON.

Certeyn land given to ffinde a lampe there.

The yerelie value therof . . . . ij^s the whole

Distributed to the poore eũ sithens &c vt prius. . ij^s

---

99. COLDE ASTON.

An annuall rent given to ffinde a lampe there.

W^{ch} is by yere . . . . xij^d the whole

Distributed to the poore vt prius . . . xij^d

100. OU' SWELL.

Lampe lande there.

To the yerelie value of . . . .vj^{d} the whole

Distributed vt supra . . . . vj^{d}

---

101. NETHER SLAUGHTER.

An annuall rent given owte of certeyne land$_{e}$ toward the ffindinge of a Stipendarie prieste ther.

W^{ch}in the whole is by yere . . . . xij^{s} vj^{d}

To the pore . . . . . n^{l}

Dursley Deanery.

102. STYNCHECOMBE.

Certeyn land given to ffinde a lamp there.

The yerelie value therof . . . viij^{d} the whole

Distributed vt supra. . . . . viij^{d}

---

103. CAME.

Lampe Rent there.

W^{ch} is by yere . . . . . ij^{s} the whole

Distributed vt supra. . . . .

Faireford Deanery.

104. HOLY ROODE AMPNEY

Certeyn land geven to ffinde Tapers lighte there.

The yerelie value therof . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d} the whole

Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ Sithens &c vt prius . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

---

105. BURTHROP.

Lampe lande there.

To the yerelie value of . . . . iiij^{d}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

---

106. HAMPTON MEYSYE.

Land given to maynteigne certeyn light$_{e}$ there.

The yerelie value therof . . . .xij^{d} the whole

Distributed &c vt sup^{a} . . . . xij^{d}

M^{d} that there are ij smalle supfluous Chappell$_{e}$ w^{t}in the same poche sed n^{l} eisd$\tilde{m}$ spectat &c qz &c

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107. ESTLATCHE TURVILE

Lampe lande there

To the yerelie value of . . . . iiij^{d}

To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

108. SOUTHROPE

A Stoke of iiij kyne gevyn to the ffindinge of a lampe and ij Tapers there
The same priced at . . . . . xl^{s}
To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

109. KYMESFORDE

Oon Cowe gevyn for the findinge of an yerelie obitte there
Priced to be woorthe . . . . xij^{s}
Distributed yerelie to the pore at the keping of the said obitte vj^{d}

The Foreste Deanery.

110. ABYNHALE

Certeyn land & Rent gevyn for the ffindinge of ij yerelie obitt$_{e}$ there
The value of y^{e} lande clere iiij^{s} xj^{d} y^{e} rent ij^{s} the whole by yere vj^{s} xj^{d} wherof
Distributed yerelie to the pore . . . ij^{s} xj^{d}

111. MYCHELL TEYNTON

Certeyn land$_{e}$ gevyn to & for the findinge of yerelie obitt$_{e}$ there
The value therof by yere . . . . x^{s} iij^{d} wherof
Distributed yerelie to y^{e} pore . . . . ij^{s} iiij^{d}

112. WOLLASTON

Obitte lande in the same pishe
To the yerelie value of . . . . ij^{s} wherof
Distributed yerelie to the poore . . . iiij^{d}

113. KEMPSEY

Lampe lande there
To the yerelie value of . . . . ij^{d}
To the poore . . . . . n^{l}

114. TYDENHAM

Lampe lande there
To the clere yerelie value of . . xij^{d} the whole
Distributed &c vt prius &c eũ sithens &c vz by yere . xij^{d}

115. CHURCHEHAM

Lampe lande there
To the yerelie value of . . . iiij^{s} the whole
Distributed vt supra. . . . . iiij^{s}

116. LANCAWTE

Lampe lande there
To the yerelie value . . iiij^{d}
To the poore . . n^{l}

117. ENGLISHE BICKENOR

Ceretyn Annuall rent$_{e}$ given for the findinge of oon yerelie obitte, & for a lampe in the seid churche

Whiche are in the whole by yere . . .	iij^{s} x^{d} wherof
Distributed to the poore yerely . . .	ij^{s} xj^{d}

Stonehouse Deanery.

118. MISERDEANE

Ceretyn lampe lande there

To the yerelie value of	iiij^{d}
To the poore	n^{l}

119. WYNSTON

Land gevyn to ffinde a lampe there

To the yerelie value of . . .	viij^{d} the whole
Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens &c vt supra . .	viij^{d}

A Stocke of ij shepe gevyn to ffinde ij Tapers there

The same priced to be woorth	iiij^{s}
To the poore	n^{l}

120. FROUCESTER

Certeyn lampe lande there

To the yerelie value of	x^{d} the whole
Distributed vt supra.	x^{d}

121. STANLEY REGIS

Lampe lande there

To the clere yerelie value of . . .	ij^{s} viij^{d} the whole
Distributed vt supra . . .	ij^{s} viij^{d}

122. ELSTONE

Lande given toward the findinge of a lampe there

To the yerelie value of	ij^{d}
To the poore	n^{l}

123. SIDE

Certeyn lampe lande there

To the yerelie value of . . .	viij^{d} the whole
Distributed to the poore e$\tilde{u}$ sithens &c vt supr . .	viij^{d}

124. AVENYNGE

Obitte land$_{e}$ in the seid poche

To the yerelie value of . . .	vj^{s} viij^{d} wherof
Distributed to the pore yerely. . .	ij^{s} viij^{d}

125. ESTYNTON

Oon Cowe gevyn to the findinge of o^{r} lady lighte there
Whiche is arrented yerely at xx^{d} and is priced to be worthe xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
To the pore . - - - - - n^{l}

---

126. BRYMPESFILDE

Lamp lande there.
To the yerelie value of - - - - iiij^{d}
To the poore - - - - - n^{l}

Haukesbury Deanery.

127. CHARFILDE

Certeyn land gevyn by deede en taile to certeyn psons to ffinde a lampe there to burne
The yerelie value therof - - - - v^{s}
To the poore - - - - - n^{l}

M^{d} that we be enfourmed the seid pcell of lande geven as is abouseid to be thenheritūnce of S^{r} Wiłłm Barkeley knighte by fforce of the seid deede en taile to his awncesto^{r}z therof made, by whiche deede it appereth that it was gevyn by the father to the daughter in avaunce-ment of her mariage, So that to ffinde this lampe is thoughte to be but as a s̄vice res̄ved vpon the seid gifte, & noe vse, as in a ffeoffement of truste, The seid S^{r} Wiłłm Berkeley & his auncesto^{r}s haue alweys lette to ffarme the same as other their land$_{\mathcal{C}}$ in Charfild aforeseid, but his Tenñte hereof did (till of late that Coñaundement by the king$_{\mathcal{C}}$ ma^{tics} vysyters was gevyn to the contrary) maynteigne a lampe there accordinglye &c.

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128. WESTON BYRTE

Certain Stock$_{\mathcal{C}}$ of money gevyn by dyu̇ce psons to fynde a lampe & ij obitt$_{\mathcal{C}}$ there.
Whiche in the whole amounteth to the S̄ome of . xix^{s}
To the pore . . . . . n^{l}
Land given to find certeyn lighte there.
The yerelie Rent therof . . . xx^{d} the whole
Distributed to the pore eu̇ sithens &c vt supra . . xx^{d}

---

129. COLDE ASTON

A Stock of ij kyne geven to have dirige & masse seyd there twise eu̇y yere for the hyre of the same kyne wch was yerelie . iij^{s} iiij^{d}
And they are priced to be woorthe . . . xix^{s}
Distributed to the poore oute of the hyre yerelie . viij^{d}

Cirencestor Deanery.

130. HAMPNETT

A stocke of ix Shepe given to ffinde & maynteigne certeyn Tapers on the Roode lofte there.

Which are priced att . . . - x^s vj^d

To the pore . . . . . n^l

---

131. BIBURY

Certeyn land gevyn to ffinde a lampe there.

The yerelie value therof . . . . ij^s

To the poore . . . . . n^l

Gloucester Deanery.

132. HARDEWICKE

Certeine lande giuen to finde a lampe there

To the yerelie value of . , . . vj^d the whole

Distributed vt supra paupibz . . . . vj^d

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133. HARSEFILDE

Lande gevyn to finde an obitte there

The yerelie value therof - - - - vij^d

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134. RANDEWICKE a Chapell belonging to the pish of Standishe

Lande gevyn to maynteigne a lampe there

To the yerelie value of - - - xij^d the whole

Distributed paupibz vt supra - - - - xij^d

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135. WIDCOMBE MAGNA

Land gevyn to finde an yerelie obitte there

The yerelie value therof - - - - xij^d

To the pore - - - - - n^l

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136. ASSHELWOORTHE

Oon Cowe & a heyfo^r gevyn to maynteyne certeyn lighte there

The same priced att - - - - xiij^s iiij^d

To the poore - - - - - n^l

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138. MATTESDON

Land gevyn to finde a lampe there

To the yerelie value of - - - vj^d the whole

Distributed &c eū sithens &c - - . . vj^d

139. VPTON SEYNT LEONARDE

Land gevyn to finde a lampe there

To the yerelie value of . . . xx^{d} the whole

Distributed &c vt supra &c . . . . xx^{d}

Oon Cowe & iij Shepe given to the mayntenñce of o^{r} lady lighte there

The whole priced to be woorthe . . . xviij^{s} iiij^{d}

To the pore - - - - - n^{l}

140. QUEDDESLEY

Land given to bye salte to make holy water there

The yerelie value therof - - - - viij^{d}

To the poore - - - - - n^{l}

141. LONGENEY

iij annuall rent$_{\mathfrak{e}}$ as Rent charge owt^{e} of certeyne land$\mathfrak{e}$ for the kepyng of certeyn yerely obitt$_{\mathfrak{e}}$ there

W^{ch} in the whole are by yere - - - xxij^{d} wherof

To the poore yerelie - - - - ij^{d}

Bradston wardenage or Chauntry in the Deanery of Durseley & parishe of Barkeley not before mencyoned or spoken of.[1]

M^{d} that the seid Wardenage or Ch^{a}untry of Bradston there was nott, at this S^{r}vaye, nor at the tyme of y^{e} firste Survaye of the p̄misses in the xxxvijth yere of the raigne of o^{r} late So$\tilde{u}$aigne lord kinge Henry the viijth ony p̄sentement or Certificat made, nor the same charged or valued as other, for that there was a declaracion made to the king$_{\mathfrak{e}}$ ma^{ties} Com̄yssion̄s the same to have byn dissolued sith the iiijth daye of ffebruary in the xxvijth yere of o^{r} seid So$\tilde{u}$aigne lord his Raigne by oon lord Thom̄s Wentwarthe being patrone therof, that is to wete w^{t}out the king$_{\mathfrak{e}}$ licence ffor whiche seid Ch^{a}untrie or Wardenage w^{t} the possessions to the same belonginge & appteignynge to be w^{t} ex-

1 The Chapel of Bradston, in the parish of Berkeley, often called Bradston College, was founded by Sir Thomas Bradston, Knight Banneret, in 18th Edward III., and endowed with 3 messuages, 4 yard land, 12 acres of meadow, 6 acres of wood and £5 rent per annum, reserved upon divers leases of other lands lying within the lordships of Hame, Alkington, and Came, capellano custodi capellæ Sancti Michaelis de Bradston, et duobus aliis capellanis ad divina singulis diebus in capella predicta celebratura, pro anima sua et Isabellæ nuper uxoris ejus. This Thomas Lord Berkeley on 24th May in the same year confirmed. The foundation was afterwards enlarged by other charitable benefactors.

The Manor of Bradston to which this Chapel was appurtenant, devolved upon Margaret only daughter and heir of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and ninth in descent from Sir Thomas Bradston the founder and his heir, who married Thomas 1st Lord Wentworth, and hence in 2nd Edw. VI. he was Lord of the Manor in her right and patron of the chapel.

Upon the seizure of the endowments of the chapels, chantries, &c., the possessions of the Chapel of Bradston were granted by letters patent, dated 9th May, 1549, and inrolled in chancery, to Sir John Thynn and Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., who forthwith sold it to Henry Ligon and Thomas Fransham, who sold the same in divers parcels. In 1639 the messuage called the Chapel House and the site of the chapel, with the close of pasture called the Warden's Hall containing 2 acres with divers other parcels, were held by one Samuel Trotman.—See Berkeley MSS. *Hist. Hundred of Berkeley*, pp. 115-117.

edicion surveyed the Surveyo^{r} of thaforeseid Countie receved a tre dated in Decembre paste to hym directed from Sr Walter Mildemay knighte & Robt Keylwey esquyer Requyringe hym therby to doe the same accordyngely, Vpon whiche Survey nowe taken, accordinge to the Teno^{r} of ther seid tre, the p̄mysses appere to be (oū & besid$_{e}$ iiij^{s} x^{d} ob̄ deducted for Resolut$_{e}$) of the yerelie value of xiiij^{li} v^{s} v^{d} which som̄e is charged in the grosse or Totall som̄e folowynge as pcell therof &c.

M^{d} that where oon of the Tenñt$_{e}$ of the possessions to this seid Ch^{a}untry belonginge is charged by his lease but w^{t} the yerely Rent of x^{s} to the vse of the same Ch^{a}untry, & w^{t} a greater som̄e to be paied to the lord Barkeley for pcell of his tenure. It appereth bothe by the Reporte of the bailiff or Rent gatherer of Bradston foreseid & of the Tenñte hym-self, that he alweys vsed to paye to the M^{r} or wardeyn of the seid Ch^{a}untry heretofore & sithens to thaboueseyd lorde Wentwoorthe by all the tyme that the seid possessions haue byn in his hand$_{e}$, the yerelie Rent of xliij^{s} w^{t}out that y^{t} he eū paied onye som̄e of money to the lorde Barkeley as in his lease is Specified, wch yerly Rent of xliij^{s} he denyeth not to paye to thuse of the seid Ch^{a}untry, in like soorte as hertofore he hathe vsed & accustomed, In Consideracion wherof the seid Some of xliij^{s} by yere is before charged in the value of the same &c.

Sm^{a} Totall of all the Revenuez of all & Sing̃ler the possessions before mencyoned, aswell belongynge & lately appteignynge to thaforeseid Sundrie Ch^{a}untriez, ffreechapell$_{e}$, ffraternyties, Guyldez, Stipendariez, & suche other, w^{t}in the seid Countie & Cities, as also of all suche as hathe byn by ony psons geven, or converted to the ffindinge of annyūsarie obitt$_{e}$ maynteignynge of lampez light$_{e}$ & suche other like purposez w^{t}in the same Cities & Countie, together w^{t} all suche annuall Rent$_{e}$ or Som̄es of money gr^{a}unted & given by ony psons owte of their land$_{e}$ & possessions to or for ony thaboueseid vses purposes or entent$_{e}$ & now comyng to the king$_{e}$ ma^{tie} as Rente Chardge owte of the same

amountynge in the whole to					xx M^{li}iiij xiij^{li} vij^{s} ij^{d} ob̄	whereof in
Rent$_{e}$ resolut$_{e}$ yerelie	-	-	-		lxxiij^{li} xix^{s} iij^{d}	q^{r}
ffeez & annuyties	-	-	-	-	vj^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Decayez, vacacōns, default$_{e}$ of Rent$_{e}$, & Rent$_{e}$ deteyned being before charged					ix^{li} xviij^{s} iiij^{d}	
And Soe Remayneth Clere by yere	-	-			M^{li}iij^{li} vj^{s} iij^{d}	q^{r}

Sm^{a} Totall aswell of all the nombre of ouncez of plate & Juell$_{e}$, as of ornam^{t}$_{e}$ Stuffe, vtensilez & good$_{e}$, as they byn valued, as also the value of Stock$_{e}$ of Cattell as they byn priced, and the value of Bell$_{e}$ & Weighte of leadde, by Estimacion videlt.

Plate and Juell$_{e}$ weying by estymacion	c vj xj ounces p^{i}ced at one hundreth ffoure & twenty poundes xj^{s} vij^{d}
Ornament$_{e}$ Stuff vtensilez & good$_{e}$ valued att -	Cxiij^{li} viij^{s} v^{d}
Stock$_{e}$ of Cattell rated at Seūall pricez amountyng to -	xix^{li} vj^{s} vj^{d}

Bell$_e$ valued by estimacion at - - - xiiij^{li} v^s iiij^d
Cxlvij^{li} iij^d

Leadde, also by estymacion weyng - - - iij ffooder

M^d that there are certeyne Somes of money before mencioned but not charged as pcell of this totall some for y^t the same are not as ony yerelie rent to be p^d de tempore in temp' which were given in Stocke to & for certeine of thaforeseid purposes & vses & so bestowed amountinge to the some of - - - - xxvij^s

RECENT ROMAN "FINDS" IN CIRENCESTER.

BY T. B. BRAVENDER.

Read at Cirencester, May 8th, 1884.

ROMAN remains have continually been found at Cirencester, particularly in that part which was formerly a nursery, and which, some years ago, was sold for building sites. Many objects have been discovered by digging for the foundations of new houses, but the most important "finds" have been made recently, during the execution of the drainage works. These works disclosed the position of the Roman wall in several places where its position was before unknown. I have shown this on the large plan submitted to the meeting, as well as several foundations in the streets, which may be of interest. In my catalogue of objects in the museum I mention the foundation of a large wall crossing Corin Street and running in the direction of Dyer Street, where the pavements were found in 1849. I have since been able to trace a narrow paved road coming from the south-east and running under the new upper school, and thence towards the north-west, crossing the New Road and Chester Street, and apparently extending towards the church, as though it were a continuation of the Gloucester Road Also another road which ran from near the same school towards the west, and one nearly north. The latter has been traced in the yard of the Bull Inn, and if projected would reach to Dyer Street, not far from the site of the pavements. There was also a road running from near the upper school to the south-west, crossing Church Street, and thence to the Cricklade Road, not far from which it crosses the foundation of the Roman wall at the new railway bridge. This, reckoning the paved road, will make five roads running to the space, between the upper school and the Firs. When, during the drainage works, the workmen came up the New Road from the south, and

approached the upper school and the Firs, they did not find foundations or Roman remains. The subsoil appeared as if it had not been disturbed before, but when they got a little further on they crossed the foundations of several Roman houses, and found a great many coins, brooches, pins, pieces of pottery, roof tiles, and pieces of wall plaster, in fact, more than I think they found anywhere else in the town. This continued, more or less, till they got to the Talbot Inn, when they entered and excavated a dark soil without Roman remains, and continued in this to the bottom of Dyer Street. Of course it is not much more than conjecture, but this may have been water in Roman times, and possibly extending eastward to the Churn. As mentioned before, no Roman remains were found in the New Road between the upper school and the Firs. This is remarkable, as the surrounding neighbourhood was a great deal built upon. The Firs is on the site of a Roman house. I remember noticing that the rooms were small, and that one had a pavement with a bird in the centre. It was covered up and left, so that the tile floor of the present hall is about 4 feet above the Roman pavement of 15 or 16 centuries ago. There are foundations and portions of pavements in the garden, indeed so many that it is difficult to find a place free from them. This is only suggested ; but from the absence of foundations, as before mentioned, and the number of roads, I am inclined to think there was an open space here in Roman times, and adjoining it, or not far from it, an important Roman building. A little way up Chester Street, near where the paved road crosses it, some large stones were found ; portions of the largest Roman pillars I have seen in Cirencester.

Before the building was begun the Nursery part of the town was not much above the surface level in Roman times. In Dyer Street the surface is now about 4 feet higher, and in the West Market Place it is 7 or 8 feet higher.

In Lewis Lane there appeared indications of a great fire, and near the Great Western Railway Station the workmen crossed a place were a great many horses had been buried. If it had been possible to read and comprehend all that was brought to light by

the drainage works, I have no doubt a remarkable story of the past might have been told.

The coins, pins, brooches, pieces of marked pottery, and other Roman objects collected by me up to 1881 are now in the Corinium Museum, and I must beg to refer those who are interested in them to the catalogue: but on the table there are some things collected since those mentioned were deposited.

When the main drainage was finished I did not expect to obtain many more relics, but there was some defect in the works, and several of the drains had to be again taken up, which was fortunate as regards the collection of Roman remains. The men began to look out for coins and pins, and the children accustomed to hunt for potters' marks began again, and the Roman remains business was for a short time in as active operation as ever, and most of this second collection was made. Some of the things were found in making the house connections, but generally it was not necessary for that to go as deep as the Roman level. Amongst these objects are some pieces of Samian ware with figures on them, and some vases of Upchurch ware, and a drinking cup of Castor ware: also about 100 more pieces of Samian ware with the potters' marks, but these I am not able to exhibit as Professor Church has them in London. There is a description of them in the new catalogue of the museum. Some fresh coins have also been found, one with the reverse "Judea Capta," with a figure sitting under a palm tree. I think it is a coin of Titus, but it has "Vespasian" on it, though he was, I believe, called Vespasian also. It was no doubt struck to commemorate some victory over the Jews, perhaps the taking of Jerusalem. Also there is a silver coin of Galba, the first I have seen; also a coin of Fausta the wife of Constantine. This is the unfortunate lady that was, by the order of Constantine, put to death in her bath. Amongst these coins you will see one of Claudius; that is common here, and some of the other earlier coins, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, and Faustina: also some of the third century Carausius and Allectus with the Roman galley on the reverse. The coins of the fourth century are the most common at Cirencester. You will remark some of the reverses so familiar

to collectors here. Constantine with the standards, perhaps the most common of all, Urbs Roma with the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, Crispus with the globe on the altar, Constantine II. with the gate. Some think this gate was intended to represent the Porta nigra at Trèves, but it is not much like it, the Porta nigra has two arches in the centre. Constantius with a soldier slaying a fallen horseman, Valens with the victory, Valentinian standing with his right hand on the head of a captive, also a very common coin.[1]

Objects also have been discovered belonging to post-Roman times, upon which it may interest you to hear a few words.

Coins of Canute have been found, and many silver pennies and other coins down to the time of Elizabeth, and a few later. Also some tradesman's tokens. There are many brass tokens with Hans Schultzes and Hans Laufer of Nuremburg, which have been found here; so many that a large quantity of them must have been brought here. I have sent some to Germany, but have not yet been able to ascertain who Hans Schultzes and Hans Laufer were or anything about them. If anyone can tell me whether similar tokens are found in other towns, or can give any information, I shall be much obliged. This was once an important place for wool, and as there was not much manufacturing probably until the Huguenots came, it is very likely people came from abroad to buy it, but it scarcely appears likely that the inhabitants of Cirencester would have been willing to accept payment in Nuremburg tokens. Cirencester farthings are also sometimes found, and tokens of William Constable, Isaac Small woolstapler, Caleb Self, 1666, Obadiah Arrowsmith, mercer, and others.[2] I would also call attention to a stone found in Thomas Street. It appears to represent a sheep pierced with an arrow. You will observe objects made of white clay, said to have been for the purpose of curling hair and wigs. Perhaps they were heated before being used. I have not heard of anything similar being in use at the present day.

[1] The Roman Coins have not as yet been carefully examined. It is hoped this will be done and that a separate notice of them will appear hereafter.—ED.

[2] The List of the Tokens found, with some remarks thereon, will appear in the present volume.—ED.

My attention was called some time ago to some carved stones a mason was using for some repairs, and on enquiry I was informed they came from old walls taken down in Paish's yard in Dyer Street. As far as I could ascertain there must have been a large building there. The architecture was of the 12th or 13th century. I have shown the position of the building on the large plan.

LIST OF TOKENS FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.

Communicated by Mr. T. B. BRAVENDER,

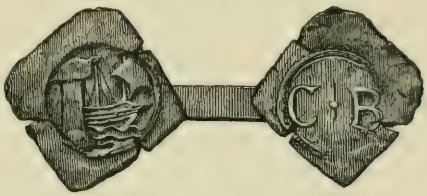
With Notes and Remarks thereon by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

THERE are few subjects of greater local archæological interest than Tradesmen's Tokens, and it may be well to say a few words upon it by way of preface to Mr. Bravender's rich Cirencester "Find." The number of specimens which has fallen into his hands attests to the importance and prosperity of the place in the 17th century.

We need scarcely remark that in early times England did not possess any copper coinage. The small change in use consisted of silver pennies,[1] half-pennies, and farthings, the scarcity and small size of which caused considerable inconvenience, and this led to the introduction of foreign copper and other tokens of base metal, some examples of which we have in Mr. Bravender's list. From the large number of Nuremburgh Tokens found at Cirencester, it is evident that vast quantities must have been introduced into that town, probably for the convenience of the clothiers. The legends are almost all of a religious tendency. It was contemplated as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth to establish a copper coinage of convenient size and weight. This, however, as a public measure, came to nought, and the need, in consequence of the increase of population and the greater number of small purchases, became more pressing. Private individuals therefore in large towns, and especially in the great mercantile city of Bristol, took upon themselves to issue tokens payable at their respective places of business, but complaint was made that the holders had great difficulty in obtaining the full nominal value of the coins. A royal licence was therefore granted to the mayor and aldermen to make farthing tokens, and in 1594 they were, for the reasons above stated, commanded by the privy council to call in all

[1] In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was stipulated that the English penny sterling must weigh 32 grains of wheat in the middle of the ear, and 20 pence make an ounce, and 12 ounces maketh the pound weight. John Popham, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, to Sir Francis Walsingham, Feb.—1583., State Papers Dom. Vol. CLVIII., 67.

the private tokens issued without authority, and to take care that thenceforward no person should make any without licence from the mayor. The tokens made by the civic authorities were struck in copper, of a lozenge form, having on one side the arms of the city:—a ship issuant out of a castle, and on the other the letters C.B., signifying *Civitas Bristol.* They were current within Bristol and a circuit of ten miles round. These tokens are the earliest struck with authority, and are now very rare. There is one in the British Museum which is figured by Boyne,[1] and Mr. Nicholls gives an illustration of one, apparently a little later in date, which was dredged up in the river.[2]



The public authority to the mayor to supply small copper coinage probably met the necessities of the case in Bristol, or private individuals were restrained from issuing any, for, with the exception of one engraved by Mr. Nicholls from his own collection, and here illustrated, no private tokens appear to have been issued in the city. The authorised Bristol tokens afterwards assumed a somewhat different form by having the nominal value impressed upon them.—*See list.*

In 1613 a patent was granted to Lord Harrington authorising him to call in all tradesmen's tokens and to coin a brass money which should be generally current for three years, the issue, however, being limited to £25,000.[3] Great opposition was offered, but on 19th May a proclamation was published prohibiting the use of tradesmen's tokens.[4] Lord Harrington died in February following, and John his son and successor, the last lord, soon afterwards; and on 21st June, 1614, the privilege was continued to Anne Lady Harrington.

Upon the termination of Lord Harrington's patent a grant was made to Edward Woodward and Thomas Garret, goldsmiths of London, for coining copper tokens for seven years, all other

[1] English Tokens issued in the 17th century, p. 88.
[2] Bristol: Past and Present, p. 267.
[3] State Papers, Dom. Corr. James I., Vol. LXXII., 68, 74, 115.
[4] Ibid, 44.

tokens being suppressed.[1] This term having also expired a similar privilege was conceded to the Duke of Lennox and the Marquis Hamilton for nineteen years.[2]

Great abuses arose under these patents, and in 1644 they were suppressed by the house of commons, who ordered that the tokens should be re-changed from money raised out of the estates of the patentees. No authorised currency was however issued in lieu during the disturbed period before the death of the King, but immediately afterwards private copper tokens began to be circulated without authority, which were received by the issuers, when presented, at their nominal value. Some such tokens are found at so early a date as 1648.[3] No copper coinage, with the exception of a few farthings, was issued during the interregnum; and it is remarkable, as an index of popular feeling, that the arms of the Commonwealth are rarely found on private tokens of that period, whereas, after the Restoration the King's arms and other insignia of Royalty are exceedingly common.

It is estimated that not more than about 20,000 different private tokens in the whole were issued. Of these Mr Boyne has nearly 10,000 in his list. They bear all kinds of devices, and generally the name or initials, sometimes both, of the issuer. The initial of the surname is generally placed over the initials of the christian names of the husband and wife, and the arms of the incorporated Trade Companies of the City of London are frequently used by persons of the same trade in the country. There are several examples of this in Mr. Bravender's list. Tradesmen entitled by descent to bear arms sometimes used the arms of their own families. Merchants' marks are numerous. We have some examples in Mr. Bravender's list. In the first decade, after the Restoration, the tradesmen's tokens are most abundant, but in the following decade they became fewer, and it was not until 1672 that the farthings of Charles II., which were of a similar size to those now in circulation, were issued, when the tradesmen's tokens, after having continued in use a quarter-of-a-century, were rigidly suppressed by proclamation. They were again revived towards the end of the 18th century. The tradesmen's Tokens were only intended for local use, but the number found in Cirencester brought in from some distance shews that their circulation must have been somewhat wide.

[1] Ibid, Vol. LXXXVIII., 30. [2] Ibid, Vol. CXXIII., 66. [3] Boyne, p. IX.

FOREIGN TOKENS.

1

Ob. HANS·SCHVLTES·ZV·NVRE=Within an inner ring an orb and cross in a foliated triangle.

℞ GLICK·IST·WA·GZ·VND·FL=Within an inner ring as on obverse, radiating from a cinquefoil three fleurs-de-lis and as many crowns alternately.

(Happiness which comes from God is true.)

2

Ob. *HANS·SCHVLTES·V·NVREN=Within an inner ring, an orb and cross in a foliated triangle.

℞ *GLICK·KVMPT·VON·GOT·ISVAR=Within an inner ring three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis radiating from a rose or cinquefoil.

(Happiness comes from God, it is true.

3

Ob. HANS·SHVLTES··NORNBE=Within a corded inner ring, crusilly, within a trefoiled triangle, an orb and cross.

℞ SANT:MARCVS:NORPED=The Lion of St. Mark.

4

Ob. WOLF·LAVFER·IN·NVRNBERG=Three fleurs-de-lis and as many crowns alternately, radiating from a cinquefoil.

℞ GOTTES·GABEN·SOL·MAN·LOB=Within an inner ring, on a trefoiled triangle, an orb and cross.

(God's gifts should be man's praise).

5

Ob. *WVLF·LAVFER·IN·NVRNBE=Three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis radiating from a cinquefoil.

℞ ·GOT·ALEIN·DIE·EHR·VND=An orb and cross in a foliated triangle within an inner ring.

6

Ob. HANS·LAVFER·IN·NVRMBER=As on the reverse of the last.

℞ NIMAN TKAN ZEW HERN DIN=A rose within an orle of three fleurs-de-lis and as many crowns alternately.

(No man can serve two masters.)

7

Ob. *HNS* BONVLTGSIO=Within an inner ring, an orb and cross within a trefoil.

℞ *BONVLTPS=Three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis radiating from a cinquefoil.

8

Ob. *HANS KRAVWINGKEL IN·NVR=A cinquefoil within an orb of three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately.

℞ *GOTT ALLEIN DIE EEI ESLI=Within an inner ring an orb and cross within a foliated triangle.

(To God above alone be honour.)

9

℞ *REGHEN · PFENING · NVRENBE=Within an inner ring, an orb and cross within a foliated triangle.

Ob. *EGIDI * KRAVWINCKEL * NVR=Three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis radiating from a cinquefoil.

10

Ob. *HANNS · KRAVWINCKEL · IN · NVREMBE=Three crowns and as many fleurs-de-lis as before.

℞ GLVCK · INSCHERT · IST · VNGEWERT=An orb, and cross in a foliated triangle within an inner ring.

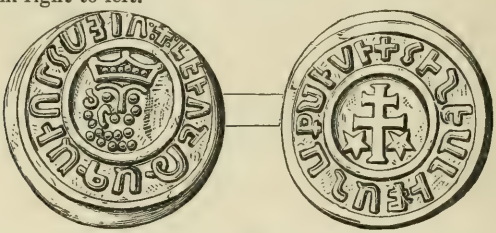
11

An Armenian Coin of Levon II King of the Armenians, A.D. 1185-1218.

Ob. A lion's face crowned. Legend in Armenian Characters : Levon Mākavor Haïotz (Levon, King of the Armenians).

℞ A cross patriarchal betw. two stars. Leg. in Armenian Characters : Tchinial 'i Khaghakhen 'i Sis=(Struck in the city of Sis.)

As in all other Eastern languages these legends should be read from right to left.



12

A grano of Emmanuel Pinto, Grand Master of Malta, 1741-1773.

Ob. ✠ I · I MMANVEL PINTO M · M · H · H =five crescents 2.1.2 (the initials signify Magister Magnus Hospitalis et Heirosolumae.)

℞ + IN HOC SIGNVM MILITAMVS=the Cross of the Order.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CIRENCESTER.

13

Ob. *William* | *Constable*[1] | *of* | *Cirences* | *ter* (in four lines).

℞ *His* | *Halfe* | *penny* | 1669 (in four lines) *(octagonal).*

14

Ob.

℞ OF CIRENCESTER=HIS | HALF | PENY (in three lines).

1 Buried April, 1682.

15

Ob. +CALEB·SELFE[1]·1666=

℞ +IN·CIRENCESTER=a double rose crowned. ¼

16

Ob. *EDWARD·TAYLER·OF= $\frac{\cdot T \cdot}{E.R.}$

℞ CIRENCESTER= $\frac{\cdot T \cdot}{E.R.}$ ¼

17

Ob. ELIZABETH·KEMBLE=The Mercer's arms: Gu. a demi virgin's head with her hair dishevelled crowned, issuing out of and within an orle of clouds all proper.

℞ +OF·CIRENCESTER·1657=E ⋮ K. ¼

18

Obverse

℞ IN·CIRENCESTER=Trade mark as on observe. ½

19

Ob. OBADIAH | ARROW | SMITH[2] | in three lines, over the Grocers' Arms: a chevron between nine cloves, six in chief and three in base, flanked by the date 1668.

℞ *MERCER | IN | CIREN | CESTER | HIS | HALF | PENY. In five lines (*heart-shaped*). ½

20

Ob. +ANTHONY·CHANCE=A*C

℞ MERCER·IN·CIRENCESTER. A*C ¼

21

Ob. Defaced.

℞ CIRENCESTER.=A^{F}-This token is generally much defaced, and the reading of the initials is very uncertain. ¼

22

Ob. CIREN | CESTER | FARTHING | 1668, (in four lines.)

℞ A Phœnix rising from the flames, the rays of the sun issuant from the chief. The Phœnix was adopted as a device by the town after its destruction by fire at the hands of the rebels in 1400. (Fuller's Guide to Cirencester Church, p. 43.) ¼

1 Caleb Selfe, Junr., bur. 27 May, 1671. 2 Buried 26 Sept., 1697.

23

Ob. +WILLIAM · PETTY · OF.=A still.

R CIRENCESTER · 1667=$\frac{+P+}{WI}$ ¼

24

Ob. *REBEKVH · OSBORNE=R O

R . OF · CIRENCESTER[1]=three cloves, one and two. ¼

GLOUCESTER.

25

Ob. +LVKE + NVRSE + MAIOR + 1657 = C·G· | (Civitas Gloucester.) ornamented.

R FOR · NECESSARY · CHANGE=The arms of the City: Or, three chevronels gu. between ten torteaux, 3, 3, 3, and 1. ¼

TETBURY.

26

Ob. *THIS·FARTHING·IS·OWND=IN | TET | BVRY | 1669 (in four lines).

R * YE·ARMES·OF·THIS·BVRROVGH=A shield charged with two dolphins embowed, in pale. There are four examples of this token, one being much defaced. ¼

HAMPTON ROAD.

27

Ob. IN·HAMPTON·ROAD=T.C.

R IN·GLOVCESTER·SHERE=T.C. ¼

STROUD.

28

Ob. WILLIAM·HOPTON=Within an inner beaded circle, three crosses crosslet fitcheé.

R OF·STROWD=W. H. The reverse is defaced, but there are other tokens of the same mintage which shew what the reverse should be. Boyne has attributed this token to Strood in Kent, but it doubtless belongs to Stroud in Gloucestershire. ¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

BECKINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

29

Ob. IOHN·HORLER=The Haberdasher's Arms: Barry nebulée of six ar. and az. upon a bend gu. a lion passant guardant or.

R + IN·BECKINTON=I*H ¼

MALMESBURY.

30

Ob. +WILLIAM·WAYTE=The Grocer's Arms: ar. a chev. gu. betw. nine cloves, six in chief and three in base, sa.

R +IN·MAMSBVRY 1651=W.W. ¼

1 Rebeccah Obsorne, widow, bur. 31st Dec., 1700.

31

Ob. EDWARD · BROWNE=A man standing by a still.

℞ OF · MALMESBERY=$\frac{B}{E \cdot M}$ ¼

BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE.

32

Ob. +IAMES · WAGSTAFFE=Within an inner ring, corded, a fleur-de-lis.

℞ +IN · BANBURY—1651= $\frac{\cdot W \cdot}{I \cdot M}$ ¼

33

Ob. +WILLIAM · WAGSTAFE=A fleur-de-lis.

℞ +IN. BANBVRY—1651= $\frac{\cdot W \cdot}{W \cdot M}$ ½

BURFORD.

34

Ob. AT · THE · GEORGE=St. George and the Dragon.

℞ IN · BVRFORD · 1652.= $\frac{V}{R \cdot A.}$ ¼

35

Ob. +THOMAS · MATHEWES · AT=Within an inner ring, a Bear passant collared and chained.

℞ ::THE :: BEAR ::IN :: BVRFORD=Within an inner ring $\frac{\cdot M \cdot}{T \cdot E}$ ¼

36

Ob. +A+ | BVRFORD | TOKEN | 1669 | +++ | in five lines across the field.

℞ A lion ramp. (as in the Borough Seal) between two letters B. (Borough of Burford) ¼

TAUNTON, CO. SOMERSET.

37

Ob. +GEORGE · TREACLE · OF=An open Book.

℞ +TAVNTON · IN · SOMMERSET= $\frac{\cdot T \cdot}{G \cdot F}$ ¼

HIGHWORTH, WILTSHIRE.

38

Ob. : EDMVND · HIDE · IN · HIWORTH=A Bear muzzled and chained ½ underneath.

℞ RICH · LEADER · IN · HIWORTH=A Greyhound courant, ½ underneath. ½

LONGWORTH, BERKSHIRE.

39

Ob. +THOMAS · MORRIS · IN=The Grocer's Arms.

℞ LONGWORTH · GROCER=T * M ¼

LANE END.

40

Ob. HARTS · HORNE · LANE · END = $\frac{\cdot H \cdot}{T \cdot M}$

R AT · THE · MAIDENHEAD = The virgin crowned. Not known to Boyne.

COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.

41

Ob. COVENTRY HALFPENNY = The Coventry Cross built 1541-45.

R PRO BONO PUBLICO = Lady Godiva on horseback. A large coin, apparently 18th century. Not in Boyne. ½

CHEPSTOW, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

42

Ob. WALTER · MORGAN · 1670 = W M conjoined.
*

R A · CHEPSTOW · FARTHING = A portcullis. ¼

LONDON CLOTH FAIR, SMITHFIELD.

43

Ob. + HENRY + DOWNING = Within an inner ring, corded, the mercer's arms:—a demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, hair dishevelled, crowned, issuing out of clouds, and within an orle of clouds. The orle is not seen on the token and it rarely is.

R + IN : CLOATH · FAYRE $\frac{+D+}{H\ R}$ ¼

BRISTOL.

44

Ob. + A * BRISTOL · FARTHING = $\frac{C \cdot B \cdot}{1652}$ (For Civitas, Bristol.)
R

The small letter R below the date is the personal mark of the engraver. This is usually considered to be Thomas Rawlings, a Royalist engraver, but the late Mr. Nicholls (*Bristol: Past and Present*, Vol., 27) states that he has discovered good evidence to prove that many were made by David Ramage, a workman in the London mint.

R + THE · ARMS · OF · BRISTOLL = Within a corded inner ring the Arms of Bristol. ¼

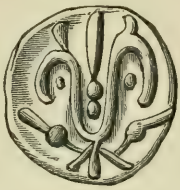
45

Ob. * A · BRISTOL · FARTHING = $\frac{C*B.}{1662}$ This is without the little letter R under the date.

R As the last except that the mint mark is a cinque foil instead of a mullet. ¼

46

Ob. The device or mark of the issuer. Not identified.



R Quite plain, except that it bears the initials T.P., doubtless those of the issuer. It is of the 16th century, probably of the first half, not in Boyne.

N.B.—This stop (+), wherever it occurs, represents a Mullet, and this (*) a Cinquefoil. The mark (=) shews that what follows it is within the legend.

A few of the Coins included in the list were given by Mr. E. C. Sewell

THE FAMILY OF JAMES JOHNSON, SUCCESSIVELY BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER & WORCESTER.

BY WALTER MONEY, F.S.A.

THIS family claims descent from Stiven de Johnston, who lived *temp.* King David Bruce, and who was brother to the Laird of Johnston, in Annandale. In the list of great names which adorn the pedigree of this family, the most historic are those of William Johnston, a man of great loyalty, who fell on the field of Flodden, anno 1513, his grandson, William, who fell fighting under the royal standard at Pinkie in 1547, Arthur, a man of much erudition, who, having studied physic, became eminent in that profession, and was physician in ordinary to King Charles I.; he was principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and holds among the Latin poets of Scotland, the next rank to the eminent Buchanan.

The member of a branch of this ancient house from whom Bishop Johnson was lineally descended was John Johnston, who came into England in 1603, in the suite of King James I., and possessed considerable property; he had issue four sons: George, James, William and Robert.

William Johnston the third son, married Elizabeth, widow of . . . Low, Esq., and daughter of Henry Hyde, of Purton, Wilts, Esq., father of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England. The relationship of the Johnsons with the Hydes was acknowledged by Queen Anne in the instance of a lady of the family, to whom she granted a pension, and whose portrait was formerly in the possession of the Audry family, who were connected with the Johnstons, as will be seen by the accompanying pedigree. This William Johnston, in conjunction with his son George, bought Bowden Park, Wilts, which was part of the property of Lacock Nunnery, of Mildmay, Earl of Westmoreland, in April, 1662, 14th Charles II. William Johnston died March, 1663, his wife in

October, 1664. His portrait, painted by Lely, with many others of members of the family, have descended to the Rev. E. F. Johnson, the present Rector of Hinton-Blewett, from his great-grandfather the Rev. Samuel Johnson, Perpetual Curate of Cirencester.

George Johnson, known in the family as Counsellor Johnson, eldest son of William, was an able lawyer, a Welsh judge, Solicitor to the Treasury, and member of parliament for Devizes in 1681.[1] He had the reversion of the Mastership of the Rolls by a patent, but died just before Sir Harbottle Grimston, who held that office, and whose death occurred on December 31st, 1683, when above 80 years of age. Aubrey, in his Topographical Collections for North Wilts, 1659-70, speaking of Bowden, says: "It is the seat of my worthy and honoured friend George Johnson, Esq., Counsellor at Lawe. He has trebled this estate." He also, in his Natural History of Wilts often mentions the good results obtained by Mr. George Johnson by enriching his land with marl. This George Johnson, who built the old house at Bowden, married Mary daughter of James Oeiles, an opulent merchant, who came from Brussels and settled in London in 1633, at which time his name occurs in the Visitation of London, where his sister is described as being the wife of Baldwin Hamee, doctor in physic, residing in Langbourne ward.

In 1663, the family having proved their descent from the Johnstons of Annandale, had a grant of arms, November 26th, *arg. a bend sa. on a chief gu. three woolpacks, or.* Crest: *a spur, or, the strap gu. betw. two wings conjoined of the first,* their noble ancestors having borne: *pearl, a saltire ermine, on a chief, ruby, 3 cushions topaz.* Crest: *on a wreath, a spur erect, topaz, strapped ruby, winged pearl.*

The Rev. James Johnson, Rector of Hinton-Blewett, writing in 1815 to his friend Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Ashton-Keynes, M.P. for Cricklade, and chairman of the Board of Excise, refers to a portrait then in his possession, of his ancestor George Johnson,

[1] He was called to the Bar 24th November, 1654, became a bencher of the Middle Temple, 28th Oct. 1670, and appointed Treasurer, 24th Oct. 1679. His arms are in one of the windows of Middle Temple Hall.

by Walker, painter to the Protector, in which he is represented holding in his hand the Patent of Reversion to the Mastership of the Rolls. This portrait is still extant. Mr. George Johnson is said to have entertained Charles II. at Bowden,[1] and an exquisite miniature of the King when young, by Vandyke, and several other very interesting relics supposed to have been connected with this visit, were in the possession of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, at the time of his death.

George Johnson, who changed his patronymic, leaving out the 't,' but by what authority is unknown, died 28th May, 1683; and was buried in the church of St. Cyriack, Lacock, Wilts, where his monument, in the Italian style of architecture, an elaborate and handsome specimen of its period,[2] was formerly placed, but has now altogether disappeared. A sketch of it is, however, preserved in Dingley's "History from Marble,"[3] with the following inscription :—

Urna capit cineres, Animâ Deus, inclyta fama
Conservat Nomen quid periisse putes?
D. GEORGIO JOHNSONIO
I.C. Medii Templi Londini contubernali
ê Judicibus Serenissimi Regis Caroli II^di in Principatu ejus Walliæ uni. Viro in omni genere literarum eximio, vitæ integritate, probitate modestia morumq : suavitate insigni
MARIA
Ex illustri et perantiqua Familia Oeileorum Ducatus Brabantiæ Curiæ Senatorum oriunda
Optimo et bene merenti conjugi cum quæ 24 annos sine querela vixit 17 ex eo liberûm parens contra votum mæstissima posuit
Vale vale dulcissime sit tibi terra levis.

Upon the top of the entablature, supported by four corinthian columns are figures of boys sustaining two corresponding shields,

[1] It appears from further investigation that it was Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., who was entertained by George Johnson at Bowden. The Queen was staying there both *en route* to Bath and on her return from that city.

[2] A portion of it may have been incorporated in the monument now in Lacock Church erected to Sir John Talbot by his grandson John Ivory Talbot, as there is a great similarity in the corinthian columns of the latter monument to those in Dingley's sketch.

[3] Camden Soc., MDCCCLXVIII., part II. fol. ccccci.

and the monogram G.I. The arms are: *Johnson impaling Baynard*, and *Johnson impaling Oeiles.* The sinister boy holds a shield of Hyde. Below the inscription is an oval shield charged with the AGNUS DEI, *or Holy Lamb passant, with a staff cross and banner*, the badge of the Templars; and within a border the words:

ANGELO · SALVAZIONE · MUNDO · SACRIFIZIO

On the base of the dexter column supporting the entabulature:

GEORGIUS JOHNSONIUS HEIC FIDELIVM RESVRRECTIONEM EXPECTAT;

and on the sinister side:

HOMO BULLA RUIT HORA.

In the same volume Dingley has given a view of Bowden House, as built by George Johnson; with the arms of Johnson (*the "woolsacks" are cushions*), and those of Oeiles: *argent, a fess sable, in base three mullets of six points, azure, a demi-lion issuing out of a fess gules.* Also a short pedigree of Oeiles D'Oyle, or Oyles, of Flanders, ancestors of Mary wife of George Johnson, of Bowden House. Dingley also records that among the Dutch paintings he saw at Bowden, May 4th, 1684, was a three-quarter portrait of James Oeiles, merchant, of London, and father-in-law of George Johnson, "by the hand of Sir Anthony Van Dyke his countryman intimate, a great Master, and chief painter to K. Charles ye Martyr."

The name of Henry Johnson, of Devizes, clerk, occurs in a deed of 24th Charles II., 1672, to which he and his wife Anne are parties, and George Johnson, of Bowden Park, one of the witnesses, whose son George, by another instrument dated 10th William and Mary, 1698, reconveys a term raised by the former deed, apparently as representing the heir or executor of Henry Johnson. No account of this Henry Johnson appears among the family papers, nor in the Heralds' College, but it is highly probable that he was a younger son of William Johnston, of Bowden Park, and younger brother to the Counsellor Johnson. He was presented to the Rectory of Devizes, 29th April, 1652, on the death of John Shepherd. In an inquisition taken 1655 it is reported that Mr. Henry Johnson, incumbent, was a diligent preacher once on Lord's day in each church at Devizes—St. John's and St. Mary's.

He married Anne daughter of Sir Humphrey Lynde, Knt., of Cobham, co. Surrey, and widow of Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Roundway Park, and of Seend Row, Wilts, M.P. for Devizes in the long parliament, a judge of the upper bench, and Baron of the Exchequer during the commonwealth, and an active manager of the impeachment against Archbishop Laud. When the statute known as the Act of Uniformity, 14th Charles II. was passed in 1662, Mr. Johnson saw no reason for withholding his subscription, and therefore continued in possession of Devizes rectory. It is also probable that he obtained in addition the chapelry of Alton in 1661, and the church of Stanton Bernard in 1662, for in both those cases "Henry Johnson" is the name of the presentee. He died October 31st, 1681; and was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Devizes, where a monument of plain marble was erected to his memory with the following inscription:

M.S.
Post tantos Labores
Totidemq Sermones
Hic demum Quiete Silet
Dignissimé Reverendus
Henricus Johnson, A.M.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector,
Pulpitq dominator,
Concionatur strenuus frequensq
Præpotens ac desiderabilis.
Dictis fractisq primævus,
Verè et omnimodè Theologus;
Sacris Paginis,
Literis Insuetis,
Versatissimus:
Rarâ tamen modestiâ
Præstabat.
Vir Sobrietate Vitæ gravis
Suavitate morum placidus
Nulliq molestus
Quem in Sylvis virorum
Solitudini vacantem
Dolorosa (Heu) tandem fistula
Sibi fœliciter
Graviterq aliis
In Sanctorum turbam
Fideliumq Salutem
Erogavit.
Oct. 31,
1681.

This monument, surmounted by the arms of Johnson quartering Oldfield, remained affixed to the wall of the chancel until 1854, when, during some alterations, it was removed from thence and used as a paving stone in the floor of the nave.

After the death of George Johnson, in May, 1683, the affairs of the family became involved by an expensive chancery suit with the Bayntons, of Spye Park, arising from a disputed trust, and the Bowden Park estate was ultimately sold. In 1751 Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Styles, Bart. sold the property to Ezekiel Dickinson, Esq., whose son Barnard built the existing house on the site of the one erected by George Johnson.

James Johnson, the 6th son and 9th child of George Johnson, was born in 1674, A.M. 1698, inducted as Rector of Long Melford, 6th Sept., 1701. He married Anne daughter and coheiress of Thomas Cuthbert, of Wickford, Essex, and St. Andrew's, Holborn, Esq., by whom he had issue James, born 1705, Lord Bishop of Worcester; Mary, Matthew, who married Judith . . . . Of this lady a note concerning the pedigree says: "I well remember Mrs. Judith Johnson, a fine tall old lady, who, at the age of 93, could walk well, had all her teeth, and was able to read and write without spectacles; her death was sudden and remarkable, she was sitting and chatting with an uncle of mine before a good fire, "I am sorry to tell you, madam," he said, "but coals are getting very dear." "Are they, Neddy," she replied, "then it is time to die." "Oh, madam, why do you say so?" but she never spoke or moved again, she was a corpse sitting upright in her chair."

James Johnson, son of the Rector of Long Melford, B.A., Christ Church College, Oxford, 1728; M.A. 1731, Second Master of Westminster School, 1733; B.D. and D.D. 1742; Canon residentiary of St. Paul's, Nov. 29th, 1748; was successively Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. He contributed a copy of verses to the academical poems on the death of George I. and the accession of George II. in 1727. In January, 1743, he was instituted Rector of Berkhampstead, Herts, and continued rector therof until his translation to Worcester. He resigned the office of second master of Westminster School in 1748, when, through the interest of his

schoolfellows, the Duke of Newcastle, A. Stone and W. Murray (elections 1722 and 1723) he was made chaplain to George II., and was required to accompany the King to Hanover. It was in contemplation to appoint him Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, but this intention was given up upon the violent opposition of the bishops. On the death of Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1752, James Johnson was nominated his successor on the 18th October, and the *conge d'elire* issued on the 24th of the same month. He was elected 7th Nov. The royal assent was given to his election 24th Nov. He was confirmed 9th Dec., and consecrated the next day at Lambeth, by Archbishop Herring of Canterbury, Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, Mathias Mawson, Bishop of Ely, and Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Bangor; and the temporalities were restored to him 21st of Dec. The following year an accusation was brought against him of having, together with Stone and Murray, drank the health of the Pretender. This charge mentioned casually at dinner at Lord Ravensworth's by an attorney of Newcastle, named Fawcett, afterwards got abroad. Fawcett was summoned to London by Mr. Pelham, and examined by the privy council, before whom he prevaricated to an extraordinary degree. The debate was brought before the House of Lords, and ended in the acquittal of all the accused without a division. The charge against the bishop had indeed been withdrawn by Fawcett almost as soon as made, and Lord Ravensworth apologised for having named him in the accusation.

In 1759 he was translated from Gloucester to the See of Worcester, on the death of Dr. Maddox. Bishop Johnson's death was occasioned by an accident at Bath, 26th November, 1774. He was riding a spirited horse in Stall Street, the animal took fright at a waggon; the bishop attempted to force him by, but was thrown under the wheels and expired in a few hours. He was buried in the family vault at Lacock, where a monument in the church commemorates his memory. A handsome memorial was also erected to him by his only surviving sister Sarah Johnson, in the south transept of his own cathedral at Worcester, upon which is a fine bust by Nollekens, and esteemed a striking like-

ness. On the sarcophagus are placed the arms of the See of Worcester impaling those of the bishop: *argent, a bend sable, on a chief of the second three woolpacks of the first.* On the base of the monument is the following inscription, written by Dr. Lloyd, under master at Westminster School, which relates that he repaired both the episcopal residences attached to the diocese of Worcester; and Bishop Newton likewise tells us that "he had some good legacies left him, which enabled him to do this at a great expense, and also to keep a good table;" and he adds, "what was the most shining part of his character, he was *notus in fratres animi paterni*," a father as it were to his numerous nephews and nieces.

M.S.
Viri admodum Rev^di Jacobi Johnson,
Qui optimam indolem feliciter promovit,
Collegii primum Westmonasteriensis,
Deinde Ædis Christi,
Alumnus.
Erat,
Ingenio culto et urbano,
Animo temperato et æquabili,
Summâ in suos pietate et munificientiâ,
Studio in amicos ardentissimo
Benevolentiâ erga omnes
Insignis:
Aliquando scholæ Westmonast^sis Hypodidascalus
Exindè ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londin^sis præbendarius,
Consecratus, anno 1752, episcopus Glocest^is,
Splendidè et eleganter
Postea 1759 Vigorniam translatus,
Ubi duas episcopates domos
Restauravit;
Ob omnia Præsulis officia rite præstita,
Clero suo, totique Diœcesi,
Acceptissimus.
Tandem, dum Bathoniæ, salutis ergo, degebat,
Ab equo præcipitatus,
Morte,
Flebili heu! et penè repentinâ,
Sed pio proboque viro nunquam intempestivâ
Abreptus est,
A.D. 1774 æt suæ septuagesimo.
Hoc marmor Sarah Johnson,
Soror merito amantissima, mærens posuit."

Rob. Adams Architect. Nollekins Sculptor.

The bishop's preferment was thought to result from his intimacy with Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, Andrew Stone, and his brother the Primate of Ireland, his friends at Westminster and Oxford.

Matthew and Judith Johnson died without issue. Anne Johnson, second daughter, married: firstly, John Warren, of Long Melford, attorney-at-law, by whom she had two sons; secondly, Rev. Wm. Dowding, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, and by him two sons and one daughter, Charlotte married to the Rev. Thomas Jaukson, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Yarlington, Somerset. Elizabeth Johnson, born 1711, married John Barnes, of Layham, Esq., and left five sons, and one daughter who married Rev. Sir John Knightley, of Fawsley Park, Bart. Richard Johnson died young; Cuthbert Johnson, born in 1713, died young; Sarah, born January, 1715, died unmarried 1795, lived with the bishop and inherited his fortune; Thomas, born 1718, died 1790, of Woolley Park, near Bradford, a magistrate for Wilts and Somerset, he married Sarah Baber, and had no children. The Rev. James Johnson their father, died in 1740, and is buried in Melford church, Against the wall of the south aisle of that church is a mural monument of coloured marbles to the memory of himself and wife, with this inscription :—

To the Memory of

JAMES JOHNSON, son of George Johnson, Esq., of Bowden Park, in the County of Wilts, and late Rector of this Parish, which trust he discharged near forty years with great application and ability.

And Ann his wife, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Cuthbert, Esq., of Wickford, in the County of Essex. She was a person of eminent virtue and piety, and of so obliging a temper & disposition as could not but gain her the esteem and admiration of all that knew her—very exact in the observance of every social duty, yet always ready to forgive and cover the infirmities of others.

He died on the 10th March, 1740-1, aged 67. She on the 11th of May, 1743, aged 67, and lies interred near this place. They left three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Johnson appears to have re-assumed the arms of the Annandale family, but with only two woolpacks instead of three.

The Rev. Samuel Johnson, was licenced by his relation the then Bishop of Gloucester, to the perpetual curacy of Cirencester in

1753, which he resigned in 1778. He was appointed the same year to Rectory of Stansfield, Suffolk, and exchanged it in 1780 (13th Sept.) for one of the vicarial portions of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He married 4th Dec., 1758. Catherine daughter of Christopher Circencester, son of William Johnstone, Laird of Johnson, of Dalkeith), and Anne his wife daughter of Dr. Campbell, of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, by whom he had two sons, James and George, both in holy orders. Jane younger daughter of Christopher Johnstone, married the Revd. Richard Hart, Vicar of St. George's, Kingswood, near Bristol, 8th Oct. 1760.

Dr. Campbell, father of Ann Campbell, wife of Christopher Johnstone, was of the Argyll family, and studied at Glasgow at the time that Archbishop Sharp was shot in his coach, and at the instigation of Mr. Balfour was inveigled into being one of the party who set out on that murderous expedition. He came into England about the period of the Revolution; and went to meet the Prince of Orange as far as Reading, where he was intercepted by the King's party, and having been cast into jail would have met the fate of his associates had he not been rescued by a superior number of the Prince's followers. He settled first at Sutton, Wilts, but removed to Tetbury, Gloucestershire. He married a Miss Blake, of Henley-upon-Thames, whom he induced to run off with him at the age of 15. Upon the death of his wife, by whom he had nine children. Dr. Campbell removed to London, got into good practice, and married again, but had no second family.

To the Memory
of the Revd SAMUEL JOHNSON, M.A.
Sometime Student of Christ Church Oxon,
One of the Vicars of Bampton
And for more than 24 Years
Minister of this Parish,
The laborious duties of which he discharged
With exemplary Zeal and Punctuality.
He departed this life at Bampton
Full of Faith,
March 9th 1784, Aged 59 Years.
And lies buried with his Ancestors
At Laycock in the County of Wilts.

Mary and Elizabeth his sisters, were very pious women, and lived many years in Bristol devoted to the works of charity. His son

the Rev. James Johnson, rector, of Hinton-Blewett, and vicar of Langford, Berks, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Davis, Esq., of Bristol, and niece of the Rev. Richard Hart, incumbent of St. George's, Kingswood, Bristol, lineal descendant of Sir Richard Hart, Knt., of Hanham Hall, Bitton, co. Gloucester, M.P. for the city of Bristol, and his second wife Anne Hulbert, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Roundway Park, Devizes, a judge of the King's Bench; widow of Thomas Hulbert, Esq., of Corsham, Wilts; and coheir as representative of the Nicholas family to the Barony of De La Roche, of Haverford, now in abeyance.

Sir Richard Hart, Mayor of Bristol, and one of the representatives of the city in the parliaments of 1680-1, 33rd Charles II. 1688-9 (convention) and 1689-90, 2nd William and Mary, was knighted by Charles II. at Whitehall, 27th October, 1680, shortly after a visit of the King to Bristol. He had three wives: first, Margaret, of whom no particulars are known, by whom he had one son William, who died young, whose portrait in the fancy dress he wore at a court ball at Whitehall, is one of the family pictures recently dispersed; second, Anne Hulbert, by whom he had one son Richard Hart, who died in 1752; third, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Pinnell, Esq., of Nash House, in Bremhill, Wilts, and daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., M.P., of Stowey Court, in the parish of Chew Magna, co. Somerset, sister to *Sir William Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, Wilts*, attorney-general to Charles II. and James II.[1] By this lady Sir Richard Hart had no surviving children.

[1] Sir William Jones, of Gray's Inn, attorney-general, knighted at Berkshire House, 15th July, 1671, was the son of Richard Jones, Esq., M.P., for Plymouth. His wife was Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Alleyn, Bart., of Hatfield Peverell, co. Essex, and relict of John Robinson, Esq., of Denston Hall. She died in 1700. Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of Sir William Jones, married Thomas Pelham, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in co. Sussex, Bart., created Baron Pelham, of Laughton, 29th December, 1706, and had issue Elizabeth sole daughter and heir, who married Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend. Richard Jones, Esq., Lord of the Manor and Liberty of Ramsbury, was heir male of Sir William Jones, the attorney-general, who bequeathed to him part of his estates. Sir Wm. Jones died at Hampden, in Bucks, of a cold he took there by unaired sheets. Speaker Onslow in a note to Burnet's "History of his own Times,"

The Rev. James Johnson, rector of Hinton-Blewett, and vicar of Langford, Berks, died in 1825, and was buried in the family vault at Lacock.

speaking of Sir Wm. Jones, says: "The old Lord Trevor, who was well known to him, and related to Mr. Hampden, and acquainted with many of the party, told me that it was thought a great felicity to Sir Wm. Jones, by his nearest friends, that he died at this time; for as he was privy to the consultations and designs of the Lord Russel and the others of his set, and having made himself as obnoxious to the court as any of them, and because of his superior abilities, more dangerous, it was very likely he would have fallen under the suspicion at least of being engaged in the plot my Lord Russel suffered for, and have been treated with a particular severity, which his timid nature could never have borne, and might have drawn confessions from him injurious to his friends and his own character." Mr. George Wingrove Cooke, in his "History of Party," Vol. I. pp. 149-150, referring to Sir William James says: "Sr William Jones was one of those rare exceptions of a lawyer rising to eminence during the reign of the Stuart dynasty . . . It was probable to obtain credit for a popular appointment and to restrain the activity of an opponent that Charles created him attorney-general . . . . Having refused the chancellorship, which was offered him if he would promise an unconditional support of the King's measures, he openly joined the opposition, and obtained a seat in parliament during the progress of the debates upon the Exclusion bill." He died in May 1682, and was buried in Ramsbury church, Wilts, where his effigy clad in official robes reclines upon a handsome altar-tomb, against the south wall of the chancel; the carving of the face being especially admirable. Beneath is the following inscription:—

Hic
mortalitatis suæ reliquias
deposuit
Gulielmus Jones eques Auratus Serenissimi Regis
Caroli Secundi Attornatus Generalis
Vir acerrimi judicii summæque
Probitatis ac legum Anglicanarum, vel omnium
consensu longe Peritisimus
obiit vi. nonas Maias Anno Dom. MDCLXXXII.
Ætatis Suæ 51.
Richardum filium unicum reliquit
non diu sibi superstitem qui
maximâ Galliæ
parte peragrata Tolosæ
Febri oppresus occubuit nonis
April: An. Dom. MDCLXXXV. Ætatis Suæ 17,
cujus cineres hūc relati eodem
hoc conduntur tumulo.
Samuel Jones Armiger Domini
Guilielmi supra laudati frater
vita cessit pridi Idus Martias
Anno Dom. MDCLXXXVI.
Suæ 47.
Eliz. prædieti Samuelis filia obiit 9° Decemb.
1689 Ætatis Suæ 4to

The Rev. Samuel Johnson, rector of Hinton-Blewett, born in 1799, was previously chaplain to the Bishop of Jamaica, and afterwards to the Stoney Hill Barracks, and Island Curate in Jamaica, an appointment he obtained through the patronage of Lord Keen, the governor. He married Sarah Eves Exton daughter of Dr. Simon Exton, of Herefordshire. The Exton pedigree is a very curious one, commencing with Sir Nicholas Exton, citizen and fishmonger, Lord Mayor of London in 1386 and 1387. Of this family was Sir Piers Exton, of Exton, in Somerset, who assisted at the murder of Richard II., from whom was descended Dr. Exton abovementioned, who bore precisely the same arms as those given in Stow's "Survey of London,"

On the north side of the chancel is a monument to William Jones, Esq., the last male heir of this family (who died at Besançon, in France, 7th April, 1766, at the early age of 22), erected by his eldest sister Elizabeth, wife of William Langham, Esq., of Cottesbrooke, co. Northampton, who assuming the surname and arms of Jones was created a baronet in 1774. He died s.p. in 1791, when the title expired. Eleanor Jones, the coheir, with her sister Elizabeth abovementioned, married Francis Burdett, Esq., and was mother of Sir Francis Burdett, the fifth baronet, who thus eventually inherited Ramsbury Manor.

In the British Museum, c. 20, f. 2, 154, is a Poetical Broadside "On the truly Honoured and greatly Beloved Sir William Jones." 1682.

ARMS OF JOHNSON,

Granted 26th November, 1663 : viz., *argent, a bend sable, on a chief gules, three woolpacks, or.* CREST : *a spur or, the strap gules, between two wings conjoined, of the first.*

John Johnston = came to England from Scotland in 1603, in the suite of King James I.

- George
- James
- William Johnston = purchased Bowden Park, Wilts, in conjunction with his son George, in 1662; bur. 5th Mar. 1663
  - Elizabeth, da. of Henry Hyde, of Purton, Wilts, Esq., and widow of . . . Low, Esq.; bur.* 12th Oct. 1664.
- Robert

- Robert, born May, 1627; bur. * 2 May, 1669.
- William born August, 1628.
- Richard born Nov., 1629. m. Sarah D'Oyle, or Oeiles
- Thomas, born April, 1633.
- Benjamin, born 1634; buried * 24th Oct. 1721

- Elizabeth, = William Peere Williams, of Dillington, co. Somerset, Clerk of Escheats to Chas. I. Issue, 1 da., she died 30th Mar. 1730
- Anne, bap. * 15 March, 1666; bur.* 3rd Sept., 1670
- Catherine, born 1668; married Rev. Mr. Lewin, of Broxbourne, Herts, and left three children
- Lucy = bap. * May, 1681
  - . . Robinson, and left one child.
- Robert, bap.* 4th Nov. 1670.

- Frances = bap.* 27 April, 1676.
  - Germanicus Shepperd,[1] & had sixteen children, of whom two only survived. He died at Bradenstoke Priory, Wilts, in 1758.
- Thomas, bap. * 17 May, 1677.
- George = Johnson, of Notton, in the parish of Lacock; died 1712.
  - Elizabeth Parker, buried * 13th Mar. 1723.

- George Johnson, = bap. * 12th Nov. 1686; bur. there 27th Jan. 1747.
  - Mary Cook, da. of Samuel Cook, of Beaulieu, or Bewley, near Lacock.
- Hugh, bur* 20th Dec., 1692.
- Thomas, a merchant at Bristol, died unmarried.
- Mary, bap.* 2nd Nov. 1685; bur. there 2nd Feb. 1685-6

- Samuel Johnson, = b. 1725; Clerk, Perpetual Curate of Cirencester, Rector of Stansfield, co. Suffolk, and one of the three Vicars of Bampton, co. Oxford; died 9th and bur.* 16 Mar. 1784.
  - Catherine, da. of Christopher Johnstone, of Cirencester, Esq., & Anne, his wife, da. of Dr. Campbell, of Tetbury, co. Gloucester.
- Mary, died unmarried, 10th Jan. 1784.
- Elizabeth died unmarried Dec. 1798.
- Anne, buried * 23rd Dec. 1761. George bap.* 22 Feb. 1714; bur.* 26st August, 1722. George, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, died young.

* At Lacock. A

1 Germanicus Shepherd, of Bradenstoke Priory, Wilts, and Bedley, or Bewdley, in Worcestershire, Esq. The two sons were—1. Germanicus, a fine rider, who possessed a very remarkable horse, with which he kept up the character of the spectre horseman. He is mentioned in Lord Lyttleton's letters (Vol. I. p. 142) as the mysterious horseman. 2. Anthony, D.D., Christ College, Cambridge, Plumian Professor. The original of the spectre horseman has also been ascribed to Mathew Johnson, the eldest surviving son of James Johnson, Rector of Long Melford, who, by a singular coincidence, was, like his brother the Bishop of Worcester, also killed by a fall from his horse at Bath.

Anne=Isaac Selfe, of Seend and Place House, Melksham, a clothier, from whom descended in the female line the Methuens, of Corsham, and the Audrys of Notton.

George Johnson,=Mary, dau. of James D'Oyle, Solicitor to the Treasury, &c., built Bowden House, died 28th May; bur. * 1st June, 1683. or Oeiles, of the city of London, an opulent merchant, living 1633. She was bur.* 14th Mar. 1727.

Richard, bap. * 21st June, 1678, mentioned as a citizen and grocer of London, afterwards as a druggist, ultimately settled at Hippenscombe, in the parish of Chute, Wilts.

Edw., bap. 13 Nov. 1673; m. 1. Jane, bur.* 6th Feb. 1704. 2. Mary, bur.* 14th Mar. 1727 3. Sarah . . . left 10 children

Baldwin,= bap. * 25 Oct. 1672, a merchant, at Bristol, afterwards went to Antigua, then to St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, & lastly to North America.

. . . Hopkinson. in America. Issue, one da. mar. to the Rev. Mr. Duchee

Henry, born 1679; died young.

Anne, b. 1683, married . . . . Crawford, died s.p.

William,=Beata, had a good estate at Barnwood, Wooton, and Cranham, co. Glouc.

dau. of William Selwin, of Matson, co. Glouc,

James Johnson,=Anne da. & co-heir of Thomas bap. at Lacock, 9th Dec. 1674. Clerk, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, died 10 March, 1740-1; buried at Long Melford.

Cuthbert, of Wickford, co. Essex, and St. Andrew's, Holborn; born 1676; died 11th May, 1743; bur. at Melford

C

(*See p. 341*)

William, of Barnwood, co. Glouc.

=1. Mary, da. of Major Nares, of London. 2. Elizabeth, da. of Anthony Edwards, of Shurdington, co. Glouc.

Beata=Thomas Dolman, of the city of Bristol, merchant

Anne

James died young

Mary

Elizabeth=Manasseh, Whitehead, an opulent merchant at Bristol, died s.p.

Elizabeth,=John Jones, of South Cerney, co. Gloucester,

Sarah=1. Henry Whyat, of Pagan Hill, near Stroud, Esq. died s.p. 2. Thomas Wathen, of Picked Elm, nr. Stroud,

Hester=William Walbank, of Condle Green, near Cirencester, clerk.

* At Lacock.

James Johnson, born 16th Oct. 1759, clerk, B.D., Merton College, Oxford; Rector of Hinton-Blewett, co. Somerset, Vicar of Langford, Berks; bur. at Hinton-Blewett, 19th Sept. 1825.

Elizabeth, da. of Henry Davis, Esq., banker, of Whitchall, near Bristol, and Anne his wife, da. of Richard Hart, Esq., of Hanham Hall, in the parish of Bitton, co. Glouc., & niece of Richard Hart, Incumbent of St. George's Kingswood, near Bristol; as the representative of the Nicholas family coheir to the Barony of De la Roche, of Haverford, now in abeyance. Born 1758; died 18th May, 1834; buried at Hinton-Blewett.

George Johnson, born 2 June, 1761, Clerk, Curate of Tickenham, co. of Somerset, Rector Hinton-Blewett; died unmarried, 7 Oct. 1829; buried at Hinton-Blewett

James Johnson, Rector of Hinton-Blewett. = Elizabeth Davis

George, born 15th Nov. 1788, merchant at Bristol, afterwards settled in Canada = Grace, da. of N. Booth, Esq., of Staffordshire.

Hugh Booth, died at San Francisco

Two daughters

Ann Hart, born 13th Aug. 1790; died Nov. 1805

Catharine Jane, born 29th Feb. 1792; died Nov. 1801

Richard Hart, born Nov. 1795; Consul for Portugal and Vice-Consul for Spain for the city of Bristol; died 22 Dec. 1860; bur. at Hinton-Blewett

1. Matilda Edgar
2. Margaret Spankie, da. of Serjeant Spankie, died s.p.

Samuel Richard Johnson, born 19th Dec. 1829; bur. at St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Sept. 1830

Edward Frederick Johnson, clerk, born 27th May, 1832, Rector of Hinton-Blewett = Louisa Martha, da. of Samuel Carrington Esq., J.P., of Cheltenham

James Hart Johnson, B.A. clerk, born 25th March, 1834 = Isabella Rogerson

Arthur living)

Richard Hart died young

Hariet Eves, born 7th Dec. 1836; died 3rd May, 1840

* At Lacock

C

- Mathew Johnson, mar. Judith, dau. of . . . . buried* 23rd May, 1764; died s.p.
- JAMES JOHNSON, D.D., born at Long Melford; bap. there 20th Sept. 1705; Canon Residentiary, St. Paul's, Bishop of Gloucester, 1752, and of Worcester, 1759; died at Bath, 26th Nov.; bur. *4 Dec. 1774
- Mary Johnson bap. 20 July, 1707, mar. . . . . Wallis
- Richard died young.

- Anne Johnson, bap. 11th July, 1702; mar. 1. John Warren. 2. Rev. Wm. Dowding; buried at Hadleigh, Suffolk.
- Elizabeth Johnson, bap. 13th May, 1711; mar. John Barnes, of Layham, Suffolk, Esq.; died at Hadleigh, and bur. there
- Sarah Johnson, born Jan., bap. 1st Feb. 1715; died 9th June, 1795; buried at Hadleigh.

- Thomas Johnson, bap. 31st Dec. 1718; died s.p.; bur.* 28th Oct. 1790. = Sarah Baber, of Bradford, co. Wilts; died 1779; bur.*
- Cuthbert Johnson, bap. 2nd Sep. 1713; died young.

- Elizabeth Kynaston, born 8 Apr. 1794; died 7 Jan. 1862; buried at Hinton-Blewett
- Saml. Johnson M.A., born 20 June, 1797, clerk, rector of Hinton-Blewett, died 6th Nov. 1866; bur. at Hinton Blewett = Sarah Eves Exton, da. of Dr. Simon Exton, of Herefordshire
- Henry Johnson, born 1st Sept. 1799; emigrated to Maryland, U.S.A., where he has a numerous family. = Marianne Stather, da. of Mr. H. Stather
- James Johnson, M.D. born 20th Aug. 1801, died unm'rried at Maceio, Brazil, 25th Oct. 1833

- Catherine Frances, 26th Feb. 1839; died 29th April, 1840
- Anna Maria Elizabeth, born 9th Aug. 1842; (still living)
- Commander Samuel Arthur, R.N., born 25th March, 1845. = Marianne Silvius, da. of Rev. Charles Wardroper Dec. 1875
- Sarah Jane 24th Jan. 1848
- Chas. Exton Johnson, brn. 17 Jan. 1850; was residing at Cedar Point, Australia

- Marian Eves (died young)
- Arthur Bowden (still living)
- Lionel Brace and Hugh Colingsby

* At Lacock.

ST. BRIAVEL—*MAY HE NOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH ST. EBRULFUS?*

THE Revd. JOHN JAMES requests a place for the following Supplement[1] to his paper on the supposeable identity of St. Briavel with S. Ebrulfus, (see *ante* p. 149)

Lest the etymological transmigrations shewn in the final paragraph should, some of them, to some appear non-natural, I shall be glad to be permitted to append one or more instances which will perhaps more readily commend themselves to the reader.

1. Pulcre-cerce (of Domesday) came to be Pucklechurch by transposition of consonants; as Brufl = Brulf.

2. Trophæa Augusti (near Monaco) became by change of labial Tropæa, again by change of labial Trobæa, and by interchange of diphthong for vowel Trobīa. Trobīa by interchange of vowel and consonant became Torbīa, and this by dialectic change of vowel sound Turbīa—the name by which is now vernacularly known the vast pile of stones which once marked the bounds of the imperial conquests over ancient Liguria.

3. Ἅλς, the sea, became sal, salt; whether by transposition of the consonant *s*, or by the aspirate becoming *s*. Alga, seaweed, by addition of assus to signify vastness (as in colon; colossus), became algassus. By restoration of *s* it became salgassus, and by interchange of liquids Sargassus—the name eventually given by Spanish sailors to the vast Atlantic continent of eddied Sea-weed.

4. Avon, a celtic name for river, became by interchange of labials Abona in Latin, Afon in Welsh. Afon came to sound Aforn, and so by transposition of vowel and consonant Afron. Afron became by aspiration Hafron and by euphony Halfren,—the name said to be common in North Wales to this day. Hafren, by interchange of aspirate for *s*., became Safren, and by interchange of labials, Savren, and Sabren. Sabren by interchange of vowel became Sabrina. Savren by transposition of the liquid and vowel became Savern, and by dialectic or euphonic change of vowel Severn.

[1] It came too late to be appended to the paper in the first instance.—ED.

In Memoriam

JOHN DANIEL THOMAS NIBLETT, M.A., F.S.A.

John Daniel Thomas Niblett, who departed this life on 1st November, 1883, aged 74 years, was the eldest son of Daniel John Niblett, of Haresfield Court, Esq. (who was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1816) by his wife Emma Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, and was born at Haresfield on the 10th July 1809. He received his first tuition from private tutors until 1823, when he was sent to Eton, of which, at his period, Dr. Keate was Head Master, and among the Eton boys of that time were many who afterwards rose to great eminence, among them Mr. Gladstone, the present Prime Minister. In 1828 he went to the University of Oxford, and matriculated as from Exeter College, 1st Mar. 1828; B.A. 1832; M.A. 1834. After leaving the University he spent two or three years in Anglesea, where he employed his time in reading and antiquarian researches. Afterwards, at frequent intervals, he travelled in Scotland, Ireland and France. In 1849 he married Caroline Anne, youngest daughter of David Arthur Saunders, Esq., of Gloucester, and spent the next 2½ years in Germany and Switzerland.

In March, 1847, Mr. Niblett communicated to the Archæological Institute a very curious medicinal or talismanic ring, found in the previous year on the finger of a skeleton in the burial ground of the destroyed church of St. Owen, at Gloucester. This is noticed in the Archæological Journal (Vol. IV., p. 78). On the outside of the ring were engraved, preceded by the symbol of the cross, the words ✠AVA MARIA, and within the ring the letters A G L A with the same symbol between each letter. These letters were supposed to be anagrammatic, or initials, of some mystic words. Between the leaves of a book which we recently bought at the sale of Mr. Niblett's library we found a very interesting letter from the late learned Mr. Albert Way addressed to Mr. Niblett upon the subject of this ring, in which Mr. Way, who was then Hon. Secretary to the Archæological Institute, states that at the next meeting of the Central Committee, as the governing body was then called, Mr. Niblett's name should be duly enrolled in the list of members.

Upon the death of his father in August, 1862, Mr. Niblett succeeded to the family estates, and took up his residence at Haresfield Court. He was soon afterwards admitted to the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, but he still pursued his archæological studies.

In the next year Mr. Niblett communicated to the above Society carefully prepared reduced drawings of two remarkable sepulchral memorials of early 13th century date, supposed to be of the St. Pierre family, then in the

church porch of St. Pierre, county Monmouth, which are figured in the Archæological Journal (Vol. V. p. 164), and in the following year he exhibited a tracing from a singular iron scutcheon on the south door of Rendcombe church, which bears Arabic numerals. The last three characters of these are undoubtedly 417, but the first three have not been read. If together they represent the date 1417, as would seem to be probable, it is a very early example of the use of Arabic numerals in connection with buildings. This is also figured in the Archæological Journal (Vol. VI. p. 291). When the general meeting of the Archæological Institute was held at Gloucester in 1860, Mr. Niblett acted as guide to Fairford Church, and from his previous special and careful study of the splendid glass in the windows of that church he proved a most efficient *cicerone*. On the occasion of the same meeting he read a memoir of Jonathan Hulls, of Campden, and his treatise on the Steam Engine. Mr. Niblett contributed also, a tan early period, to the Journal of the British Archæological Association some notices of Gloucestershire Antiquities.

On 4th February, 1864, Mr. Niblett was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but we do not find that he contributed anything to that society beyond the exhibition of a few antiquities from time to time.

It is, however, chiefly in connection with our local Archæological Societies that we are concerned with Mr. Niblett. He would seem to have taken an interest in the science from his boyhood. When nearly 40 years ago the Gloucestershire Archæological Society was formed, of which our distinguished President of Council was President, Mr. Niblett was Honorary Secretary. This Society, in its original form, did not last long. But it did not die. It became transformed into a society of not less interest and value, the *Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club*, of which Mr. Niblett continued a member until his death. He took an active part in the inauguration of our present Society in 1876, and from the beginning was a member of the Council, taking a warm interest in its success, usually attending the meetings both of the Council and of the Society so long as his health permitted him to do so.

At one time he comtemplated (in association with the late Mr. John Jones, of Gloucester) the compilation of a new History of the County, a work which is much to be desired, and he had made considerable collections for the purpose, but from some cause the design was never carried out. His favorite study was Heraldry, and in 1877 he contributed an article on the "Arms of Gloucester" to the Transactions of this Society. He possessed a vast amount of archæological knowledge, which he was ever ready to communicate to the utmost of his power, but so far as we know the memoir above mentioned was the only one he has ever communicated to any Society. His simplicity of character and genial manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his striking figure will be long missed at the meetings of our Society.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

A LIST OF BUILDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND HAVING MURAL AND OTHER PAINTED DECORATIONS of dates prior to the latter part of the 16th century, with Historical Introduction and Alphabetical Index of Subjects. By C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. (Compiled for the use of Schools of Art in the United Kingdom). London: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswood for H.M. Stationery Offices, and sold at the South Kensington Museum.

This work, which is issued under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, is not a mere list of examples of painted decorations in our ancient buildings, which, indeed, alone would have formed a most useful and interesting volume, but it is preceded by an Introductory Essay by the compiler of a most instructive character. Mr. Keyser treats of the mode of decoration in fashion in each century from the earliest period of which we have any knowledge of the practice of decorative art, and refers us to a large number of works which may be consulted by the student of Polychromy during the mediæval age. It may be well here to reiterate, what has been over and over again stated without any apparent effect, that the interior walls of our churches, any more than of our secular buildings, were not left by their builders with rough naked stones. All were very carefully plastered and decorated either in fresco or tempera. It might have been excusable on the revival of church architecture some forty years ago, when a large number of new churches were immediately required, and funds for their proper decoration were not easily raised, for architects to endeavour to obtain some warmth of colour by the use for internal walls of various coloured bricks, or well wrought coloured stones, but to strip the walls of our ancient churches under the process called "restoration," and leave the coarse dark rubble masonry cold and bare can only be the result of want of taste or ignorance of mediæval art. We saw a fine church quite recently being left in this deplorable condition. Mr. Keyser points out that from the ninth century at least it has been the practice to decorate interior walls of our churches with paint, and he describes the style and character of the decoration which from century to century prevailed down to the time of the Reformation. It would be impossible for us, within the limits at our command, to attempt to follow him through his instructive comments upon the various decorations of walls, roofs, screens, fonts, effigies and other portions of our churches, and however tasteful and beautiful in themselves mural decorations may be they are essentially necessary to harmonise with painted glass windows. Not only does Mr. Keyser give us a brief epitome of the history of this interesting subject, but he goes further and explains "the method employed and the ingredients and composition of the colours made use of by the

artists, and then in conclusion describes the most safe and effective mode of removing the washes or varnish by which the sacred subjects have been overlaid, and of preserving and bringing out the colours of the pictures when again exposed to view." We strongly recommend all our readers who take an interest in the subject to obtain this valuable volume, which they can do at a trifling cost, and they will find themselves amply repaid.

The list, extensive and carefully prepared as it is, is not professed to be complete, and the Committee of Council on Education request that information of examples not included in it may be communicated to the Secretary of that Department so that they may be included in the new edition.

CROYDON IN THE PAST: Historical, Monumental, and Biographical. Being a History of the Town as depicted on the Tombs, Tablets, and Gravestones in the Churchyards and Cemetery of the Parish, including also the Memorials of the neighbouring villages of Beddington, Shirley, and Addington, preceded by original and interesting Historical Notes. Croydon: Jesse W. Ward, "Advertizer" Offices, 1883.

THIS long title gives an accurate description of the contents of this useful little volume. The early history of Croydon is disposed of in a few pages in an introductory chapter. We could have wished it were longer, but much which might with advantage have been embraced in it appears in succeeding chapters, especially those relating to the charities, and the memoranda drawn from the State Papers. The chief value of the work however consists in the extracts from the inscriptions on monuments and gravestones, which would appear to be exhaustive. The editor says he has not, like previous local historians, confined himself to copying the lauditory inscriptions engraved on some of the brasses, tablets, and monumental marbles erected in the chancels amd aisles of churches to keep in remembrance the names and deeds of the richer and more influential inhabitants who have been taken away, but has placed upon record the names not only of the great ones but those less favoured in this world lying beneath the humble gravestone or monumental slab on which their names and ages are recorded, with the date of their death, and on which in many instances their virtues are set forth in humble verse or suitable scripture text. We venture, however, to think that much of the humble verse might with advantage have been omitted, *e.g.*—

> Death little warning to me gave,
> And quickly brought me to the grave;
> I from my friends did quickly part
> And lost my life by horse and cart.

The biographical notes will be found very useful, especially to the inhabitants, after a few years no one would have known whom the inscriptions commemorated. Some of the inscriptions, especially at Beddington and Addington, relate to historical personages, many of them of much interest.

A full index is given to all the surnames occurring in the inscriptions, and the work will be found very useful. We heartily wish that such a record were printed in every town in England.

COWDRAY.—The History of a great English House. By Mrs. Charles Roundall, with illustrations from Drawings in the British Museum and from Sketches by the late Anthony Salvin, Esq., F.S.A. London: Bickers & Son, Leicester Square.

THIS well got up and tastefully illustrated volume is a work of great interest. Mrs. Roundall briefly traces the devolution of the manors of Midhurst and Cowdray from the grant by King Henry I. to Savaric de Bohun, through the Bohun family to John de Bohun, who died in 1499, s.p.m., leaving an only daughter named Mary, who became the first wife of Sir David Owen, Knt., and died without issue. In 1528 Sir David Owen sold the reversion of the estate after his own death to his relation and friend Sir William Fitz William, who was the builder of the magnificent mansion, the erection of which Mr. E. A. Freeman says "belonged to that happy moment of our national art when purely domestic architecture was at its height." This splendid structure with all its art treasures was, as we shall presently see, almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1793.

Sir William Fitz William, who in 1537 was created Earl of Southampton, was the son of Sir Thomas Fitz William, of Aldwark, co. York, by Lucy daughter and coheir of John Nevill, Marquis Montagu, brother of Richard Nevill the King Maker. Lady Lucy survived her husband and married secondly Sir Anthony Brown, by whom she had a son of the same name, to whom Lord Southampton, dying s.p., demised his estates. This Sir Anthony, the younger, was a great favorite of King Henry VIII., by whom he was employed in many high affairs of state, and was rewarded by very large grants of church lands, including the possessions of the Abbey of Battle, of the College of St. Mary, Southwark, and the Benedictine Priory of nuns at Eastbourne. He was elected a K.G. in 1540, and dying in 1548, his son and heir, another Sir Anthony, succeeded to his estates, and in 1554 was, by Queen Mary, created Viscount Montagu. The title and estates, with the exception of passing to a brother in 1708, continued in a direct line from Sir Anthony Brown until the death s.p of George Samuel the 8th Viscount in 1787, and who was succeeded in the title by a distant kinsman, who also died s.p. in 1793, when the title became extinct, but the estates, upon the death of the 8th Viscount, devolved upon his only sister Elizabeth Mary Brown.

Thus for eight descents the family of Brown Viscounts Montagu continued, apparently, to flourish in great credit and prosperity, nevertheless, according to Mrs. Roundall, there was a canker at the root. The fifth Lord Montagu was a man of very licentious character and violent and ungovernable temper. Being rebuked by his domestic chaplain for his sinful course of life he shot the priest as he ministered at the altar. Seeing at once the heinousness of his crime and to make what expiation he could he thenceforward lived for fifteen years concealed in a hiding hole, only six feet square, in the keeper's lodge. thence emerging only at night to join his devoted wife, who walked, dressed entirely in white, under a fine avenue of trees in the upper part of Cowdray Park, which acquired the reputation of being haunted, and was afterwards known as *The Lady's Walk*.

There is another tradition that a younger son of one of the Viscounts Montagu was outlawed for some crime and lived for many years concealed

in a similar hiding-hole contrived in the small pavilion which stood in the centre of the Close Walk.

These incidents were however but trifles compared with the calamities which followed. The eighth Viscount, a reckless impetuous young man, in the summer of 1793 went abroad with his friend Mr. Charles Sedley Burdett, elder brother of the afterwards celebrated Sir Francis Burdett. At Laufenberg, on the Rhine, against all remonstrance and opposition, they made what may be called a fool-hardy attempt to shoot the falls, and both were drowned. Almost concurrently with this tragic event Lord Montagu's magnificent mansion at Cowdray, with all the art treasures which it contained, fell a prey to the flames. It is said that the two messengers, one sent from Cowdray to communicate to Lord Montagu this loss met the other returning to England with the intelligence of his lordship's untimely death.

There were many who believed that these events were other than simple accidents. Sir Anthony Brown's great possessions were chiefly derived from the spoils of the church. Sir Henry Spelman, in his History of Sacrilege, has left us many narratives of the ruin and desolation which has fallen on various families consequent upon the acquisition of church lands, and he has given us the form of a general curse pronounced against all "the malefactors, robbers, and spoiliators of the goods and possessions" of the monasteries. Besides this there are two oral traditions of curses pronounced directly upon Sir Anthony Brown. The first is that, when he entered upon the possession of the Abbey of Battle he held a sumptuous feast in the Great Hall, when in the midst of the revelry the figure of a monk appeared and declared the curse of Fire and Water against the male descendants of the family till none should be left; and as regarded the lands of the little Benedictine nunnery of Eastbourne a similar curse was pronounced by the sub-prioress upon all who took their lands, declaring that his name should die out, and that the same curse should follow as the heritage of the race that came after him, and that it should continue even unto the end. The end, however, was not yet. Miss Brown, the sister and heir of the 8th Viscount, married in 1794 Mr. William Stephen Poyntz, and had a family of two sons and three daughters. In 1815 Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz visited Bognor, with their sons and two of their daughters, and on the 7th July, the weather being warm and the sea calm, Mr. Poyntz took his two sons out in a boat. All went well for some time, but in the afternoon a sudden squall struck the sail and the boat was in an instant capsised in the sight of the agonized wife and mother, who was watching its progress from a window. Mr. Poyntz was, with difficulty, saved, but both his sons were drowned. Mr. Poyntz died in 1840, and his three daughters inherited his estates as tenants in common. They married, respectively, the eldest in 1814 the 18th Lord Clinton, and afterwards Sir Horace Seymour. The second in 1830 the 4th Earl Spencer, and was the mother of John Poyntz the present Earl, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the third in 1824 Brownlow the second Marquis of Exeter, and was the mother of the present Marquis. In 1843 the whole estate was sold to the 6th Earl of Egmont for the large sum of £330,000.

The strength and interest of Mrs. Roundall's work does not, however, lie in the devolution of the title and estates, nor in the remarkable incidents which we have noticed, but rather in the many illustrations of the manner

of life and the habits and feelings of the various personages who have come upon the scene; and also in the clear description which she gives of the ancient manor in its Glory and in its Ruin. Of the first subject we have an example in the description of the tomb and in the extracts from the will of Sir David Owen, who died in 1542, and was buried at Eastbourne. And we find a very important and interesting document in the "Book of Household Rules" of the second Viscount Montagu, compiled by himself in 1595, when he was only twenty years of age. In this the duties of each person of his large household are specificially prescribed, shewing very clearly the state and mode of life of the nobility of that date. It is very similar in character to the "Household Regulations" of Henry Lord Berkeley, of about the same period, lately printed in Vol. II. of the Berkeley MSS.

It is sad to think of the deplorable neglect of the ruins of Cowdray after the fire. The small portion of the building which escaped appears to have contained the Muniment Room. This room, from neglect, had in process of time became ruinous and unsafe, and a large quantity of valuable documents had been left to moulder and decay. Sir Sibbald Scott, who visited the room about 1856, says he "found the floor strewn with parchments and papers. Some had been thrust by handfuls into cupboards and many were gathered in little heaps in corners where gusts of wind had probably driven them, and where the damp had caused them to adhere in masses, rendering many of them illegible." What has become of these records now we know not. It is not stated.

In hastening to a conclusion we must remark that Mrs. Roundall writes the names both of the family and the title with a final "e" She would seem to have some authority in the letters which she prints, but in all the Peerages of which we have any knowledge the family name is written BROWN and the title MONTAGU. The manner of writing the former might probably be varied at pleasure, but we should imagine that of the title was unchangeable.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the accession of James I. to the outbreak of the Civil War, 1602-1642. By SAMUEL R. GARDINER, LL.D., Honorary Student of Christ Church, Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, &c., &c., in ten volumes. Vol. X. 1641-1642, with general Index to the ten volumes. London: Longman, Green & Co., 1884.

Mr. GARDINER has devoted many years to a close study of English History during the early part of the 17th century. This is testified to by his earlier works, the publication of which commenced as long ago as 1863. He therefore must be accepted as the highest authority we possess on the period which he has almost entirely made his own.

The strongly marked religious and political divergencies which prevailed during the long reign of Elizabeth, which, by the wisdom and courage of that great ruler, were restrained and kept in check, are too well known to be further alluded to here. Nor need we do more than remark that under the feeble hand of her successor and his unwisdom in

dealing with the difficulties which beset him, they increased so greatly that King Charles, when as a young man he succeeded to his father's throne found it very far from being a bed of roses. He was, apparently, at first very cordially received by the lower House of Parliament, and was himself honestly determined to govern according to the Constitution as it had descended to him from his predecessors. The members of the House of Commons however soon shewed that their views were widely different. Under the name of the redress of grievances they sought to introduce innovations which would secure to themselves the Sovereign power, leaving to the King a mere shadow of authority. Hence arose the same unseemly contentions between the King and the Commons which had embittered the reign of James. Charles was weak and constitutionally infirm of purpose, and like others of like temperament was led to resort to shifts in his difficulties which his enemies designated breaches of faith, and the fatal result we all know.

Mr. Gardiner, we believe, has honestly endeavoured to state the case impartially between the contending parties, but he does not attempt to conceal his strong bias in favour of what he calls "the representatives of the nation." We cannot, however, enter upon a political discussion in these pages, and can only commend his work to all, whatever their politics may be, who take an interest in this most important period of the history of England. Mr. Gardiner's style is pleasing and his arguments lucid; and although we have been unable, in some cases, to agree in his premises or concur in his deductions in others we most cordially coincide in his remarks. The work has, moreover, the high merit of a very copious and excellent analytical Index.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD, being a series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Chesterfield and other Repositories, collected by PYM YEATMAN, Esq., of Lincolns Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Published under the authority of Mr. Alderman Gee, Mayor of Chesterfield. Chesterfield: Wilfred Edmunds; Sheffield: Leader & Sons, 1884.

SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON THE LAW OF ANCIENT DEMESNE, with some suggestions as to the origin of the families of Brewer, Brito, Hardwick and Cavendish, the ancients Lords of the Manor of Chesterfield in the county of Derby, arising upon an examination of the archives of that Borough. By PYM YEATMAN, of Lincolns Inn and Sheffield, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, author of the History of the Common Law of Great Britain and Gaul, &c., &c., Sheffield: Leader & Sons; London: Mitchell & Hughes, 1884.

THE Mayor of Chesterfield is entitled to great credit for the public spirit he has shewn in the publication of the Archives of that Borough, and he deserves the thanks of all who take an interest in the early history of our municipal towns. We should be glad if the mayors of our other cities and boroughs would, more generally than they do, follow the example he has so worthily set.

Mr. Pym Yeatman, the learned editor of this work, claims for the Manor and Borough of Chesterfield that it was, and is, ancient demesne of the crown

and a borough by prescription. This view would seem to be supported by the text of the earliest charter character extant, now preserved among the Cartæ Antiquæ in the Public Record Office. Unfortunately, in consequence of the side of the document being damaged, the name of the Sovereign by whom the Manor of Chesterfield, with all its members and appurtenances, was granted to William Brewer the elder in fee farm, is lost, and from the circumstance that the style of the King is covered by an *et cetera* we have no assistance in discovering it from that source. This charter grants the Manor of Chesterfield, with all such liberties and free customs as were possessed by the Boroughs of Nottingham and Derby, and that Chesterfield shall be a free borough, but declares that no burgess or merchant within it, &c., shall have liberties and free customs unless by grant from him the said William Brewer or his heirs, *except those who before this time there had such liberties*. From this exception Mr. Yeatman draws the natural conclusion that certain inhabitants of Chesterfield were in possession of certain franchises and privileges prior to the grant of this charter, and that such franchises were prescriptive. We shall have occasion to treat of this subject presently in our notice of Mr. Yeatman's other book cited above. The volume of which we are now immediately treating contains 24 charters, the Latin text of which is given *in extenso*, together with an English translation. In addition to this the volume contains a calendar of various Royal and Private Charters relating to Chesterfield, selected from the Archives of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., of Osberton, Notts, together with a list of the Mayors of Chesterfield from the time of Edward III., though this list is very incomplete prior to the accession of King James I., and other documents.

The subject of which Mr. Yeatman treats in his pamphlet at the head of this notice is one of much intricacy, and he deals with it in his usual vigorous manner. It is, we believe, a legal maxim that ancient demesne consists of such manors as at the time of the Domesday Survey were in the King's hands and appear in that important record under the head of *Terra Regis*. In order to decide whether or no any particular manor be of ancient demesne of the crown the appeal is to the Great Inquest. As regards Chesterfield it does not appear in Domesday as a distinct manor, but as one of the six hamlets included in the Manor of Newbold, which is found under *Terra Regis*. Newbold and Chesterfield would each appear to have now changed its original character. The parish of Chesterfield, and we suppose the manor to be co-extensive with it, embraces in its area the whole of the parish of Newbold, which manor, at the time of the great survey, with its six hamlets, is stated to have been worth £6 per annum in the time of King Edward, and this, Mr. Yeatman remarks, is some proof of the extreme antiquity of these places as tenure of ancient demesne, for that the rent of one pound upon each was probably the ancient British *tunc pound*, and he suggests that they were possibly ancient demesne of the crown before the advent of the Romans in this country; and he regards Chesterfield as an undoubted Roman station having superiority over the whole district. We must confess our inability to reach so high for the origin of ancient demesne of the crown, and the name of the place would appear to be wholly Saxon.

Tenants in ancient demesne of the crown should be free of toll in every market and fair, city or borough, throughout the kingdom, and Mr. Yeatman

states that every one of them may now claim letters patent under the great seal to that effect. This franchise may be possessed by citizens or burgesses of cities or boroughs, either by grant or prescription, shewing that tenants of ancient demesne may be inhabitants of cities as well as dwellers in rural districts ; and he argues that, inasmuch as the Chesterfield charters recognised some pre-existing liberties such liberties were probably enjoyed by prescription coming down from ante Roman times, and that as in the series of charters to Chesterfield, it was never intended by the crown to disturb these ancient rights they exist intact to this day.

Mr. Yeatman's affirms that many of the inconsistant and conflicting decisions on the law of ancient demesne can be reconciled by keeping in mind one idea, an idea which no writer has yet suggested, and which he himself, he says, propounds with some diffidence since Lord Coke himself had lost sight of it. His theory is that at the time of the Conquest there were two kinds of ancient demesne—one which related to the direct tenants of the crown, and the other which governed the property of private individuals. In support of this distinction he remarks that nearly all of the older authorities in speaking of the tenants of ancient demesne of the crown of England always use the latter words, from which he infers that there were other tenants of ancient demesne who were not crown tenants, and he considers that the tenure of Borough English is similar to that of the second class of ancient demesne above stated, and that as such manors at the time of the Domesday Survey were not yet brought under the feudal system they continued to be held according to old English custom, as opposed to feudal tenure ; and, he adds, "that if this distinction be kept in mind we shall be able to separate from the consideration of the law of the subject all those decisions which refer to the destruction of the rights of tenancies of ancient demesne of private owners which might be destroyed by fine or otherwise, from tenancies in ancient demesne of the crown which are absolutely indestructible even by the King himself who had no power over the lands beyond granting them in Fee Farm for his own life. He illustrates this by reference to the grant of the Manor of Chesterfield to William Brewer in fee farm, who, powerful as he was, was obliged to renew his tenancy in the time of King John, and again on that monarch's death. Mr. Yeatman holds it a legal fact that a manor of ancient demesne of the crown could not be granted away, but could only be let by the crown in fee farm.

As a layman we cannot presume to argue this question with a lawyer, and especially with one who is strong enough to challenge the decisions of Lord Coke and Chief Justice Hale, the former, with all his faults, esteemed the greatest authority on common and municipal law this country has ever produced. As a matter of fact, however, manors of ancient demesne of the crown have been granted *in fee*. The Manor of Berkeley may be cited as a case in point, especially as its character very closely resembles that of Chesterfield. It was a manor of ancient demesne with a borough by prescription appurtenant to it, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by the earlier family of Berkeley in fee farm. So far this supports Mr. Yeatman's argument. Nevertheless King Henry II. deprived Roger Berkeley of his tenancy and eventually granted the manor, with all its appurtenances, together with its extensive liberties and free customs, to Robert Fitzharding to be held by

military service. This included the power of levying tallage on the inhabitants of the borough, which franchise Maurice Lord Berkeley released to them by the name of the Burgesses and Merchants of Berkeley, in 46th Hen. III. Other cases of the grant in fee of manors held in ancient demesne of the crown might be easily cited.

The genealogical notes, derived chiefly from the muniments of the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire and of Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, of Osberton, M.P., to which Mr. Yeatman has been so fortunate as to obtain free access, are of great interest and value. They are too intricate, incomplete and lengthy to be intelligibly treated of in the space at our command. They relate chiefly to the families of Brewer, Albini, Britto, Chaworth, Freschville and Peverel; and the author shews the use of armorial bearings at a very early period. The notes, however, are deficient in references, and, at present, are crude and undigested, whilst many of the author's conclusions upon further examination will probably be found to be inaccurate, nevertheless the little work is an evidence of much thought, industry and ability, and should be referred to by all students of the early genealogies of our great families.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE SURVEY, TEMP. HENRY I. Edited by JAMES GREENSTREET, *Hon. Secretary of the Pipe Roll Society*. London: Privately printed by Wyman & Sons, Great Queen Street, 1884.

A very small impression of this most valuable record has been printed in autotype *fac-simile* by Mr. Greenstreet, and so far as it extends, it bridges over the chasm which exists in our Public Records for a century and more following the great Domesday Inquest. The Survey before us was undoubtedly written in the first decade of the 12th century. Its historical importance was recognised by Hearne, who has printed it in the second volume of his *Liber Niger*, but he has inadvertently assigned it to the reign of Henry II. Mr. Greenstreet has, however, clearly shewn from internal evidence that it must have been written within the period above stated, and this is fully substantiated by the character of the hand-writing. Although the area which it covers is comparatively small, there were few families of importance who did not hold some lands within it, and consequently the record throws light on the early genealogies of many of our early nobles.

The work is beautifully executed, and Mr. Greenstreet has issued with the autotype plates, in addition to Indices of Persons and Places, a close English version of the text. Those are fortunate who have secured a copy of this unique work.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF ARMS TO SHAKESPERE AND ARDEN, 1596-1597. With Introductory Note by STEPHEN TUCKER, Esquire, Somerset, *Herald-in-Ordinary*. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 1884.

THESE *fac-similies* are admirably executed, and are of great interest to all lovers of our great national Bard. As regards his social position we obtain but little further evidence. Our experience has shewn us that the old heralds were far less rigid in respect to proofs of descent than are the present authorities at the College of Arms. We accept the Visitation

Pedigrees there officially recorded, as correct so far as they go, but they all require critical examination, and many fail to bear it satisfactorily.

The drafts of the grants now before us are in the hand-writing of William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, and the numerous cancels, corrections, and interlineations betray a considerable amount of hesitation and uncertainty as to the suggested descent of the Poet. Perhaps this may be indicative of unusual care.

The question of the grant of arms to John Shakespere, the Poet's father, doubtless at the instance of the Poet himself, and the allowance of the arms of Arden to the Poet's mother has been very fully discussed by some of the most able and careful genealogists of late times, and we shall forbear to make any remarks thereon further than to say that if John Shakespere's immediate ancestors had been rewarded with lands and tenements, and a grant of arms by King Henry VII. "for their valient and faitheful services," as is averred, probably the facts can, without much difficulty, be ascertained; the former from the Patent Rolls of Henry VII., which are very fully calendared and open to public inspection, and the latter should be upon record in the Herald's College, then newly organised. The assignment of arms to Shakespere is, however, a new grant to which in itself no exception can be taken, and Somerset Herald, than whom there is no more able officer of arms, upon a careful review of all the circumstances, is of opinion that Dethick and Camden were justified in allowing, as they did, the arms of Arden of Staffordshire, differenced with a martlet for Mary Arden of Wilmcote rather than those of the ancient family of Arden of Warwickshire, from which the Ardens of Wilmcote claimed descent, and to the arms of which family they would have been entitled, if to any. It is not a little remarkable however that there is no evidence whatever that Shakespere ever used these arms, either impaled or quartered, and there is nothing, we believe, to show that the proposed grant was ever effected or carried beyond the rough draft here printed.

BRIEF ROMANCES FROM BRISTOL HISTORY, with a few other Papers, from the same pen. By J. L. Bristol: William George and Son. London: Adams & Co., 1884.

THIS little, though well-filled, volume contains chiefly reprints of contributions to the "Bristol Times," "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal" and the "Bristol Times & Mirror," during a series of years extending from 1839 to 1883, by Mr. Joseph Leech, which newspapers are now incorporated into one well known and popular newspaper of wide circulation. Though the Tales are described as brief romances from Bristol History, we are unable to state that they contain much of an historical character. The writer takes a few lines from Ricart's Chronicle, or some other history of the town, and uses it, as it were, as a text, and thereon builds up short tales intended to be illustrative of the events, as also of the condition of the place and the period to which they refer. In some instances the illustrations are by no means happy, indeed they may be described as most grotesque, though possibly they may suit the tastes of some readers, though other of the stories are very

interesting, and are written with much dramatic effect. Among the best we may mention "The Queen and the Washerwoman," "A Legend of Brandon Hill," "Jenny Rudge, a Story of Old Durdham Down," and "The Bachelors of Frenchay," whilst there is a most characteristic sketch of that eccentric old Tory, Sir Charles Wetheral, sometime the popular, and afterwards the detested, Recorder of the city.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY, being a classified collection of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. Dialect, Proverbs and Word-lore. London: Elliot Stock, 1884.

This second volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* is not of less interest and value than the former noticed by us, ante p.177. This treats chiefly of Dialect, Proverbs and Word-lore, subjects which at this time are receiving special attention. The contributors to the old *Gentleman's Magazine* have been the most learned and accomplished scholars and antiquaries of their times, and happily have supplied information upon matters it would now be impossible to obtain. The contributions relative to local speech are of great value. Ancient words and phrases are fast passing away before the advance of the schoolmaster. The younger peasantry are "too fine" to use the ancient words familiar to, and in common use by, their fathers and grandfathers. Under Provincial words and Local Dialects are introduced copious and valuable vocabularies, whilst the discussion on Proverbs and Proverbial phrases, in which the learned Dr. Samuel Pegge, John Mitchell Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and others took part, are as amusing as they are useful. The same may be said of the discussion on special words, some parts of which are very entertaining. The observations on names of Persons and Places, and the Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c., are worthy of special notice as amusing and instructive.

The great value of this publication consists in that, whereas the subjects treated of which, in the old magazines scattered throughout 224 volumes, are here concentrated and brought close under the the eye of the student, and Mr. Elliot Stock is entitled to the thanks of the public for his enterprise in the undertaking which we cannot doubt will be a success. The series is especially suitable for the libraries of country gentlemen who are out of the way of public libraries where they might consult the old magazine itself, though the labour would be great. The work is produced in Mr. Elliot Stock's best style, and the name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee for the excellency of the editorial work. His Preface is most suggestive for the further study of the several subjects, and his learned notes at the end are of great interest. We could only wish that his Index had been somewhat more full.

DISCOVERY OF INTERMENTS AT ST. BRIAVELS.

The Rev. W. T. Allen, Vicar of St. Briavels, writes: that about the middle of October last, in excavating the ground for a new drive at Lindors, in that parish, an ancient burial was discovered. The body had been burnt, and there is charcoal mixed with the peculiar argillaceous substance to which the ashes have been reduced. The remains were placed in the form of an egg-shaped heap, about 4 feet in length from north to south. At the south end were some pieces of rude pottery, which would appear to have formed portions of two vessels, one of finer material than the other, which had been crushed by the weight of the superincumbent earth. The interment was found about 8 feet below the present surface of the ground, which, however, was probably raised on the construction of a new road about fifty years ago.

The site of the Chapel of St. Margaret, now destroyed, was in the same meadow, and some late interments have since been found, with pieces of worked stone, near thereto.

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